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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. ARMY,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
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PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART II.—VOL. L.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS ON THE PACIFIC COAST FROM JULY 1, 1862, TO JUNE 30, 1865.*

UNION AND CONFEDERATE.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, NORTHERN DIST. CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, July 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT:

SIR: I am just in receipt of information from the Smith River Valley that the troops sent thither have crossed the river and are about settling camp almost in the midst of the Indians, or at least about half way between the two largest tribes, or say half mile from one tribe and a mile from the others. I hope you will order the troops on the south side of the river to be stationed at or near a place called Fort Dick, where U. S. land and good water can be found in abundance. This will be two-thirds of the distance from Crescent City to the reservation, and serve as protection both to the whites and Indians, who will thereby be kept entirely separate.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 3, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowlege the receipt of Special Orders, No. 108, and communication dated June 24, 1862, from department headquarters.† It was ascertained that in the hands of the two paymasters in the district there was sufficient funds to pay the command of Major Rumrill, now en route for Fort Colville, and, in anticipation of the sanction of the commanding general, by my direction these troops were paid before their departure from this post. Major Rinearson, with Company C (Captain Kelly), First Oregon Cavalry, left here last night for Camp Baker, near Jacksonville. This morning Company D (Captain Seidenstriker) left for Fort Hoskins to relieve the company of Second California Infantry now on duty at that post. This last movement completes the disposition of the forces in this district, as indicated in the instructions of the commanding general of the department for the withdrawal of the Second California Infantry, and the distribution

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* For Correspondence, etc., January 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862, see Part I.
† See Part I, p. 1157.

of troops for the accomplishment of the purposes of the military establishment two months since committed to my charge. Full and free communication and intercourse has been had with all the commanding officers of posts and officers of Indian Department west of the Cascade Mountains, and reports exhibit an excellent condition of the troops and careful attention to the public interests, as well as the very peaceable and effective control of the Indian tribes in the district. Especial and careful attention has been given to the section of country east of the mountains and its military requirements. The attraction of recently discovered and reported rich gold fields has induced a large emigration among tribes of Indians formidable in numbers, and heretofore of limited intercourse with the whites. The character of this emigration, the absence of civil authority and power and entire freedom from restraint in a remote country, makes it peculiarly the office of our troops to propitiate and preserve peace. For this purpose, and impressed with the conviction that our policy was to prevent outbreak and aggression on either side rather than subdue hostilities when once provoked, I have endeavored to obtain from reliable and authentic sources all the information possible bearing upon this subject. The necessity for the protection of the emigration from the Atlantic States along the Fort Hall road, referred to in your communication, has already been fully recognized, and the commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla has been some time in active preparation for the movement of two companies toward Fort Hall and the establishment of a camp with one company near the Nez Percé Indian Agency. From Fort Colville, soon to be garrisoned by two companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry, reports represent quiet and friendly relations with the Indian tribes and an admirable condition of the post. At Fort Dalles the same excellent condition prevails. Informal requests have been made for a detachment of troops at the Warm Springs Reservation, but as yet no positive and well-founded necessity is shown. Arrangements have, however, been made promptly to provide for such contingency. In the allotment and movements of the troops and direction of affairs in this district an earnest, and it is hoped properly directed, effort has been made to insure the fulfillment of the wishes and instructions of the commanding general; and in being relieved from its command I have no stronger desire than to have the approval of the officer under whose orders I have had the honor to serve.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 3, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.:

SIR: In pursuance of directions from the commanding general of the department to employ a portion of your regiment for the protection of the overland emigration, you will immediately make the necessary preparations for the march of two companies thereof toward Fort Hall. It is expected that this force will be in the field not less than two months, and your arrangements for transportation and subsistence will be made accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

CARSON CITY, NEV. TER., *July 4, 1862.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to respectfully report that I returned with detachment of twenty men to this place from Aurora on yesterday. The Indians are quiet in that vicinity. In obedience to orders from headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated June 18, 1862, and received June 26, 1862, Lieutenant Clark on the 30th ultimo removed my command to Fort Churchill and reported to the commanding officer at that post for duty. He could not move earlier for want of transportation. I will proceed to Fort Churchill with my detachment to-morrow morning. About the 15th ultimo I forwarded to headquarters a communication addressed to me by citizens of Susanville, which related to Indian outrages on Smoke Creek.* I have learned the real facts in regard to the affair, which are as follows: A wagon freighted with provisions en route for Humboldt broke down on Smoke Creek, and the party left in charge of the wagon, instead of camping beside it, selected a camp-ground about 300 yards below on the creek. The Indians discovered the wagon during the night, and finding no person with it helped themselves to what they wanted. A very natural result.

I remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain, Comdg. Company M, Second California Volunteer Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, for information of the War Department, the report† of Maj. R. C. Drum, my assistant adjutant-general, of his inspection of the troops in the Southern District of California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1862.

1. Under instructions from the War Department to protect the Overland Mail Route within this department, the Third Infantry California Volunteers and the headquarters, with five companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, are designated for that purpose.

2. Col. P. Edward Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, the senior officer of the column, will move, with his headquarters and seven companies of his regiment, now encamped near Stockton, as soon as practicable, crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains and advancing on the Territory of Utah.

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*See June 13, Part I, p. 1137.
† See May 30, Part I, p. 1110.

3. Col. Columbus Sims, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will move from his camp near this city at an early day, with his headquarters and two companies of his regiment, by water to Sacramento, and thence by land along the mail route.

4. After crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains, Colonel Sims will report to Colonel Connor, by whose orders he will be governed in his further movements.

5. Colonel Connor will establish a post at Ruby Valley, with the headquarters of the Second Cavalry and Companies H and K of the same regiment, and then advance to the vicinity of Salt Lake with his seven companies of infantry, Price's company of the Second Cavalry, and his field battery, and select a suitable position for a post.

6. The different staff departments will furnish the necessary transportation and supplies to insure a prompt movement.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 5, 1862.

I. The companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers now on duty at this post will march this afternoon for Tubac, with the exception of such members of Company A whose horses cannot, in the opinion of the commanding officer, march without being shod. A post will be established at Tubac according to the directions given by the general commanding.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel West:

LAFAYETTE HAMMOND,
First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 5, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that upon the representations of the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, preferring its necessity and convinced from other sources of its propriety and requirement, I have directed the commanding officer at Fort Dalles to send at once to the Indian reservation at Warm Springs a detachment of twenty men with one subaltern. Fears are expressed by the subordinate agent at the reservation of a foray from the Snake Indians, and he represents his inability to control the Indians under his care without the assistance of an armed force. It is presumed that this small force will afford a sufficient guard for the property of the Indians and Indian department there, and restore the influence of the agent in his duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 116. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 7, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. Lieut. Col. Harvey Lee, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will repair to Benecia Barracks and assume command of the post.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 7, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post, and that I have this day assumed command of the District of Oregon, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 108, from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 6. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 7, 1862.*

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 108, of the 23d of June, 1862, from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Oregon. First Lieut. William B. Hughes, Ninth Infantry, will continue to discharge the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 33. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 7, 1862.*

Upon his return from the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders, No. 32, of this date, Col. Justus Steinberger, First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and assume command of said post.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 7, 1862.

Maj. J. S. RINEARSON,
First Regt. Cavalry, Oregon Vols., Camp Clackamas, Oreg.:

SIR: Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding the district, directs that on reaching Jacksonville you will report your arrival to Brigadier-General Wright. Your command will not be in this district, Umpqua

and Rogue River Valley being included in the old Department of California. It is suggested that you ask Major Drum in your communication to what paymaster you shall forward the pay-rolls of your command. The paymasters in San Francisco, as also at this post, are, it is regretted, not supplied with money. They have been notified of funds and daily expect them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. HUGHES,

First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 8, 1862.—For Carleton to West, in regard to movement to the Rio Grande, &c., see Part I, p. 98.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HEADQUARTERS, *Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 8, 1862.*

I. By direction of the general commanding the Column from California, Capt. Thomas L. Roberts, with his company (E), First Infantry California Volunteers; a detachment of ten men from Company H, First Infantry California Volunteers; Capt. John C. Cremony's company (B), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and the mountain howitzer battery, commanded by Lieutenant Thompson, First Infantry California Volunteers, will without delay move out toward the Rio Grande upon the Overland Mail Route. Special instructions will be given from these headquarters to Captain Roberts, commanding this detachment.

II. A corporal and nine privates of Company H, First Infantry California Volunteers, under command of Lieut. A. B. MacGowan, First Infantry California Volunteers, will report to Captain Roberts for duty. Sergeant Brooks, of Company H, and Privates Buck (second), Adney, Lloyd, and Barbour, of Company I, First Infantry California Volunteers, will report for duty to Lieutenant Thompson, commanding the howitzer battery.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel West:

LAFAYETTE HAMMOND,

First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, Acting Adjutant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 8, 1862.*

Maj. C. S. Drew, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, will repair to Camp Clackamas, near Oregon City, and relieve Maj. J. S. Rinearson, of the same regiment, in command of the expedition to Jacksonville. The latter officer on being relieved will repair to Fort Walla Walla and report for duty at that post. Major Drew will move the command at once to Jacksonville, pursuant to former instructions.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

WM. B. HUGHES,

First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 35. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 8, 1862.*

I. Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed with three companies of his regiment upon the emigrant road as far as Salmon River Falls, for the protection of the expected emigration. The expedition will leave Fort Walla Walla on the 25th of July, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

II. Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, with one company of his regiment, will proceed on the 1st proximo to the Lapwai, near Lewiston, Wash. Ter., and encamp his command. He will receive special instructions from these headquarters.

III. Lieutenant Colonel Maury will designate the companies of his regiment which will compose these expeditions.

IV. Both expeditions will remain in the field and not return to Fort Walla Walla until the 1st of November.

V. The assistant quartermaster and commissary at Fort Walla Walla will make immediate arrangements for the transportation and subsistence of said commands, hiring transportation if necessary.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY,
Lapwai, Wash. Ter., July 8, 1862.

General B. ALVORD,
Commanding Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: It is required, in order to maintain the laws of the United States on this Indian reservation, to protect the Nez Percé Indians from iniquitous outrages on their persons and property by vicious white men, to expel from the country and commit for punishment white men who are infamously and openly trafficking in intoxicating liquors with Indians, and to preserve the Nez Percés from seeking personal vengeance against their accumulating aggravations, that mounted U. S. troops to the number of at least one company be immediately sent here, and that such be permanently stationed for these purposes while this country is reserved by law and treaty for the sole use and occupation of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians. I have made repeated requisitions on your predecessors in command at Fort Vancouver, as well as on the several commanders of the adjoining post at Fort Walla Walla, and their failure to supply such troops has suffered the Indians to be affected by the most demoralizing results, and the continuance of want of troops here will soon be painfully manifested in the utter degradation and debasement of a tribe of Indians who above all others on this coast are especially entitled to the protection of the Government by their long unwavering loyalty, their past uniform kindness and services to the whites, and their intrinsic superiority over their brethren of the same unfortunate race.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HUTCHINS,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 8, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.:

SIR: The general commanding the district directs me to say to you that it is probable that two companies of infantry and four of cavalry will winter at Fort Walla Walla next winter, and in view of which he directs that you instruct your quartermaster and commissary to make arrangements accordingly for the supply of fuel, forage, and subsistence for that force. If you think it advisable for any portion of the fuel and forage to be supplied by contract, the acting assistant quartermaster at your post should at once invite proposals.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash Ter., July 8, 1862.

W. H. RECTOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: Will you please give me any information contained in your office as to what Snake Indians were the murderers of the emigrants near Fort Boisé in the autumn of 1860. I desire to instruct the commanding officer of the expedition which will soon leave Fort Walla Walla for the emigrant road for the protection of the emigrants to embrace any opportunity which may occur to apprehend those murderers if their identity can be established. Are you or your neighbors able to inform me where information on the subject can be obtained? If you know of any of that emigrant party who would be a suitable person to be employed in that capacity, I would endeavor to secure his services to accompany said expedition—or, preferably, any one having the most reliable information on the subject. I shall cause inquiries to be made at or near Fort Walla Walla, but apprehend difficulty in obtaining such information as I want.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 9, 1862.

Capt. THOMAS L. ROBERTS,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Tucson:

The general commanding the Column from California directs that of the force placed under your command by Special Orders, No. 28, from these headquarters, you will leave Lieutenant MacGowan and ten men of Company H, First Infantry California Volunteers, and three first-rate cavalry soldiers at the crossing of the San Pedro to guard some forage which the quartermaster will send to that point. You will see that these men are provided with rations to the 14th of August, and the quantity of ammunition stipulated in your orders. With the remainder of your command you will move on to the San Simon Station, east of the Apache Pass. At that point you will make an intrenched camp, if possible, near the mail station, and there await further orders. You are sent to guard certain supplies for the First Cavalry California Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, who are expected shortly to return

from the Rio Grande, and to protect forage and other supplies for the main column until it shall advance. You also go to observe the road and to form a support for Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre in case he falls back. Unless immediately menaced by the enemy, you must send out scouts fifty or more miles toward the Rio Grande to keep you informed of his movements. You are to keep the general commanding informed of those movements. Be ready to fight at all times, night or day, and if attacked you are not to surrender on any terms. Your march to your destination will perhaps be attended by some difficulties in regard to water. The late rains may have obviated these and rendered the precautions now suggested unnecessary. From the San Pedro east, at Dragoon Springs and Ewell Station, it will be well that your train and command should not arrive together. You should push on with the infantry and train and two or three cavalrymen for express, and when you are ready to resume your march, or if no objection exists to the cavalry and battery and cattle coming up, send back your express for them. Reunite your force whenever the supply of water will permit, and at every camp where there is water exert yourself to improve the supply and leave it in the best possible condition for the advance of the column behind you. If necessary, you must employ your men at night in this duty. Your next and scarcely less formidable enemy will be the Indians. You have only to imagine the strait to which your command will be reduced if your cattle or animals, or both, are run off by them to make you unusually vigilant to prevent it. A collision with the Indians cannot possibly result to our advantage, and you will avoid it, and caution all your men to do so until they become the aggressors. You must not enter any passes or cañons with your command, train, and cattle, either for water or on the march, until you have secured yourself against attack. This you must accomplish by an advance reconnoitering party, and by flankers thrown out on each side of such passes, who either can signal to you that they are unoccupied by Indians or drive them from their position. No Indian enemy is likely by force to cripple your command. If he does it by stratagem you will be held to the most strict accountability. Of the forage intrusted to you, one full ration can be issued to the cavalry at the cienega, thirty miles from here. Thence to your destination your train and artillery mules can be fed full rations. For the train's return, supply it with half rations of grain to this post. All other consumption of grain is strictly prohibited, and you will preserve the residue at your station, as above instructed. As soon as practicable, keeping one wagon for post purposes, you will dispatch your train on its return to this post under a suitable cavalry escort to accompany it as far as the San Pedro; thence the teamsters will be its only protection and the escort will rejoin you. You must exact vigilance from your teamsters while in your company, and enjoin it strictly when they shall be separated from you. Inclosed herewith is an itinerary* drafted from the overland mail table, which may be of service to you. Certain definite instructions are herein communicated to you. They are not to be deviated from, but they do not embrace much that is left to your intelligence and the exercise of such soldierly qualities as shall contribute to and insure the success of the duties intrusted to you to fulfill. You will doubtless discern the delicacy of your mission and its importance to the column of which your command forms a part, and you must remember the consequences to others of failure.

J. R. WEST,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, July 9, 1862.

Col. F. J. LIPPITT,
Second Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Military District:

SIR: Pursuant to your letter of instructions, of date 28th ultimo, I proceeded to Camp Lincoln, on the Smith River Reservation, and now have the honor of reporting the following information, the result of my investigations:

The trail leaving the town of Union at the head of Humboldt Bay leads off in a northerly direction through a low, swampy country about four miles to Mad River; thence crossing Mad River by a good ford it rises into a higher country and passes at times through the dense woods, and then through fern prairies for about eight miles, where, after an abrupt descent, it reaches the ocean beach where the trail is excellent for about two miles, when it crosses a stream called Little River, and then it leads up and down through deep ravines and over promontories for about six miles and until it reaches the town of Trinidad. Whole distance from Union to Trinidad eighteen miles. Trail generally good and easily found. The farms and settlements between the two places are generally deserted. From Trinidad the trail winds along the hills, which butt abruptly against the Pacific in steep rocks, crossing several deep ravines, generally thickly timbered, for about six miles, when it descends to the ocean beach to the southern extremity of a lake called Big Lagoon; thence it passes between the ocean and lagoon about four miles to the beach; thence along the beach for about seven miles to the mouth of the Redwood River, over which we were ferried in canoes by the aid of the Indians, swimming the animals, and thence it passes along the beach about thirteen miles, passing Lower Gold Bluff to Upper or Northern Gold Bluff. The whole of the beach trail is deep, generally gravelly, and very fatiguing to the animals. Whole distance from Trinidad to Upper Gold Bluff thirty miles. From Upper Gold Bluff the trail runs along a deep, gravelly beach for about three miles; thence up and down steep, high mountains for about ten miles to the mouth of the Klamath River, which we crossed in canoes by the aid of the Indians, swimming the animals. The crossing is very dangerous for animals, being some 700 or 800 yards wide, very rapid, with treacherous quicksands on its shores and islands. From thence the trail winds up mountains so high and steep that it is almost impossible for animals with nothing on them to climb them for about seven miles, when it leads into Redwoods, where for about nine miles it is so miry, steep, and high that progress becomes exceedingly slow and almost impossible; thence it descends abruptly two very high mountains to a fine hard beach trail for about seven miles to Crescent City. Whole distance from Upper Gold Bluff to Crescent City thirty-six miles. From Crescent City to the Smith River Reservation it is about fifteen miles. From the reservation to Camp Lincoln it is about two miles. Both the reservation and Camp Lincoln are on the northern side of Smith River. There are three roads from Crescent City to the camp and reservation. The road called Fort Dick road is the best. Wagons are able to travel upon it at all seasons of the year. Smith River is a large, rapid stream, fordable now in many places, but in the winter time exceedingly difficult to cross by any means, and there have been times in the past winter when it was impassable by ferry or any other mode in possession of the settlers.

The cost of transportation from Crescent City to Camp Lincoln will be about $60 per ton. It is the almost universal and earnest desire of

the people of Crescent City and vicinity that the military post be located on the south side of Smith River, between Crescent City and the reservation, and in view of that popular desire I took considerable trouble to ascertain the most eligible site for a military post. I succeeded in finding a spot about eight miles from Crescent City on the road to the reservation, and about four miles from the reservation, called Fort Dick Landing, or Russell's Prairie, containing 160 acres, pretty well fenced, good house, store-house and outbuildings, good water, and plenty of timber for wood and building purposes; title U. S. patent; can be purchased for $1,000; never overflows. Cost of transportation from Crescent City, $2.50 per ton. Most of the land is fine grazing.

As to the points of inquiry contained in your letter of instructions, I would respectfully report:

First. There is a trail, good and passable in the summer time, from Elk Camp to Redwood Camp, distance twelve miles. From Redwood Camp to Upper Gold Bluff by beach trail, sixteen miles. This trail crosses Redwood River and is impassable in the winter time during high water on the Redwood. There is another trail from Elk Camp, which crosses a branch of the Redwood but does not touch the main stream, that leads to the beach at a point called Muscle Point, distance about fourteen miles, making the distance from Elk Camp by the trail to Upper Gold Bluff twenty miles. This trail, by a little bridging and labor, can be made passable at all times of the year.

Second. Fort Ter-Waw is utterly ineligible as a depot for supplies. It will cost from 3 to 5 cents per pound to transport supplies from Crescent City to Fort Ter-Waw, and then they would have to be transported right back again to Crescent City in order to reach the troops stationed at the Smith River Reservation, at a cost of from 5 to 6 cents per pound; whereas supplies could be taken direct from Crescent City to the troops if stationed on the northern side of Smith River at about 3 cents per pound; and if stationed on the southern side of Smith River at about $2.50 per ton.

Third. As to the most eligible site for the new post ordered to be established near Smith River, I have hereinbefore submitted my opinion. As to keeping the Indians on the reservation; as to guarding them from outrages from the whites; as to affording protection to Crescent City and the neighboring settlements, and as to economy in supplying said posts, I deem the point called Fort Dick Landing, or Russell's Prairie, the best that can be selected for a military post in that vicinity.

I herewith respectfully submit with this report a sketch or map* of the trails and points touched upon in this report. I would also respectfully call your attention to the fact that the people universally, so far as I have been able to ascertain their sentiments, are bitterly opposed to removing the Indians from this part of the country to the Smith River Reservation.

I deem it not improper to state, in conclusion, that to Second Lieut. W. L. Ustick's ready co-operation and business capacity I am in a great measure indebted for the promptness with which I have been able to complete the duty assigned to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. SWASEY,

First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster
Second Infantry California Volunteers.

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* Not found.

[JULY 9, 1862.—For Canby to Carleton, relating to operations, &c., see Vol. IX, p. 682.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: My latest dates from the Department of Oregon are to July 1, when all was quiet, and my latest dates from General Carleton are of June 18, which I inclosed yesterday to you, with certain other papers. The expedition has thus far been a perfect success. Our army, with all its supplies, has advanced and passed many deserts without loss of men or property. Arizona is recovered and now held under martial law, awaiting for the re-establishment of the civil powers, and the Column from California is advancing eastward to co-operate with the forces in New Mexico. In preparing the expedition under General Carleton, as well as the one under Colonel Connor, for the protection of the mail route, we have been compelled to make large purchases, principally of mules and means of transportation; but I can assure the Department that in all cases the greatest economy consistent with the good of the service has been practiced. The great difficulty is to guard the public interest over such a vast extent of country, with many small posts, some a thousand or more miles distant. However, the losses which the Government will sustain in this department, I am happy to say, will be small, and but a small portion of that can be set down to the unfaithfulness of officers or agents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 10, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Capt. S. S. Marsh, Second Infantry, commanding escort for the military road to Fort Benton, reports that he will reach Fort Walla Walla on the 15th instant. Lieutenant Hughes states that the day he left that post (the 1st of July) he saw the expressman just in from the Bitter Root Valley, who said that Lieutenant Mullan left Hell Gate on the 23d of May, for Fort Benton, with the intention of returning from that point, working this way in the completion of the road. There appear to have been no Indian troubles in the Bitter Root Valley.

Much delay must occur at Fort Walla Walla in paying off his employés, and in resting and recruiting his command. If Captain Marsh, under your instructions of the 4th of June, attempts to return to Lieutenant Mullan, he can not reach the Bitter Root Valley until the middle of September, when he must soon return to escape the snows of November.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully recommend that your instructions of the 4th of June be countermanded, and that said command be ordered to join their respective companies.

I shall probably assume the responsibility, very reluctantly, of detaining the command to await your reply, especially as the additional

transportation he brings will be very valuable at the present moment at Fort Walla Walla.

Your dispatches from Lieutenant Mullan no doubt give you all the facts. No letters from him for these headquarters arrived by this express.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 10, 1862.

Capt. S. S. MARSH,
Second Infty., Comdg. Escort to Military Road Expedition,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: Is there any Indian trouble, or prospect of any, in Bitter Root Valley? If Lieutenant Mullan can prosecute his work the remainder of the season in safety, it would be very hard to send your command (under the instructions of 4th of June) back to Bitter Root after so long an absence. You would scarce have a breathing spell after reaching Bitter Root Valley in September, for you would soon have to return to escape the snows of November. If I was a department commander I would be able to countermand the orders of 4th of June from headquarters Department of the Pacific. Write me freely (directing to the acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters), giving your views as to the necessities of Lieutenant Mullan. Would he be embarrassed if I should countermand the order? As he is supplied with a copy of that order, he may make arrangements founded on your return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 7th instant Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord assumed command of the District of Oregon. The condition of affairs in the district is highly satisfactory. Inclosed herewith is a copy of a communication, dated on the 3d instant, from Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, the predecessor of General Alvord.* The activity and zeal displayed by Colonel Steinberger and the admirable arrangements he has made to maintain the peace and quiet of the district, and to afford protection for the approaching emigration, in accordance with the instructions I had given him, deserve my warmest praise, and I take great pleasure in commending him to the consideration of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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*See p. 3.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The department commander desires you to relieve Lieutenant Hughes, Ninth Infantry, from duty at your headquarters and direct him to proceed to Fort Walla Walla and assume the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and commissary at that post. Lieutenant Hughes will be instructed to send in estimates for repairing or constructing quarters for six companies, four of cavalry and two of infantry; the buildings to be ready for occupation this fall. Forage for the public animals will also be procured. In making these expenditures, the general requires the strictest economy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oreg., July 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: Your favor of the 8th instant, soliciting information from the files of this office concerning the outrages committed by the Snake Indians upon the emigrants near Salmon Falls in the fall of 1860, was received yesterday. In reply I have to say that the records of this office do not furnish the information which you desire, or which would materially assist you in your expedition. There is, however, residing in this city Mr. Joseph Myers, one of the survivors of that terrible tragedy. I have had a personal interview with Mr. Myers, and he feels confident of his ability to identify some of the Indians engaged in the massacre wherever he should see them. One in particular he describes as being of medium size, rather slim, blind in one eye, with long hair, generally pulled down over the blind eye, with considerable beard, especially on the upper lip; another one of rather low stature and very fleshy. The Indian first described came to their camp on Rock Creek, beyond Salmon Falls, and followed the train until the attack was made, and remained during the entire fight. Mr. Myers and family were present during the entire attack, traveling in the night and fighting in the daytime. He is well prepared to give you full information on many points, and I am confident would be of great service to the expedition. He expresses a willingness to accompany the military, provided arrangements can be made for the support of his family during his absence. He is in indigent circumstances (having lost his all on that occasion), with a wife and six children to support, five of whom were with him when the outrage was perpetrated. He refers me to two others, young men, Jacob and Samuel Rieth, who are now somewhere in the Salmon River mines. They were also of the party. In connection with this subject I desire to say that an appropriation has been made for negotiating some treaty of friendship with the Snake Indians, and measures are now on foot to secure the Indians' consent to a meeting with an agent of the Government for this purpose. It is my earnest desire as soon as instructions are received from the Department to proceed at once to this work, and if possible prevent any similar occurrence. Should the instructions be received during the time this expedition will remain out I desire to

avail myself of their protection. I will start within a week to visit the agencies east of the mountains, and will be pleased to call upon you and have a further interview concerning the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. RECTOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 11, 1862.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Washington Territory Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of the 3d instant regarding the condition of affairs in the District of Oregon has been received and submitted to the general commanding the department. The activity and zeal displayed by you while in command of the district are highly commendable, and the general has much satisfaction in assuring you that the disposition of your forces for the protection of the inhabitants and preserving the peace has received his entire approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 12, 1862.

His Excellency Señor Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico,
Hermosillo, Sonora:

MY MUCH ESTEEMED SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of June, 1862, in relation to a claim against the United States made by Mr. Fecundo Gonzales, of the State of Sonora, in Mexico, for a launch and boat which are alleged to have been indispensable to his business as the owner of a ferry on the Colorado River, below Fort Yuma, Cal. The essential facts in the case I believe to have been as follows: This Mr. Gonzales owned a ferry some twenty-six miles below Fort Yuma, on the desert, by which the enemies of the United States known as secessionists were enabled to cross the Colorado River below the Sonora line on their way from California to Texas, there to join other rebels in their unholy attempt to destroy my Government. The officer in command of the Southern District of California felt obliged for a time to interrupt this ferry, that these rebels might be stopped from passing through Sonora on their way from California to Texas. If it should be claimed that this was an unfriendly act to Mexico, it might be urged that to permit the enemies of the United States to pass over the soil of Sonora on their way to attack a friendly power was unkind to that power. But while I feel assured that the stopping of Mr. Gonzales' ferry will not be viewed in this light, I am glad to say to Your Excellency that I do not believe you were aware that one of the highways of Sonora was used by enemies of my Government. As I myself was the military officer who gave the order to stop all ferries across the Colorado River, I have it in my power to say that the stopping of that belonging to Mr. Gonzales was not

done as an unfriendly act to Mexico, nor with a single thought derogatory of her dignity or just rights. And while I disavow on the part of the United States any unkindness or disrespect toward Mexico by this act, I cheerfully acknowledge the just claim of Mr. Gonzales to be made whole in all matters wherein he has suffered by the necessary steps taken by myself under that highest of all laws—the natural right of self-preservation. The claim of Mr. Gonzales is without doubt correct and just as a claim, and but for the exorbitant charges which he made for his boats, &c., and as damages for the temporary suspension of his business, he doubtless would have been reimbursed long since. He was given to understand this, and he was even offered to have replaced at his ferry better and more costly boats than those he had lost. This was last December. And he was also assured that a claim for a reasonable amount of damages would have favorable consideration. But he seemed to think that as his claim lay against my Government he could make extravagant charges—indeed, such charges as would not for a moment be entertained by any court of justice when called upon to decide upon the merits of a similar claim as between two individuals. I beg Your Excellency to believe that there is no disposition to do Mr. Gonzales a wrong, and that any just claim which he may have will receive due attention. I have written to you frankly my understanding of the case, and beg now to subscribe myself

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 12, 1862.

His Excellency DON IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of the State of Sonora, Mexico, Hermosillo, Sonora:

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: Your letter asking my assistance in causing the arrest of two Mexicans who had robbed and maltreated one of your couriers, and then escaped from Sonora and took refuge on our side of the line, has been received. Those two men are said to have been in this town some ten days since, but it is rumored they are now near the Cerro Colorado Mine, and I have sent to arrest them. Should the party now absent on this duty be successful I will send the robbers to you at Hermosillo. I shall be happy to unite with you in establishing a passport system, but as people can reach your State by the way of Fort Yuma as well as by roads from this part of Arizona, I beg to receive suggestions from Your Excellency as to the most effectual way of giving due force to whatever plan we may adopt. For, if the rule when once established be not enforced at all points, it will give us much trouble and embarrassment. I have heard that there are murmurs here against some decree said to have been issued by Your Excellency, which lays an export duty on such articles of provisions as your citizens desire to bring across the lines for sale to the troops under my command. I am not familiar with the laws of the Republic of Mexico, but those of the United States would not authorize the executive department of government in any one State to make such a decree. I presume that if such a decree has been issued by Your Excellency it has been by the command and with the authority of the Central Government of Mexico. In this event, of course no one would have a right to complain, for Mexico as a sovereign power restricts her

products by such rules as she may deem necessary, provided no treaty stipulations with a friendly Government are thereby set aside. I write you this respectfully to ask if it was the intention of the decree to subject the supplies which might come to the lines for the use of my troops to these export duties? In all matters where I can be of service to Your Excellency, personally or officially, or where I can oblige the good people of Sonora, I beg Your Excellency freely to command me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your Excellency's very obedient and humble servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. THIRD CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Stockton, July 12, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that my command started from Camp Halleck this morning at 9 o'clock en route for Salt Lake City. I will march to-day to Camp No. 1, seven miles north of Stockton, where we will remain until Monday morning. Any communication from department headquarters can be forwarded to this city until Thursday next, and subsequently to Placerville. My train is heavily laden and I was compelled to take the ten teams which I intended to leave for the other companies of my regiment with me, but will send them back in four or five days, but I fear I will not be able to get along without five of them at least, and respectfully ask that I may be permitted to take them if I find I cannot get along without. The forty-five teams of my command are now loaded with 3,000 [pounds] each, and the other ten are also loaded with the same weight. To be sure the wagons will be getting lighter every day, but when starting from Fort Churchill and Ruby Valley we will have the same weight, and at a time when the mules will be considerably reduced in strength and flesh. The men are carrying their knapsacks. I have detailed Second Lieutenant Gilman, of Company K, to remain in charge of wagons, mules, and property left for the other companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EWD. CONNOR,
Colonel Third California Volunteer Infantry.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt for his information.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., July 14, 1862.

I have made repeated examinations of the subject of Colonel Connor's transportation, wishing to furnish a liberal allowance, and I am compelled to think forty-five wagons and three ambulances such an allowance, and it ought to be ample for all authorized baggage and supplies.

I cannot, therefore, recommend that any additional wagons be allowed. The whole ten will give a much less proportionate allowance for the three remaining companies than is furnished for the seven.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BABBITT,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 12, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition upon the Emigrant Road, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: As directed in Special Orders, No. 35, from these headquarters, you are assigned to the command of the expedition upon the emigrant road. Its principal object is the protection of all travelers, and especially of the expected emigration. In general, as you pass through the Indian country it will be proper to make known that your purpose is not to wage war upon any tribe, but to protect the whites. You are also expected, so far as lies in your power, to enforce the Indian intercourse act of the 30th of January, 1834 (see paragraph 517 of Army Regulations), forbidding the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors among the Indian tribes. If incidentally you should be able to get possession of the Snake Indians engaged in the murder of the emigrants near Fort Boisé in the autumn of 1860, and shall be able in a satisfactory manner to identify the murderers, the general commanding desires you to deal with them in a summary manner. You are directed to proceed as far as Salmon Falls, on Snake River, and not to return to Fort Walla Walla before the 1st of November. You will remain encamped at some eligible point near Salmon Falls as long as possible, for that is the principal haunt of the Snake Indians for the purpose of fishing in the summer time. He does not desire you to interfere with their fishing or other peaceful avocations, and your interpreter may, as you approach that region, have some opportunity of sending them word to that effect. In most of the tribes in this country, the murderers or offenders are known and acknowledged by the whole tribe without attempt at concealment. It may be different with the Snakes. The general commanding is satisfied that with all the tribes the surest preventive of future murders is the arrest and punishment of those guilty of past offenses. As you advance you may find it advisable to establish one or two depots of supplies, where you should leave enough for the return of the command from those points. The general commanding desires me to enjoin upon you the importance of the preservation of order, and especially that whenever your command comes in contact with camps of peaceable Indians, the Indians should be vigilantly protected from injury and violence from all whites, whether soldiers or citizens. The general desires to receive reports of your progress from time to time, sent through the express of Wells, Fargo & Co., at Walla Walla. Opportunities may offer of sending letters by reliable travelers, but you are authorized to send an express yourself whenever you may deem it of sufficient importance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES OF ARIZONA,
El Paso, July 12, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: Having recently abandoned the Territory of Arizona, and being on the point of starting with my whole command for San Antonio, I deem it advisable to give you a brief statement of the various causes that have compelled me to this step. Of the strength of the force with which I was expected to hold the Territory—about 400 men—you will be able to form a just estimate from the within field report.* After General Sibley had withdrawn from the country the greater portion of his command, the Mexican population, justly thinking our tenure very frail and uncertain, showed great unwillingness to sell property of any sort for Confederate paper, which would of course be valueless to them should I be compelled to retire, which was at any time probable; and as I was without specie with which to make purchases, I was obliged to seize upon such supplies as were required for the subsistence of the troops and such means of transportation as would enable me to move my command whenever the necessity might arise for so doing. This occasioned so much ill-feeling on the part of the Mexicans that in many instances armed resistance was offered to foraging parties acting under my orders, and in the various skirmishes which took place one captain and several men of my regiment were killed by them. Besides this, the troops with me were so disgusted with the campaign and so anxious to return to Texas that in one or two instances they were on the point of open mutiny, and threatened to take the matter in their own hands unless they were speedily marched back to San Antonio.

In the meantime the forces from California, about 1,500 strong, were steadily approaching, and on the 6th of July their advance was at Fort Thorn, on the Rio Grande. Troops from Fort Craig had been seen the day previous moving toward the same point. Knowing this, and that the enemy, after leaving competent garrisons behind, would be able to bring 3,000 troops against me, independent of a recent re-enforcement which they received—of 500 men—from Pike's Peak, and 250 more with six rifle cannon, who escorted the paymaster from Kansas, the necessity of moving my force became imperative. I was then at Fort Fillmore, with but little ammunition, and, notwithstanding the efforts I had made, with very inadequate means of transportation. I, however, abandoned the Territory on the 8th of July and marched for Fort Bliss, at which point I now am. As soon as this move had been determined on the sale was ordered of all public property at Fort Bliss which was too bulky for or not worth transportation. This sale was held for specie and breadstuffs. The specie was turned over to the general hospital which I am compelled to leave at Franklin. There was besides a considerable quantity of stores that could not be sold and which were too weighty for transportation, such as horse and mule shoes, cannon, ammunition, tents, &c. To conclude, I am now about to start for San Antonio with very limited means of transportation, and insufficient supply of breadstuff and beef, depending on the contingency of meeting provisions forwarded from San Antonio, and with troops in many instances almost naked. The general hospital at Franklin, under the charge of Doctor Southworth, has been provided with $830 in specie

* Not found.

and credit to a larger amount with parties in Mexico. This I submit to you as a true representation of the condition of affairs in this country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. STEELE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 13, 1862.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I herewith inclose two letters to the Governor of Sonora, written by myself on the 12th instant.* They explain the business which called them forth. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the authorities of Sonora, as well as on the part of the people of that State, to be on amicable terms with us.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

ORDERS, No. 17. HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 13, 1862.

Preparations for active field service must be made the ensuing week by every company in this command. Clothing must be repaired as far as possible, arms, accouterments, and ammunition examined as to their condition, and all the camp and garrison equipage of each company must be put in complete order for the march. All unsettled company papers with the different departments should be completed as far as possible, and, finally, every officer and soldier of the command must be so prepared for the march as to leave nothing to be done upon the reception of the order from the general commanding but to execute it.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel West:

LAFAYETTE HAMMOND,
First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Barrett, Ariz. Ter., July 13, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Column from California, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: I have to report that I shall march for Tucson, with Company A, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Capt. Joseph Smith, to-morrow morning. On Tuesday night (15th instant) I shall be on the desert between the Blue Water Station and Point of the Mountain, and will meet the water-tank, if sent at the Picacho Pass, at 11 or 12 o'clock. Mr. Veck arrived at this post this morning. He thinks it advisable to send his train across the desert in two divisions, in consequence of the difficulty of getting water for so many animals at Blue Water Station. He will therefore start one-half his train to-morrow afternoon, and the balance (those the animals of which are in the poorest condition, that they may have one day longer rest) on Tuesday. One-half his train will therefore be on the desert on Wednesday night, and the other half on Thursday night. In consequence of the dilapidated condition in

* See Carleton to Pesqueira, pp. 17, 18.

which he reports his train, I defer to his judgment in this matter. If then it should meet the approbation of the general commanding, the tank can meet me on Tuesday night from fifteen to twenty miles this side the Point of the Mountain; can return to that station with me, and meet Veck at the same place on Wednesday and Thursday nights, and not have very heavy drives to make. Lieutenant Mitchell, with detachment of Second Cavalry, arrived at this post yesterday, and will accompany me. I respectfully request that instructions may be sent me by the driver of the tank, in case the commanding general thinks proper to alter this arrangement. No express from Fort Yuma since July 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 14, 1862.

Maj. J. S. RINEARSON,
First Regiment Oregon Cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the district instructs me to notify you that the acting commissary of subsistence at this post has been directed to prepare and send to Lewiston, by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's transportation, 6,930 complete rations for your command while encamped at the Lapwai. This will obviate the necessity of supplies being sent from Fort Walla Walla. They will reach Lewiston by the 1st proximo, if not before that time, and it will only be necessary for you to have them hauled from there to the point where you establish your camp, and for which purpose and for camp use a wagon and team, or so much transportation as will be actually required, will be retained by you from that furnished for your command from Walla Walla.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OWEN'S RIVER EXPEDITION,
Camp Independence, Owen's River Valley,
No. 6. } *July 15, 1862.*

The undersigned having learned with regret that some person or persons in this valley have so far forgotten themselves and their self-respect as American citizens and enlightened men as to attempt to take advantage of their present power over the Indians of this valley by catching hold of the Indian women while they were engaged in gathering seeds for their subsistence, with a determination to satisfy their vicious lusts by having carnal connection with such women even by force; therefore it becomes my unpleasant but imperative duty to publish the following order:

I. Hereafter any man, men, or set of men, whether soldiers or citizens, found guilty of molesting or in any manner interfering with the Indian women of this valley shall be arrested and punished according to law.

By order:

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

Proposed advance of the Column from California from Tucson, Ariz. Ter., en route to the Rio Grande, in three detachments.

FIRST DETACHMENT.

(Field officers: Col. J. R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding; Surg. James M. McNulty, First Infantry California Volunteers; Maj. Theo. A. Coult, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.)

Companies.	Commander.	Aggregate.	Number of wagons.	Number of animals.	Material transported.
C, 1st Infantry California Volunteers	McMullen	77	2	12	30 days' rations and company property.
E, 1st Infantry California Volunteers	Roberts	78	2	12	Do.
B, 1st Infantry California Volunteers	Dresher	74	2	12	Do.
G, 5th Infantry California Volunteers	Hinds	85	2	12	Do.
K, 1st Infantry California Volunteers	Pettis	78	2	12	Do.
Battery	Thompson	21	1	15	30 days' rations, property, and ammunition.
Field and staff		9	2	24	Record stores, &c., and ammunition.
Hospital department			2	12	Ambulance and wagon with medical stores.
Ammunition			1	6	40,000 musket (10,000 of this in field and staff wagon).
Train			4	24	Tents, tools, &c., and forage (4,500 pounds).
Forage			1	6	
Wagon-masters		2		2	
Total		429	21	149	

SECOND DETACHMENT.

(Surg. J. H. Prentiss, First Cavalry California Volunteers.)

A, 1st Infantry California Volunteers	Willis	88	2	12	30 days' rations and company property.
A, Third Artillery Battery	Shinn	73	8	139	30 days' rations, company property, ammunition, and 4,000 pounds forage.
B, 5th Infantry California Volunteers	Smith	84	2	12	30 days' rations and company property.
Train			2	12	Tents, tools, 17,000 rounds musket ammunition, and 1,250 pounds forage.
Total		245	14	175	

THIRD DETACHMENT.

(Lieut. Col. E. A. Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding; Surg. D. Wooster, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.)

I, 1st Infantry California Volunteers	Calloway	76	2	12	30 days' rations and company property.
F, 1st Infantry California Volunteers	Parvin	61	2	12	Do.
D, 1st Infantry California Volunteers	Martin	59	2	12	Do.
H, 1st Infantry California Volunteers	Cox	84	2	12	Do
Hospital department			1	6	Medical stores, tents, tools, &c.
Field and staff		2	1	9	
Ammunition			1	6	28,000 rounds ammunition (musket).
Train			2	13	Ambulance and forage wagon with 2,500 pounds.
Total		282	13	82	

Recapitulation:

Companies	12
Commissioned and enlisted	951
Wagons	48
Animals	406

Material transported:

	Pounds.
Company property of 12 companies	14,400
Ammunition, 85,000 rounds musket	8,500
Ammunition, bowitzer and battery	14,000
Rations, 30 days, 950 men, 28,500 pounds each	57,000
Tents, tools, &c., one load to each detachment	7,300
Field, staff, and hospital department, first detachment	8,000
Field, staff, and hospital department, third detachment	2,000
Forage, 3 days	12,250
48 wagons, including 2 ambulances and 1 forge	123,450

Respectfully submitted for the information of the general commanding.

JOSEPH R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers.

TUCSON, *July 16, 1862.*

[JULY 17, 1862.—For General Orders, No. 10, Column from California, relating to movement to the Rio Grande, see Part I, p. 90.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 17, 1862.*

I. Pursuant to instructions from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, dated the 12th ultimo, Capt. J. C. Schmidt, with Company B, Second California Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Fort Humboldt, Cal.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, July 17, 1862.

Capt. H. FLYNN,
Second Infantry California Volunteers, Fort Lyon:

CAPTAIN: Yesterday Lieutenant Staples' scouting party of four Indians and one squaw, sent from this post, encountered a band of forty or fifty well-armed Indians about three miles from Reed's in the direction of the Iaqua Ranch. The squaw they carried off. The four bucks escaped, though fired upon, and long before this Lieutenant Staples is no doubt after them with his small detachment at Eel River House. The colonel commanding desires you immediately on the receipt of this to take or send as many men as you can spare directly to Iaqua Ranch, and from thence by the shortest route straight through to Reed's, where you will probably get further information as to the course they have taken, which is supposed to be toward Hydesville. You are at liberty to take any other route, if the information you may obtain should make it advisable.

By order of Colonel Lippitt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Second Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have nothing later from Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton than was communicated in my letters of the 9th and 10th instant. Inclosed herewith is a copy of a communication, under date of June 2, addressed to General Carleton by His Excellency Ignacio Pesqueira, Governor of the State of Sonora, in the Republic of Mexico.* Col. P. Edward Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, marched on the 12th instant from his camp near Stockton with seven companies of his regiment, for the protection of the Overland Mail Route. The cavalry force designated for the same service will move on the 21st instant and report to Colonel Connor after crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1862.

* * * * * * *

2. The headquarters and Companies L and K, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed by water to Sacramento on the 21st, and thence by the Henness Pass route to Fort Churchill.

3. Capt. Richard L. Ogden, assistant quartermaster, will repair to Sacramento and superintend the organization of the wagon train intended for this command.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN SIMON, ARIZ. TER., *July 18, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. J. R. WEST,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you in the late fight with the Indians at Apache Pass both of my stock-trails to my howitzers were broken or rendered almost useless on account of the great elevation required. One I think would not have broken were it not for a flaw in the iron strap around the axle-tree. Having fixed on a plan which I think will render the pieces fit for any service required of them, I send with Captain Roberts' permission one of my gunners with a trail and axle-tree. The gunner understands my plans fully, and with your sanction will carry them out. The plan is to raise the gun from the axles, so as to give more wood and strength to the stocks, and then strengthen them with iron plates. If you favor my plan I should like to have made a new trail and axle for the piece which remains here. I am in want of a few bolts, of which Monihon (the gunner) has a list. I also want some ammunition, having fired in the two days forty rounds, leaving me but sixty-five rounds. I would ask if it is possible for me to get pistols and sabers for my men, as it is useless to go in action

*See Part I, p. 1117.

with both howitzers and rifles. For instance, the Indians were cross-firing us from both hills, the balls flying fast, the men would use their rifles as much as possible, rendering the fire from the howitzers very slow.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. THOMPSON,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Howitzer Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: You will direct Captain Akey, Second Cavalry, to proceed with his company, via Long Valley, to Red Bluffs, on the Sacramento River, taking his camp and garrison equipage and other company property. As this command is intended to operate without the limits of your district, it will be dropped from the returns thereof. The general desires this movement to be made with the least practicable delay. Should it be necessary, Captain Akey is authorized to procure the services of a competent guide to conduct his command over the shortest practicable route to the point above indicated, where further instructions, as well as supplies, will reach him. The captain will be instructed to telegraph to these headquarters his arrival at Red Bluffs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1862.

Capt. DAVID B. AKEY,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Red Bluffs, Cal.:

SIR: Immediately on your arrival at Red Bluffs the department commander desires you to forward information to that effect to Captain Mellen, Second Cavalry, at Fort Crook. The latter has been instructed to co-operate with your force in, if possible, discovering and chastising the band of Indians which recently committed murders in Tehama County, in this State. A copy of the letter to Captain Mellen is herewith inclosed.* When ready, you will move with your company in the direction of Lassen's Peak, unless you have received reliable information at Red Bluffs of the Indians having retreated in some other direction. It is not improbable that the party committing the murders may belong to the Hot Creek band of Indians. Of this, however, you may be able to procure much more satisfactory information than has been furnished the general commanding. The several departments have been instructed to forward your supplies to Red Bluffs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See next, *post*.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1862.

Capt. H. B. MELLEN,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Crook, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander has directed Capt. David B. Akey's company of cavalry to proceed to Red Bluffs, on the Sacramento River, for the purpose of operating against a band of Indians which has recently made incursions into the northeastern part of Tehama County, in this State. It is not known to what tribe these Indians belong, except that they are not of the tribe residing at Big Meadows, in the northwestern part of Plumas County. The latter are represented as very friendly, and in the expedition hereinafter directed the general desires you to afford them the necessary protection, not only from hostile bands of Indians, but unauthorized organizations of white men. Captain Akey will be instructed to inform you of his arrival at Red Bluffs, on the receipt of which the general desires you to proceed in the direction of the recent disturbances and act as far as possible in concert with Captain Akey against the parties who committed the outrages in Tehama County. In the interval you will inform yourself regarding the country through which you will have to pass, and gain any other information that may be useful in executing the duties assigned you. You will leave at Fort Crook one commissioned officer and five men to guard the post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: In consequence of its having arrived so near Walla Walla, and being too late for its return, the escort to Lieut. John Mullan's wagon-road expedition will be sent to Fort Vancouver, whence the men will be sent to their respective companies. Should it be necessary to give any further protection to Lieutenant Mullan's party, the general desires you to send a company of Oregon cavalry out for this purpose. The general authorizes you to relieve Colonels Steinberger and Cady from the examining board by substituting any officers that are or may be on duty at Fort Vancouver.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., July 18, 1862.

General B. ALVORD,
Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: I am very glad to hear of your brigadier's commission, and I heartily congratulate you upon your reception of that just and well-merited tribute of proper respect and reward, at length rendered for your past lifetime of faithful and devoted services you have so

patiently and so constantly given in support of law and order and in support of the Constitution and Government of our beloved country. And now, sir, after the presentation of my sincere personal respects, and of my cordial congratulations upon your military promotion to the honorable position of a general in the U. S. service, I wish to express the satisfactory confidence I feel in your appointment to be commanding officer of this military District of Oregon State and of Washington Territory, for, with your military experience and sound practical judgment, which length of service and rigid observance alone can give, I feel an abiding hope and confidence that with your watchful military vigilance, the lives and property, with the peace and quiet of all our permanently settled and of our mining population, as well as the vast multitude of overland emigrants now coming to this country, will all be carefully preserved and protected. With these feelings allow me to request your careful and earnest consideration to the universally believed reports that vast numbers of emigrants would leave Kansas City, Fort Leavenworth, Saint Joseph, Omaha City, and many other points and places along the Missouri River on or about the 1st day of May last on their overland travel route to various places in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. And their main traveling road will be along the North Fork of the Platte River and across the dividing ridge of the Rocky Mountains at the South Pass, and by way of Fort Hall down the Snake River road to the valley of the Columbia River, and from all parts of the main Columbia River, the new coming emigrants will scatter through the State of Oregon and through Washington Territory seeking for permanent location and settlement as farmers; while others will leave the Snake River road at various points to hunt for the Salmon River gold mines and other mining districts in Washington Territory; while other large bodies of emigrants are expected to leave Saint Louis in steam-boats and run up the waters of the Missouri River and its tributaries as far as Fort Benton, and from thence travel westward across the Rocky Mountains and scatter through the widely spread mining country between the Rocky and the Cascade Mountains, in this Territory, while some of the new comers by the Fort Benton route will aim directly for Walla Walla and the Columbia River country. Those first starting trains of emigrants who left the Missouri River about the 1st day of May may be expected to arrive at the South Pass, or perhaps may have reached Fort Hall, by this date, and large numbers will leave the Missouri River at various dates after the 1st day of May, and, of course, will reach Fort Hall and Fort Benton at different times throughout the summer and fall months of this year. With these views I respectfully and earnestly request your careful and compassionate attention and consideration to the immediate and pressing necessity of your affording and providing sufficient military protection to all the vast mass of defenseless men, women, and children now on their overland travel routes to this Territory and to Oregon, and thereby save them all from the savage and butchering attacks of the merciless and brutal Snake Indians and other murdering, thieving, and unfriendly tribes. Allow me to beg you to consider the safety of all the lives of the overland emigrants, together with all their teams and property, entirely in your own safe-keeping, and I most earnestly commend them all to your compassionate and fatherly care and protection.

With very sincere respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 18, 1862.

Maj. J. S. RINEARSON,
First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Comdg. Expedition to Nez Percé Reservation, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Having repaired with your command to Lewiston, as directed in Special Orders, No. 35, from these headquarters, you will select some eligible point for a permanent encampment, but returning to Fort Walla Walla by the 1st of November. The position chosen by Capt. A. J. Smith, First Dragoons, in the spring of 1861, may be a good one, but there is in this office no definite information on the subject. You may find it desirable to choose a point nearer to Lewiston, in order more effectually to carry out the following instructions: The general commanding desires that you use every exertion to preserve order and quiet between the whites and the Indians; to protect the whites from hostile Indians in that region, and especially to prevent the sale of ardent spirits or wine to the Indians. A copy of the act of Congress of the 13th of February, 1862, on that subject, is herewith inclosed.* Besides the other penalties therein named, you will notice that it is competent for you to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the possession of those who sell liquor to Indians. The sale of liquor to whites, and the introduction of it for their use, cannot under the circumstances be interfered with, but its sale to Indians is in flagrant violation of the laws. A measure is now before Congress, which has passed the Senate, which, if it passes both Houses, will enable the superintendent of Indian affairs to negotiate for the purchase of a portion of the land from the Nez Percé Indians. A town site at or near Lewiston seems essential for the supply of the large mining population which has for several months been gathering in the Salmon River and other mining regions. It will thus be idle to attempt the removal of the whites from the Indian reservation. But it is incumbent upon the Government to protect the Indians of both sexes from all violence and outrage on the part of the whites, and the general commanding desires that you exert the utmost of your power for their protection, and to assist the Indian agent on that reservation in the discharge of that duty. Say to their chiefs that the Nez Percé Indians have long been the faithful friends and allies of our people and our Government. They have been perseveringly so amid every temptation arising during the last fourteen years from the revolt on several occasions of neighboring tribes. The faith of several branches of the Government stands pledged for their protection. Therefore General Alvord, who nine years ago was a witness of their fidelity and their praiseworthy desire for advances in education and civilization, is much concerned to find the tribe thus dispossessed of their lands; also subjected to so much maltreatment from the whites. He enjoins upon you that every effort should be made vigilantly to protect all peaceable Indians from injury and violence from all whites, whether soldiers or citizens. The preservation of order and discipline among your own men will be very important, and an essential preliminary to the preservation of order among others. It will be advisable for you to give notice to all dealers in ardent spirits and wine that the law empowers you to take and destroy any liquor found in the possession of those who sell it to Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In October last, when the orders for the withdrawal of the regular troops from this department reached these headquarters, General Sumner sent orders for the detachment of the Ninth Infantry, on escort duty with Lieut. John Mullan, Second Artillery, to break up and join their companies without delay. The order found Lieutenant Mullan, with his wagon-road expedition, in the Bitter Root Valley, and the mountains covered with deep snow and impassable. Under these circumstances the escort was compelled to remain beyond the mountains during the winter. Not knowing precisely the wishes of the Government, I wrote to Lieutenant Mullan to retain the escort until he received further orders. It now appears that my letter to the lieutenant failed to reach him, and being bound by the first orders of General Sumner, Lieutenant Mullan directed the escort to fall back to Walla Walla preparatory to joining their companies. On the 4th of June I received your telegraphic dispatch of the 2d, saying, "The escort of Lieutenant Mullan cannot be withdrawn now;" orders were immediately sent accordingly, but owing to the great distance and difficulty of communicating, only met the escort as it was approaching Fort Walla Walla. By the last steamer from Oregon I received a communication from Brigadier-General Alvord, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* I received no letters from Lieutenant Mullan. It being too late in the season for the escort to rejoin Lieutenant Mullan, I have approved the action of General Alvord in the matter, and further directed him, if he deems it necessary, to send a company of cavalry along the Fort Benton road to communicate with Lieutenant Mullan and afford him the necessary protection. Under these circumstances, I hope the Department will approve of my action on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, *October 2, 1862.*

The action of General Wright is approved.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EL DORADO, *July 19, 1862—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

Will encamp one mile west of Placerville to-night. Will remain there until Monday.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Regiment Infantry.

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*See July 10, p. 14.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 19, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to inclose to you, for the information of the general commanding the department, a copy of the detailed instructions given to Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry.* By my Special Orders, No. 35, of the 8th instant, issued the day after I assumed command, you have perceived that I directed that three companies of that regiment under that officer shall proceed upon the emigrant road for the protection of the expected emigration. The command is to leave Fort Walla Walla on the 25th instant and not return to that post until the 1st of November. It proceeds as far as Salmon Falls, on Snake River, which all accounts agree in considering as the principal haunt of the Snake Indians. You will notice that I make it the principal duty of the expedition to protect the emigration. I caution the commander not to give out to the Indians any intention of waging war, but desire him incidentally, if opportunity occurs, to endeavor to get possession of the Snake Indians who were guilty of murdering the emigrants massacred in September, 1860, near Fort Boisé. I also herewith inclose a copy of the detailed instructions† given to Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, who, with one company of that regiment, is directed by the same Special Orders, No. 35, of the 8th instant, to repair to the Nez Percé Reservation, near Lewiston, and remain encamped, not returning to Fort Walla Walla until the 1st of November. The chief difficulty there apprehended is from the violence and outrages of the whites upon the Nez Percé Indians and in the sale of liquor to them. My instructions enjoin vigilance in these matters, the preservation of discipline and good order among his own men, and the enforcement, so far as practicable, of the act of 13th of February last amending the Indian intercourse act. It seems absolutely necessary for the supply of the large mining population rushing to that region that a town should be located at or near Lewiston. But it is to be hoped that Congress will soon provide for the extinguishment of the Indian title. A bill for that purpose has already passed the Senate. The Lower Nez Percé Indians have signal claims upon us for protection. Their unwavering fidelity to our flag and our people amid every temptation deserves remembrance and gratitude, and it is lamentable that it will be so difficult to give them bare protection and the simplest justice, and that all their cherished hopes of improvement and civilization should be thus impeded and perhaps blasted. It will certainly give me pleasure to do all I can for their protection. It is to be feared that the provocations of lawless whites will lead to inevitable collisions. The Upper Nez Percés, whose fidelity never was so certain, may be kept in check by the presence of so many thousands of miners. I have ordered a guard, consisting of a subaltern and twenty men, to encamp at the Umatilla Indian Agency, but I shall order them to return to Fort Walla Walla before the opening of winter. I expect to leave here on the 21st instant for Fort Walla Walla to give any aid which my personal presence may afford in the starting of the expedition, but shall return to this post in a few days.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

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*See Hughes to Maury, July 12, p. 20.
†See Hughes to Rinearson, July 18, p. 30.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1862.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE S. EVANS,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Owen's Lake Expedition:
(Through Capt. E. A. Rowe, Adobe Meadows, Cal.)

SIR: In reply to your letter* of the 9th instant, reporting the operations of the Owen's Lake Expedition, the general commanding the department instructs me to say that if you are fully satisfied that the Indians recently engaged in hostilities in that quarter are repentant and really desire to live in peaceful relations with the whites, you are authorized to make a treaty with them securing protection to the settlers. The Indians must restore all property they have stolen from the whites; hostages to the number of four or five, consisting of subchiefs or influential members of the tribe, with their families, to be sent to Fort Churchill, must be given as a guarantee of their good faith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT BAKER, CAL., *July 20, 1862.*

First Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

Sir: I have the honor to report that Stephen Fleming (citizen) this afternoon brought into camp and turned over to the military eleven Indians taken by a party of citizens near Kettenshaw. There is one buck, six squaws, and four children. The detachment sent out under Sergeant Jones on the 15th instant has not yet returned. They were under orders to strike over to Eel River; from thence to Kettenshaw by the way of Fort Seward; from thence back to the post. I expect that they will succeed in bringing Las-sic's band in with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. KETCHAM,
Captain, Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Baker.

[JULY 21, 1862.—For General Orders, No. 11, Column from California, constituting the District of Western Arizona, &c., see Part I, p. 92.]

ORDERS, }
No. 140. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, July 21, 1862.

I. The expedition ordered out by Special Orders, No. 35, headquarters District of Oregon, dated July 8, 1862, for the protection of the expected emigration, will be composed of Companies A, B, and D, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers. These companies will hold themselves in readiness to march on the 25th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, remaining in the field until November 1 proximo.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Maury:

HENRY McCANN,
First Lieutenant, Fourth California Volunteers, Post Adjutant.

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* See Part I, p. 148.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 22, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: A train of five wagons will be sent to-morrow to arrive at Tubac to move Companies A and E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to El Reventon. On arriving there Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will garrison that place until further orders. Lieut. C. P. Nichols has already received instructions in regard to this. In compliance with General Orders, No. 10, from headquarters Column from California, dated 17th instant, you will, after having posted Company E at El Reventon, move with your company and company property to this place, so as to arrive here on or before the 29th instant, using for your transportation the five wagons sent out and leaving one wagon for a post team at El Reventon. Bring from Tubac subsistence for your company up to the 31st instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bragg, July 22, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by express of your communications of the 16th instant. I am exceedingly obliged to the commanding colonel for the information given in regard to being relieved from this post. I very much desire a change of post. My men have been stationed here nearly nine months and have not received a dollar's pay nor seen one day's service except garrison duty. The colonel will very readily conclude that it requires considerable exertion on the part of the officers to keep the command in proper discipline under such disagreeable circumstances, yet the conduct of the men has been excellent. They have given good attention to cleanliness, drill, and discipline, far better than could have been expected while subjected to such monotonous duties. But four desertions have occurred, and they were bad and almost worthless men. My command is very proficient in company, skirmish, and bayonet drill. They execute the skirmish by bugle calls very correctly, and in the care and cleanliness of arms and accouterments I do not think they are excelled by any company in the service. I have put everything in condition as far as possible to turn over the command and property without delay. Invoices and receipts of property have been made, and only require dates and signatures to complete the business. I sincerely hope the company to relieve us will come at an early day. The descriptive list required in your circular of the 15th instant will be forwarded at an early day. In regard to the reservation, &c., I respectfully submit the following:

First. The Mendocino Indian Reservation comprises four distinct farms or stations:

First. Headquarters (so called), one-half mile south from this post; number of Indians	200
Second. Cullabool farm, two miles south of post; number of Indians	150
Third. Bald Hill Station, two miles northeast of post; number of Indians	100
Fourth. Whipple's, or Ten-Mile River Station, ten miles of post; number of Indians	550
Total Indians upon the reservation	1,000

A very large proportion of the above are peaceable and well disposed. They are under the immediate control and direction of agents and employés of the reservation and require very little, if any, military protection. One company is amply sufficient for that purpose.

Second. Settlements, &c.: The principal settlement near this post is at the Noyo Mills, one mile distant. It employs from sixty to seventy hands at all times, and consequently is amply sufficient for its own protection. Mendocino City, ten miles south, is the next nearest settlement and needs no protection other than its own citizens can afford. One company is all-sufficient for any exigency which can possibly arise between the whites and Indians of this section.

Third. Distances, roads, &c.: I have no method of ascertaining the exact distances called for. The following approximation is probably as nearly correct as can be obtained without actual measurement, viz:

	Miles.
From Fort Bragg to Shelter Cove	60
From Shelter Cove to Keoska Creek	10
From Keoska Creek to Upper Mattole	30
From Fort Bragg to Upper Mattole	100

From Fort Bragg to Whipple's, trail good, especially at low tide, when, by following the ocean beach, some six miles of sand hills can be avoided. Two rivers, both easily forded at low tide, intersect this part of the route.

DISTANCES, ETC.

	Miles.
From Whipple's to Beall's Ranch (good upland trail)	8
From Beall's Ranch to Usal (narrow mountainous trail, very rough, but passable for pack trains)	18
From Usal to Bear Harbor (very rough and mountainous, but passable at all seasons)	22
From Bear Harbor to Shelter Cove	8
Good trail (at low tide by the beach two miles); by the upland trail (rough and mountainous) additional distance	4
From Shelter Cove to Upper Mattole (good upland trail)	30

The whole distance can be made in from five to six days by pack trains (quicker in summer than winter), and by an express rider in from three and a half to four days. Good grass and fresh water are abundant at convenient distances along the entire route.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MOORE,

Captain, Third California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

ORDERS, No. 142.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, July 22, 1862.

I. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 35, headquarters District of Oregon, Company F, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, under command of Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, will hold itself in readiness to proceed on the 1st proximo to the Lapwai, near Lewiston, and establish a camp thereat. The acting commissary of subsistence will supply the command with rations for the month of August (thirty-one days), and the acting assistant quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation. The command will remain in the field until November 1, 1862.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Maury:

HENRY McCANN,

First Lieutenant, Fourth California Volunteers, Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 23, 1862.

Lieut. Col. E. A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Battalion en route to the Rio Grande:

COLONEL: According to instructions from the general commanding the Column from California, I send by two wagons, to go with your command, to-day 3,000 pounds of flour and 1,500 pounds of panocha for the people of Pinos Altos. I have also ordered 1,500 pounds of pemmican, according to General Carleton's instructions, to be turned over by Lieutenant Phelan, acting commissary of subsistence of Colonel West's command, to go with the flour and panocha. It will be necessary to send forward an escort to Pinos Altos with the provisions. Will you see that Lieutenant Phelan turns over the pemmican and that the provisions arrive safely at their destination. The following are General Carleton's orders in the case:

TUCSON, *July 22, 1862.*

Major FERGUSSON,
First Cav. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Western Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

MAJOR: Send to Pinos Altos, for the relief of the people herein described as famishing at that point for want of food, the following subsistence stores: 3,000 pounds of Sonora flour, 1,500 pounds of pemmican, and 1,500 pounds panocha (Mexican sugar).

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

In case the people have left Pinos Altos, the subsistence will go on with the command. William Marks is the name of the person who applied for relief for the people at Pinos Altos.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

OGILBY'S,
Twenty-one Miles East of Placerville, July 23, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

Am encamped here to-night and progressing finely.

P. EWD. CONNOR.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 23, 1862.

I. Pursuant to instructions from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, dated the 11th of July, First Lieut. W. B. Hughes, Ninth Infantry, is relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, and will repair to Fort Walla Walla, where he will perform the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and commissary at that post.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

WM. B. HUGHES,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT BAKER, CAL., *July 24, 1862.*

First Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the return of the scout sent out from this post on the 15th instant. The detachment under the command of Sergeant Jones, Company A, Third Infantry California Volunteers, marched to Fort Seward, Eel River, by the way of Larrabee Valley. From Fort Seward took an easterly direction about ten miles, and there surprised and captured 2 squaws and 1 child, July 19. The squaws were liberated and directed to find their friends and bring them into camp, where they would be well treated. The camp was then moved about three miles to the northward. The command remained at this point two days, the Indians coming in and delivering themselves up to the number of 112 (36 bucks, 50 squaws, 26 children). There could have been more Indians obtained could the command have waited longer, but the provisions giving out they were compelled to return to the fort, arriving here at 10 o'clock a. m. I am crippled in my movements for want of mules.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. KETCHAM,
Captain, Third Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 24, 1862.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: This communication I shall forward to you through the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, and its object is to urge the importance of reviving the Department of Oregon, as established in General Orders, No. 10, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated 13th of September, 1858. I would respectfully represent that every reason which could then be urged for the measure still exists, with the additional consideration that during the existence of the civil war there must necessarily be constant apprehension that at any moment we may be plunged into a foreign war. In that case this region is the most exposed and vulnerable, as it is the most remote of all our Territories. Fortunately the large emigration now pouring into it across the plains and from California is adding to its population good material for armies in case of trouble. But the occupation of new gold fields in the easterly portion of Washington Territory will only increase the chances of Indian difficulties. I only repeat an argument often urged by those in command in their dispatches to the War Department from this quarter, that the length of time required for communication between this point and San Francisco is too great for the proper regulation there of military affairs in this quarter. I understand that during the last year of the existence of the two distinct Departments of Oregon and California authority existed for the senior commander to concentrate troops upon any emergency. I can see no obstacle to the existence of such a regulation, leaving otherwise the two departments in their full independence, and ready to perform the most efficient service. This provision was only a substitute for a still better arrangement, such as existed in 1850, when there was a major-general commanding the Pacific Division, embracing the two departments then called Department No. 10 (California), and No. 11 (Oregon). The general orders of

13th of September, 1858, establishing the boundaries of the old Department of Oregon, very properly left the valleys of Rogue River and Umpqua in the Department of California, those valleys being supplied from San Francisco, and more intimately connected with it by mail and commerce.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 24, 1862.

I. First Lieut. W. B. Hughes, Ninth Infantry, having, pursuant to instructions from the headquarters Department of the Pacific, been ordered to Fort Walla Walla to perform the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and commissary at that post, First Lieut. Frederick Mears, Ninth Infantry, is directed to perform the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters.

II. All communications for this office will hereafter be addressed to the acting assistant adjutant-general, headquarters District of Oregon.

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 24, 1862.

Maj. J. F. Curtis, Second Infantry California Volunteers, with Companies B, C, and D, of that regiment, will, pursuant to instructions from the headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated the 12th ultimo, proceed to Fort Humboldt, Cal. The assistant quartermaster of this post will furnish the necessary transportation in the first steamship which can go into the harbor of Humboldt. If carried by through stress of weather they will be landed at Alcatraz Island.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,

First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: My latest advices from General Carleton's command are dated on the 6th instant. He was still at Tucson, Ariz., preparing to move east on Mesilla and the Rio Grande. The great drought in that country had caused an uncommon scarcity of water, but as the rainy season was commencing when the general wrote, he hoped to get off by the middle of July. The weather in Arizona is very hot, and the passage of our wagons over the hot sands of the deserts has caused them to shrink and require constant repairing. Thus far the movement of the Column from California has been successful in every particular. We have lost no men or public property. Our troops are in fine health and

spirits and well supplied. The rebels have been driven out of the country, and the general assures me that Arizona is as well ordered and quiet as any part of California. Brigadier-General Carleton's column, as well as the troops at Fort Yuma, have been principally supplied via the Gulf of California, and thence up the Colorado River to Yuma, but with Carleton's column of 1,500 men in Arizona and eastward, his supplies can be sent from this city to Tucson for one-half what it now costs us, provided we can send them through the Mexican State of Sonora. I have conferred with Mr. Robinson and other influential and leading men who have been long residents at Guaymas, and I am assured that there will be no difficulty in this matter, and that our army supplies could be landed either at Guaymas or at Lobos, a preferable point, about midway between Guaymas and the mouth of the Colorado, from which there is a good wagon road direct to Tucson, with an abundance of wood, water, and grass at convenient distances. The distance from Lobos to Tucson is much less than from Yuma to Tucson. Under these circumstances it is clearly the interest of the Government to send the supplies that way; but inasmuch as it might be improper for me to do so without being advised that an arrangement to that effect had been made between our Government and that of the Mexican Republic, I deem it proper to submit the subject to the consideration of the War Department. Should the Department decide that I can send the supplies through Sonora I shall be glad to be advised by telegraph, as additional stores must be sent forward within a few weeks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Colonel Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, with his regiment, has passed the Sierra and is probably now in the vicinity of Carson City, Nev. Ter. Colonel Sims, with headquarters and two companies Second Cavalry California Volunteers, left this city on the 21st instant, and are now advancing on the Overland Mail Route and will join Colonel Connor beyond the mountains. This force, with the addition of one company of cavalry from Fort Churchill, will move forward and establish a post at Ruby Valley and another in the vicinity of Salt Lake, the latter to be the headquarters of Colonel Connor. Supplies for a year are being thrown forward for all the troops on the mail route, including Fort Churchill. In the District of Oregon all is quiet. The headquarters of the First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, Colonel Steinberger commanding, have been established at Fort Walla Walla. The Oregon cavalry company at Walla Walla were ordered to move on the 15th of July, on the emigrant road, to meet the approaching emigration and afford them protection through the Indian country. In the District of Humboldt Indian difficulties still continue. The troops have been zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, and more than 400 Indians have been captured and brought into Fort Humboldt and await the action of the superintendent of

Indian affairs for their removal to some reservation. The Indian difficulties on Owen's Lake and River and Mono Lake, on the eastern border of this State, have nearly terminated, and it is expected that a permanent peace may be soon established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 25, 1862.*

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III. Maj. J. F. Curtis, with Companies B, C, and D, of Second California Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Alcatraz Island, en route to Fort Humboldt, Cal. The assistant quartermaster at this post will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 26, 1862.*

I. Col. J. Steinberger, First Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry, with Companies A and E, First Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry, will repair by water to Fort Walla Walla, pursuant to instructions of the 21st instant from headquarters Department of the Pacific. The command will leave this post on the 30th instant.

II. Companies A and C, of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, will proceed by water to Benicia, Cal., leaving Fort Walla Walla after the adjournment of the general court-martial convened at that post per Special Orders, No. 126, of the 21st instant, from department headquarters.

* * * * * * *

V. A subaltern and twenty men of Oregon cavalry will be ordered to the Umatilla Indian Agency and relieve the detachment of Fourth California Volunteer Infantry now there, who will return to Fort Walla Walla.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, *Apache Pass, Overland Mail Station, July 27, 1862.*

I. A post will be established in this pass, which will be known as Fort Bowie.

II. This post will be garrisoned by Company G, Fifth Infantry, increased to 100 men by a detachment from Company A, Fifth Infantry

California Volunteers. Maj. T. A. Coult, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, until further orders, is assigned to the command of Fort Bowie. Surg. David Wooster, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, is also assigned to duty at that post.

III. Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, as he passes Fort Bowie on his way to the Rio Grande, will furnish for the infantry portion of the garrison 120 rounds of ammunition per man. Lieutenant-Colonel Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, will see that the command is furnished with twenty days' rations of subsistence and a sufficient number of tents, including one hospital tent. Should Colonel Rigg not have an adequate number, they will be furnished from the supply train under command of Capt. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, which will leave Tucson, Ariz. Ter., on the 2d proximo. From this train the commander of Fort Bowie will draw 10,000 rounds of musket ammunition and sixty days' rations of subsistence. Passing detachments will keep the command at Fort Bowie supplied with fresh beef until the arrival of the beef contractor, who will make arrangements to leave at that post sixty days' rations of fresh beef on the hoof, with two first-rate men to herd them.

IV. The commanding officer at Fort Bowie will establish that post at the best point in the Apache Pass for the protection of travelers and passing trains. If this point, from the nature of the ground, cannot be found near the spring, a small redoubt on the most commanding position will be at once erected near that spring, and be occupied night and day by a picket guard strong enough to hold it.

V. The commander at Fort Bowie will cause the Apache Indians to be attacked whenever and wherever he may find them near his post, unless they bear flags of truce. For this purpose he is at liberty to send out from time to time detachments from his post of such strength and to such points as the good of the service may require. He will, whenever necessary, cause all trains and expressmen to be escorted through the pass and well out into the open country on either hand. To effect all this a great deal is necessarily left to his judgment, caution, vigilance, and energy.

VI. A detachment of cavalry will be added to the garrison of the post, and will come from the east with the first return train.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1862.

HON. J. G. DOWNEY,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: Mr. M. Morrison has presented to me the petition signed by Your Excellency and many other citizens and residents of the county of Los Angeles, asking for the establishment of a military post on the Colorado River at or near Fort Mojave. I need not assure Your Excellency that I feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the hardy pioneers who have done so much to develop the resources of the country, and that it will always afford me pleasure to afford them all the protection in my power. But at this moment I have no troops disposable for the establishment of permanent posts. The various columns I now have in the field, and the Indian wars actually being waged, have left me with

few troops to meet any sudden emergency, and prudential considerations demand that what force I have remaining should not be removed far from the coast.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Rio de Sauz, Ariz. Ter., July 28, 1862.

The following information of the watering places hence to the Miembres River is left at the station of the Rio de Sauz for the information of commanders of detachments of this column, viz: To the Cienega de Sauz, say, twelve miles, grass, water, and shrubs for fuel; here rest one day. From the cienega to Leitzendorfer's Wells, good road; distance, say, twenty-five miles; wood, grass, water only enough for fifty men, unless it has rained. From Leitzendorfer's Wells to Soldier's Farewell is a good road; distance, say, twenty-one miles; grass, shrubs for fuel, probably plenty of water in a tank. There is said to be a hole with a little bad water in it some 600 yards south of station at Soldier's Farewell. At Burro Mountain, three or four miles from Soldier's Farewell (northeast), is said to be water plenty. Indians bad here. If it has rained there will be a plenty of water in holes, but calculation must be made so as to go through on this information, save that little dependence can be placed on finding much water at Leitzendorfer's Wells. To Cow Springs from Soldier's Farewell is sixteen miles; here is water and grass plenty, but no wood. To Miembres River, say, eighteen miles; here is grass, water, wood in abundance; here rest. Total, ninety-two miles.

By order of General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The disposition of the force in the District of Oregon for the protection of the overland emigration and remote settlements, as also your instructions to the several commanders, receive the approval of the general commanding the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 28, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I have received your letter of the 18th instant and must thank you very sincerely for the kind expressions it contains and the

congratulations you offer upon my recent promotion. I assure you that my long residence in this country leads me to take a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Territory and in the defense of its frontier. I look with special concern to the incoming emigration, and the moment I arrived I turned my attention to taking steps for its protection. I inclose herewith for your information a copy of my orders issued on the 8th instant, the day after I assumed command.* I have heard this morning that Lieutenant-Colonel Maury's command of three companies of Oregon cavalry probably started to-day from Fort Walla Walla upon the emigrant road. Salmon Falls, half way between Fort Boisé and Fort Hall, is the great haunt of the Snake Indians at this season for the purpose of fishing, and Colonel Maury's command will remain encamped in that vicinity as long as possible, not leaving there until it is necessary in order to return to Fort Walla Walla by the 1st of November. Mr. Crawford, of Oregon, with a guard of seventy-five men enrolled for the journey by order of the War Department, left Omaha early in June and writes Major Francis that he intends "bringing up the rear of the emigration." I have given no order to Colonel Maury about "bringing up the rear of the emigration," for that phrase with us is rather unsavory and unsatisfactory, as in the fall of 1860 a commander who supposed he brought up the rear of the emigration had the sorrow and mortification to hear of a massacre in his rear. By staying out and not returning until the 1st of November the command will do its best before the winter sets in. Colonel Maury is ordered if opportunity occurs to arrest and punish those Snake Indians who committed the murders of 1860. The command of Major Rinearson, which has gone to the vicinity of Lewiston, will have an important and delicate duty to perform in the preservation of peace by protecting the Nez Percé Indians from outrages by the whites. Those Indians are of superior character; have always been warmly our friends, but they are now rudely dispossessed of their lands on the reservation secured to them by a sacred treaty; their women treated with outrage by the miners; liquor is sold to them by lawless whites, and great danger apprehended of collision. I learn that Senator Nesmith has pushed through the Senate a measure appropriating $50,000 to enable the Indian Department to take steps to extinguish the Indian title. I hope and trust Colonel Wallace will get it through the House. From this statement you will see that I have taken such measures as lay in my power to preserve the peace. The multitude of whites pervading that region may possibly hold the Indians in check. Please be good enough to show this letter to Mr. Hale, the superintendent of Indian affairs, who will doubtless be interested to know what has been done.

With best wishes, I remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

ORDERS, No. 149.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, July 28, 1862.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this post.

C. W. C. ROWELL,
Captain, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

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*See Special Orders, No. 35, p. 9.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY OREGON VOLUNTEERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., July 28, 1862.

Lieut. W. B. HUGHES,
Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the district that my command, consisting of Companies A, B, and D, numbering 243 rank and file, have left this morning upon the emigrant road expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding Expedition, Emigrant Road.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, July 29, 1862.

Capt. H. FLYNN,
Second Infantry California Vols., Commanding Fort Lyon:

CAPTAIN: You will re-enforce Captain Douglas and co-operate with him in such manner as he may request, reserving a sufficient camp-guard.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:
JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Second Infantry California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, July 29, 1862.

Capt. W. M. JOHNS,
Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Liscombe's Hill:

CAPTAIN: You will immediately call in all detachments except that at Elk Camp, and hereafter keep your command concentrated. You will re-enforce Captain Douglas, and co-operate with him in such manner as he may request, so far as your limited means may allow, reserving a sufficient camp guard. Similar instructions have been sent to Lieutenant Anderson, at Elk Camp.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:
JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Second Infantry California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, July 29, 1862.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Anderson:

CAPTAIN: Captain Johns, at Liscombe's Hill; Lieutenant Anderson, at Elk Camp, and Captain Flynn, at Fort Lyon, are instructed to re-enforce and co-operate with you to such an extent and in such manner as you shall desire. The colonel commanding the district had already

withdrawn the three men from Elk Camp stationed at Whitney's, on the express ground that so small a detachment would afford no protection, but would rather invite attack, and regrets that you should have been induced to replace them. You are instructed to refuse all such applications hereafter, and to keep your command as much concentrated as possible. If in an urgent case you should post a detachment for temporary protection, the number should be amply sufficient for the purpose, or they should be ordered to erect a stockade or other defense, and keep strictly within it until relieved.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Second Infantry California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter* addressed to these headquarters by Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding the Column from California, dated 13th of July; also copies of two communications,† dated 12th of July, from General Carleton to His Excellency Don Ignacio Pesqueira, Governor of the State of Sonora. These documents are forwarded specially to show the good understanding existing between the authorities and people of the two Republics.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 31, 1862.

I. Capt. S. S. Marsh, Second Infantry, and the detachments of the several companies of the Ninth Infantry, acting as escort to the military road expedition, will, on their arrival at Fort Walla Walla, repair by water to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 132. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1862.

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4. Companies B, C, and D, Second Infantry California Volunteers, under the command of Maj. James F. Curtis, will proceed, on the steamer leaving this port on the 5th instant, to the District of Humboldt. One of the above-named companies, to be designated by Major Curtis, will garrison Fort Bragg, relieving Captain Moore's company. The other

* See p. 22. † See pp. 17, 18.

two companies will debark at Fort Humboldt. Capt. R. W. Kirkham, assistant quartermaster, will make the necessary arrangements for transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT CHURCHILL, *August 1, 1862—12.20 p. m.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

I have just arrived here.

P. E. CONNOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1862.

Col. F. J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Humboldt:

SIR: The department commander desires you to have Captain Johns' and if possible Captain Ketcham's companies at the landing in readiness to proceed on the return steamer to this city. The senior officer will be instructed to report at these headquarters immediately on his arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 1, 1862.

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Your letter instructing me to send Captain Akey's cavalry company to Red Bluffs was received on the 28th ultimo. It has required four days to get in all the detachments and express riders. As no transportation train can be obtained till next Monday, the 4th instant, they cannot be here that day. A competent guide has been secured, who reports a shorter route than by Long Valley. The distance is about 200 miles. Of the company horses eighteen are dead, forty-four unserviceable (twenty of these only from sore backs), and thirty-four serviceable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Col. Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

[AUGUST 2, 1862.—For Carleton to Canby, reporting operations, &c., see Part I, p. 92.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1862.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE S. EVANS,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Expedition to Owen's Lake, Camp at Lone Pine, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander has recently had an interview with Mr. Wentworth, superintendent of Indian affairs, when the latter stated

that he would enter into some arrangement with Governor Nye, of Nevada Territory, relative to the control and management of the Piutes and Owen's River Indians, preventing their passing to and fro over the dividing line of California and Nevada Territory. The superintendent will probably extend his trip to your camp, when the general desires you to render him any assistance and give any information in your possession. Should the present disturbances be quieted, the general thinks a small post of one company at some post on Pine Creek, or in the neighborhood of Owen's Lake, where there is sufficient of timber and grass and water, would be ample protection to the inhabitants, and at the same time prevent outrages on the unoffending Indians. With the means at your disposal it is believed that huts to shelter the men and horses can be thrown up in a very short time. You will, therefore, give the necessary instructions to have provisions and forage for the company you may designate to garrison this point laid in previous to the rainy season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Ojo de la Vaca, Ariz. Ter., August 3, 1862.

Maj. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. at Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

MAJOR: I approve of the release of John Bart on his parole of honor, he having given bonds of $5,000, to be forthcoming when called for. Your circular in relation to reports of persons in charge of vedette stations is approved. The detachment from Captain McCleave's company sent to the San Pedro to re-enforce Lieutenant Guirado will be sent to join that company as soon as the cattle have been driven from that point by the contractor toward the Rio Grande. The contract between Capt. N. S. Davis, acting assistant quartermaster, and King S. Woolsey, for hay and mesquite beans, seems to be fair and just, and is approved. Your letter to Lieut. R. S. Barrett, of July 26, is received. The sentence, "Salvation of the troops in this Territory," seems to be uncommonly forcible. Your Special Orders, No. 2, July 26, are approved. Send by the first opportunity 1,500 pounds of pemmican, which Captain Willis left at the San Pedro on the 26th of July, to Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, Chiricahua Mountains. I inclose a copy of General Orders, No. 12, establishing that post.* Its garrison will not vary much from 120 aggregate. You will cause it to be supplied with subsistence stores and such other necessary articles as may be required by the commanding officer of that post which you can spare from the depot at Tucson, or procure from Fort Yuma or San Francisco. Fort Bowie is included within the District of Eastern Arizona, and will doubtless be occupied by troops for many years, as it is one of the most important points for a military post in this Territory. Of course, during the present troubles no expenses can be incurred in building this post, except in the payment of the few extra-duty men whom the commanding officer of Fort Bowie may be obliged to employ. Major Coult will for the present protect himself by a field-work, but the troops there will be obliged to live under canvas for some time to come. I inclose for your information a letter† from Lieutenant Barrett, dated July 21, 1862. Send a good

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*See July 27, p. 40. †Not found.

share of the dried apples named therein to Fort Bowie; also 100 of the bedsacks. I have to-day written to Colonel Bowie and requested him to order Captain Thayer's company, of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to report to you at Tucson. During the time which elapses until its arrival at your headquarters I desire that Captain Davis, acting assistant quartermaster, get ready as many of the unserviceable wagons as possible, after having sent Allen's supply train to Fort Yuma, and working in these wagons the 200 poor and weak mules which I spoke of sending to San Pedro, Cal. I wish the captain to come on with this train to Mesilla, bringing with him as much subsistence stores as the mules can well haul. You will order Greene's company to escort this train through. From what I learn of the means of transportation in New Mexico these mules and harness will be greatly needed there. Send to Lieutenant Hammond, regimental quartermaster First Infantry California Volunteers, the proportion of all clothing now at Tucson, or which may arrive there before Captain Davis leaves, with this train for Mesilla, which the troops in advance should have, when you consider their numbers with reference to the numbers of those who remain behind. It was supposed that to an experienced soldier like yourself paragraph 5 of General Orders, No. 10, was sufficiently clear; that you would send on such of the articles named as you might have on hand and such of the articles not named as are in customary use and which in your judgment would be necessary, provided you had them in store. I inclose herewith a tri-monthly statement of subsistence stores at Fort Yuma and at the mouth of the Colorado River and to arrive at the mouth of the river. It is dated July 20, 1862. Please send forward at the earliest practicable moment a good supply of bacon, hams, coffee, sugar (brown), sugar (crushed), lime juice, sperm candles, whisky, tea, molasses, dried apples, desiccated vegetables, compressed potatoes, and pickles, at least the proportion due the troops in advance, having reference to their strength. If, hereafter, Lieutenant Barrett should make these reports to you, send me authenticated copies of them. I regret that your duties are so onerous. I will relieve you from them as soon as possible.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—I herewith inclose, approved, your contract with Mr. Ammi M. White, dated July 24, 1862.

HDQRS. THIRD INFANTRY CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp 16, Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., August 3, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post with my command. The men are in excellent health and spirits and have stood the trip remarkably well. The animals are all in good order, as I made it my particular duty to attend to their being well taken care of, and embraced every opportunity that was afforded to obtain good forage. The roads were, with little exception, in good order, and I am myself much pleased with the result so far. I find since entering this Territory that there are many sympathizers with the Southern rebels along our entire route; but while they are loud-mouthed brawlers before our arrival, are very careful in the expressions of such sentiments during

our stay at any point. Still, they are known and can be identified as open and avowed secessionists. I have not as yet taken any steps to check them by arrest and punishment, but await further instructions from headquarters. I desire and shall remain here only sufficient time to overhaul and repair the wagons and harness and allow the animals to recruit, when, unless I receive orders to the contrary, shall take my departure for Salt Lake City or its vicinity. From the information I have received there is an immense immigration on the route this season, and I fear I will find grass rather scarce, consequently I contemplate dividing my command at this point, to reunite at Ruby Valley. Colonel Sims has not yet arrived, nor have I heard from him. I find that matters at this post are being conducted with care and economy, for which Major McDermit deserves favorable mention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 4, 1862.

Bvt. Maj. GEORGE P. ANDREWS,
Third Artillery, U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Point, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to make such changes or modifications in the instructions contained in a letter from these headquarters relative to the protection of the Government work and property at Fort Point as you may deem necessary for the public interest.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., August 4, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

The following extract from the proclamation dated the 8th day of June, 1862, placing this Territory under martial law, is republished for the information and guidance of all concerned, viz:

I. No man who has arrived at the lawful age shall be permitted to reside within this Territory who does not without delay subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the United States.

II. No words or acts calculated to impair that veneration which all good patriots should feel for our country and Government will be tolerated within this Territory, or go unpunished if sufficient proof can be had of them.

III. No man who does not pursue some lawful calling or have some legitimate means of support shall be permitted to remain in the Territory.

The foregoing rules will be rigidly enforced, and it is hereby made the duty of every officer and soldier in this command, and of every good citizen, to report any violation of the said rules to the provost-marshal, who will immediately arrest all offenders. The following class of persons are declared to be vagrants, and shall be arrested and punished as violators of the third rule above quoted, viz:

First. All persons who have no visible and honest means of support or live without occupation.

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* Some purely personal matter here omitted.

Second. All persons who are confirmed drunkards, who abandon, neglect, or refuse to assist in the maintenance of their families.

Third. All persons in the habit of loitering or sleeping in grogshops, beershops, outhouses, market sheds, stables, granaries, or unoccupied houses, or without any place of habitation, or who cannot give a good account of themselves.

Fourth. All persons who are able to work who go about begging. All citizens or strangers arriving in this town shall immediately report themselves to the provost-marshal.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 4, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: On the 20th of July Captain Ketcham, Third Infantry California Volunteers, at Fort Baker, reported eleven Indian prisoners brought in and turned over to him by citizens. On the 24th of July he reported the capture, by a detachment of his company, of two squaws and a child. The squaws were liberated and sent to induce the Indians to come in. The result was the appearance and surrender of 112 Indians. On the 31st of July he reports the arrival and surrender of the famous Las-sic, with thirty-two other Indians. Las-sic's band has been long known as the largest and most active of the bands of roving and depredating Indians. Its numbers have been variously estimated from 100 to 300. On the 1st instant Lieutenant Staples (of Captain Ketcham's company), who has been stationed with a detachment near Eel River, returned from a scout, bringing with him to this post twenty-one Indians that he had captured. A few days since the Indian prisoners at this post were removed by my orders to the narrow neck of land terminating the peninsula that shuts in the bay. They had commenced dying in unusual numbers, and the mortality was rapidly increasing. This caused a general alarm among them and desire to escape. Some had actually attempted to do so. Their corral being but a few yards from the edge of the great forest, they could have all escaped with ease, and of the bucks few, if any, could have been caught again. Independent of this, the sudden mortality among them would soon have become known to the Indians in the mountains, who would have attributed it to our treachery, and no more of them could be expected to come in. The official report of Brigade Surgeon Egbert traced the mortality to two causes—the close confinement and total inaction, to which they were not accustomed, and the sudden and complete change of diet. Both these evils have been remedied by their change of location. They have plenty of ground to roam over in the daytime, being kept together only at night, and on the shore they find plenty of clams, crabs, and fish, their usual diet. Every precaution has been taken to prevent their escape. A picket guard is constantly posted there with a chain of sentinels, to whom the most stringent orders have been given to prevent any molestation of them by the whites. The place is about two miles from this post, and in full view of it. Day and night signals have been established, on which thirty men could be rowed over there in ten minutes in the boat belonging to the post. The hospital steward goes over to them every day, and the surgeon twice every week, and as much oftener as occasion may require.

Since their removal the unusual mortality has been entirely checked. The land belongs to the United States Government, being on the light-house reservation. It is covered along the shore with great quantities of driftwood, furnishing abundance for building shelters and for fire-wood. Excellent water abounds everywhere within three feet of the surface. I have authorized the purchase of another boat, which is obviously necessary to be kept on the other side of the bay for the use of the guard. It is supposed the cost will be about $60. This expense will be very soon more than balanced by the saving of rations, the issue of which to the Indians will now be comparatively small. Thousands of Indians could be kept on the new site in perfect security and content. The peninsula is so narrow that one company would suffice to guard them, whatever might be their number. I respectfully request to be instructed to what extent it is my duty to execute any direction or suggestions coming from Mr. Hanson, the superintendent of Indian affairs, who is expected here daily, especially as to whether I am to send away the Indian prisoners to such place as he may direct without waiting for instructions from the department commander. The present number of Indians confined here is 412. The number at Fort Baker is 157. Total, 569. I have just dispatched Lieutenant Ustick, Third Infantry California Volunteers, to take the detachment of his company (Captain Ketcham's), now at Cooper's Mills, to Fort Baker, in order to bring down the Indians at that post. I herewith inclose the plan of the new guard-house, inadvertently omitted, to be inclosed with my dispatch of the 2d instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., August 4, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: Herewith I inclose a letter received by me last evening from the Governor of Washington Territory, together with a copy of my reply thereto. From information received Saturday evening, I should judge that the excitement at Port Townsend, growing out of the affair of the alleged removal of the papers, books, &c., of the U. S. custom-house at that place to the revenue cutter Shubrick, and the threatening attitude assumed by the commander of that craft toward the citizens of the Port, is intense. I am told that the cutter Joe Lane, of which Lieutenant Merryman (hitherto the acting custom-house officer at Port Townsend) is an officer, is daily expected back to Port Townsend, from which port she was temporarily absent on the arrival of the Shubrick, having on board Victor Smith, the collector, returning from Washington, and a collision is apprehended by many between the two cutters, as the officers of the Joe Lane, as well as the citizens of Port Townsend, are said to be much opposed to Mr. Smith on account of sundry misdemeanors alleged against him. The citizens uphold Lieutenant Merryman in the course which he took in refusing to deliver up the papers of the custom-house until Mr. Smith should show him his authority as the regular appointed collector, which, it is stated, Mr. Smith refused to do, and caused an armed guard from the cutter to take forcible possession of them, the town at the same time being threatened by the guns of the cutter. The Governor of the Territory has been appealed to, and I expect him at

my post daily, accompanied by a judge of the circuit court from Portland. Agreeable to my promise, I shall accompany the Governor to Port Townsend, and should he deem it necessary to call on me for troops I will furnish a detachment from this post for the purpose of preserving law and order until such time as I can receive instructions from the general commanding the Department of the Pacific. Be pleased to call the general's attention as soon as possible to this matter and furnish me with definite directions.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. W. PATTEN,
Major Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

P. S.—Please direct to Fort Steilacoom. A report will be forwarded by me on arriving at Port Townsend.

Respectfully, G. W. P.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., Saturday Evening, August 2, 1862.

Maj. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. Army,
Steilacoom, Wash. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: Having heard this afternoon of the unfortunate condition of affairs at Port Townsend, where the commanding officer of the U. S. vessel, the Shubrick, is reported to have ordered the round shot to be taken out of all the cannons on board that vessel and then had them all reloaded with shells, and pointed the cannon at, and threatened to fire upon, that town, thereby threatening the destruction of every house in the whole town, with all the property therein, and also placing in imminent peril the lives of all the population of unarmed, unoffending, and loyal citizens, with all their women and children, this appears to me a great outrage, and also in violation of all known law and usage of a civilized country, and especially of our own country. The records, books, papers, &c., belonging to the U. S. custom-house at Port Townsend were forcibly conveyed on board the Shubrick, and thereby the United States Government is at this time without any properly or legally located custom-house for the entries and clearances of vessels trading to the various ports of Puget Sound. Such are the reports brought here to-day. I therefore intend going to Port Townsend by the first favorable conveyance for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in the case, and to understand by my own observation the truth of this whole affair, and more especially for the purpose of preventing, as far as lies in my power, any further breach of the peace, and to endeavor to re-establish peaceable observance of law and order, and to endeavor to prevent any more threatenings of our towns being fired upon with cannon shot and shells; for to threaten to shell a town in our country is virtually and positively to threaten the entire destruction of its inhabitants and all their houses and other property. And now, sir, I beg leave to respectfully request you will go with me to Port Townsend, for I shall indeed be glad to enjoy the favor of your company, and I shall also feel thankful for the favor and benefit of your experience and advice upon the complicated and delicate questions of law and conventional usage, or professional etiquette, always to be rightfully observed between officers representing co-ordinate branches of the same Government. In other words, I want to be right and want to do right, and shall feel obliged by the favor of your advice in the whole affair.

I remain, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., August 3, 1862.

Hon. W. PICKERING,
Governor Washington Territory,
Executive Office, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

GOVERNOR: Your communication of the 2d instant was received this evening. Agreeable to your request, I will do myself the honor to accompany you on your official visit to Port Townsend, and so far as it is in my power will co-operate with you in your laudable "endeavors to re-establish peaceable observances of law and order" in that disturbed community.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. W. PATTEN,
Major Ninth Infantry, Commanding Fort Steilacoom.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the War Department, a communication addressed to you by Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon.* I fully concur with the general's recommendation for the re-establishment of the Department of Oregon, as the commander would then be clothed with more enlarged powers to enable him to meet any extraordinary emergencies which might arise in that remote quarter. Whatever decision may be made by the War Department, I deem it of the greatest importance, having in view the great distance from the seat of Government and the present condition of our domestic and foreign affairs, that the senior officer on this coast should retain command of all the forces serving within the limits of the Department of the Pacific as now constituted.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT CHURCHILL, *August 5, 1862—11 a. m.*

Major DRUM:

Shall I assume command of this district?

P. E. CONNOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 5, 1862.*

Colonel CONNOR,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Assume command of the district.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See July 24, p. 37.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 5, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to report that the command of Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury, with Companies A, B, and D, of the First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, marched from Fort Walla Walla on the 28th ultimo for the emigrant road, agreeably to instructions from these headquarters of the 8th ultimo, as before communicated to your office. It does not return to Fort Walla Walla until the 1st of November. Col. J. Steinberger, First Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry, with Companies A and E of that regiment, left this post for Walla Walla on the 1st instant and will reach that post doubtless to-morrow. Second Lieut. Grove Watson, Second California Volunteer Infantry, with the detachment of Company B of that regiment, from Fort Umpqua, leaves to-day on the Sierra Nevada for Alcatraz Island, en route to Fort Humboldt, Cal. The military board, which has been examining the case of Lieutenant Watson, expects to adjourn *sine die* this afternoon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, August 6, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

MAJOR: General Carleton upon leaving this district published an order on the 15th of May relinquishing the command to me and making this the headquarters of the district for the present, the object of which was, as I understood at the time, that I might be at the most convenient point to join him with the balance of my regiment if he should require re-enforcements. As the general commanding the Column from California has moved on toward the Rio Grande with his force, I presume it is not intended that any more troops shall go forward from this district at present. If I am correct in my deductions I desire to know of the general commanding the department if it be necessary that I should continue the headquarters of the district at this remote post; for, if not, it is my intention to change the headquarters of the district during the coming month and to relieve the troops now here by ordering up some companies of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers now at Camp Latham. If it be deemed of any importance or consequence that I should remain here, I will do so most cheerfully; but, if not, I am satisfied that I can well subserve the interests of the Government by having the headquarters of the district at or near Los Angeles.

G. W. BOWIE,
Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Cooke's Wells, Ariz. Ter., August 6, 1862.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD E. EYRE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Las Cruces, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: The general commanding the column directs that you have the ferry-boat at Las Cruces cordelled up to the San Diego cross-

ing of the Rio Grande, where the Column from California will commence crossing that river on the 9th instant. This cordelling can be done by a long rope pulled by men walking along the shore. General Atkinson took his whole command in 1821 from Saint Louis to the mouth of the Yellowstone by cordelling keel boats up the Missouri, a distance of 1,600 miles. You can do this with one boat in two days, commencing to-morrow morning. The general says he is sure you can.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Miembres River, Ariz. Ter., August 6, 1862.

The general commanding, with the staff and Roberts' company of infantry and Cremony's and Pishon's companies of cavalry, will start for the Rio Grande to-day. Colonel West's detachment will start for the Rio Grande on the 8th instant; Captain Willis' on the 9th instant; Lieutenant-Colonel Rigg's on the 10th instant. Each detachment in its organization and material will remain intact as heretofore.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Fort Churchill, August 6, 1862.

The undersigned, pursuant to orders from department headquarters, hereby assumes command of the Military District of Utah, comprising the Territories of Utah and Nevada. In assuming command of the district I especially enjoin on all disbursing officers the necessity of being particularly attentive, careful, and economical in the disbursement of the public funds, and that they in no instance purchase from persons who have at any time, by word or act, manifested disloyalty to the Federal Government. Being credibly informed that there are in this district persons who, while claiming and receiving protection to life and property, are endeavoring to destroy and defame the principles and institutions of a Government under whose benign influence they have been so long protected, it is therefore most rigidly enjoined upon all commanders of posts, camps, and detachments to cause to be promptly arrested and closely confined until they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, all persons who from this date shall be guilty of uttering treasonable sentiments against the Government, and upon a repetition of the offense to be again arrested and confined until the fact shall be communicated to these headquarters. Traitors shall not utter treasonable sentiments in this district with impunity, but must seek a more genial soil, or receive the punishment they so richly merit.

By order of P. Edward Connor, colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, commanding District of Utah:

JAS. W. STILLMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 8, 1862.—For Carleton to Canby, reporting arrival of command on the Rio Grande, &c., see Part I, p. 106.]

HEADQUARTERS COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Camp on the Rio Grande, Ariz. Ter., August 8, 1862.

Col. MARSHALL S. HOWE,
Third U. S. Cavalry, Fort Craig, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your notes of the 25th and 30th ultimo.* They reached me day before yesterday. I should have written to you by an express which I sent direct to Fort Craig with dispatches for General Canby, but I supposed from a previous note from you received at Tucson that you had already passed on to the country below the Jornada del Muerto. It is not possible for me now to judge how many troops are necessary in the southern portion of New Mexico and in the northwestern corner of Texas. Unless some movement from this direction into Texas is in contemplation I should suppose, from what I hear, that the troops from California are strong enough to hold the country. The Colorado troops can move up the river the moment you receive this note, even if they have not already gone. As I have authority to draw supplies from Fort Craig, I beg of you the favor to have sent to me a list of the subsistence and quartermaster's stores and of the clothing, camp and garrison equipage now on hand at that depot. We are greatly in want of horse and mule shoes, and horseshoe nails. The great dearth of water on all routes to the Rio Grande from Cooke's Wells compelled me to seek the river at this point—a distance of thirty-five miles without water, a good day's march for the California infantry, just off the desert. It is fifty-five miles from Cooke's Wells to Mesilla, opposite Las Cruces, a march without water, which I feared to encounter with tired troops and jaded animals. I am indebted to you for the information about the trail from Cooke's Wells to Las Cruces, but I was afraid to try it from the absence of information about water. I shall be happy to see you. Pray, who are the Army officers serving in this country? We know no more of the condition of affairs here than we would had we just dropped from the moon.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General.

ORDERS, No. 157.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, August 8, 1862.

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 46, headquarters District of Oregon, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this post and its dependencies.

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry.

CAMP LAPWAI, WASH. TER., *August 8, 1862.*

[Lieut. FREDERICK MEARS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Oregon:]

Having been unable to proceed with my command on the 1st proximo, owing to lack of necessary transportation, I proceeded on the 2d of August for Lapwai, near Lewiston, as directed by Special Orders,

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*Not found.

No. 35, headquarters District of Oregon, and arrived here on the 6th instant, having been five days on the road.

J. S. RINEARSON,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., August 9, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Column from California:

SIR: The mail from San Francisco, &c., arrived last Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, and I have been anxiously waiting for an express from the commanding general to learn the arrangements made to have the mails carried toward the Rio Grande. I have not heard from Lieutenant Guirado for ten days, though I wrote to him on the 3d instant for a report of what his instructions were about remaining at the crossing of the San Pedro. Nothing is known to me about how long he was to remain there. It will require a large escort to insure the safety of any one going or coming the route to the Rio Grande. Now, of course I am no judge of the condition of affairs, and had not until to-day any force to spare to send an express on, for it was not until yesterday morning that Captain Greene's company (G), First Infantry California Volunteers, arrived from Fort Yuma. (Aggregate strength of company present, sixty-eight.) The number of privates for duty in Captain Ford's company (E), Fifth Infantry California Volunteers) is only twenty-six. I have heard from Mr. Solomon Warner, of this place, that a vessel loaded with Government stores was lost at the mouth of the Colorado River recently. I have no official notice of it, but Warner had a letter from Mr. Sylvester Mowry stating as a fact that the vessel was lost. If it be so, it must have been one of two vessels expected by Lieutenant Barrett to arrive about the 20th ultimo. I beg that I may be informed what arrangements are made in regard to vedettes hence to the Rio Grande. None of the trains have arrived from Fort Yuma as yet. The Apaches are getting very bold here. They have been tracked near the mill, and some private animals are missing. I had one trail followed to the Cañada del Oro. In counting his mules Captain Davis discovers several missing, but how or when they left or were taken is not explained. They are guarded so as to be secure at night, but it is almost impossible to keep some from straying in the thickets in the daytime when grazing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 9, 1862.

I. Lieut. Col. J. N. Olney, Second Infantry California Volunteers, is especially charged with the protection of that portion of the military district lying north and east of Redwood Creek and as far south as the head of that creek, and with the conduct of military operations therein. For that purpose, in addition to the garrison at Fort Gaston, Companies F and G, Second Infantry California Volunteers, now stationed at Fort Anderson and Camp Lincoln, respectively, are placed under his orders.

II. Maj. J. F. Curtis, Second Infantry California Volunteers, is especially charged with the protection of that portion of the district lying south of Redwood Creek and north and east of Van Dusen Fork, and with the conduct of military operations therein. For this purpose, in addition to the garrison at Fort Baker, Companies A and B, Second Infantry California Volunteers, stationed at Fort Lyon and at Arcata, respectively, are placed under his orders.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,

First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infty. California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

CIRCULAR, No. 10.

HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
San Diego Crossing of the Rio Grande, N. Mex.,
August 10, 1862.

There is no good grazing on the west bank of the river near the San Diego Crossing of the Rio Grande. The detachments will do well to encamp a half mile or more before they come to the crossing. By taking the empty wagons 300 yards up the west bank of the river they can from that point be hauled across with ropes by hand by passing in a straight line diagonally down to a point of egress, which will be seen on the opposite bank. There are three loads of forage on the east bank of the river. West, Willis, and Rigg are each to have but one. The best grazing on the east bank of the river is one mile below the crossing.

By order of General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,

First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 10, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a communication addressed to the department commander by certain citizens of this county, containing serious charges touching my conduct and competency as commander of this district. First. It is said that I have "lost the respect and confidence of the citizens." If this be the fact, I am unaware of it, and am utterly unconscious of having done or said anything to cause it. Second. The futility and childishness of my actions are the subject of ridicule and contempt. Let some of these futile and childish actions be specified. It can then be seen whether there is ground for this charge or not. Third. I have "failed to chastise any of the Indians who have committed so many murders." Official reports show 37 Indians as known to be killed and 5 wounded by the troops under my command. It is a notorious fact that the Indians in this region always carry off their killed and wounded, so far as practicable, as a sort of religious duty. It is presumable, therefore, that the total number killed is much larger than this. Some of those killed are known to have been concerned in former outrages, and for aught my accusers can possible know, all the Indians who had committed murders up to the date of their complaint may have been among those chastised.

Again, there is no way of finding these murdering bands but by constant and active scouting in every direction, and if this has been faithfully done none of us are to blame for finding so few Indians. As a proof of the amount of scouting done, I have now on file some fifty official reports of hard and exhausting scouts, most of them of fifteen days, signed by the officers who conducted them. Fourth. I am totally ignorant of Indian warfare; have never taken any part in actual service here, and am totally ignorant of its necessities. It is true that I arrived here ignorant to a great extent of Indian warfare, at least of that difficult and laborious kind of wolf hunting which goes by that name in this district. I therefore set myself to work to acquire all the information I could from every quarter relative to the face of the country, the habits of the Indians, their numbers, and their usual haunts. At the same time I invited the most intelligent of the old settlers that I met to give me their ideas as to the best mode of accomplishing the object for which I was sent, and whatever of the few suggestions I have received and thought to be valuable I have adopted. As to the details of the best modes of scouting, I left them to the officers themselves who were to conduct the scouts, giving to each company as guide the services of the best old hunter or mountaineer they could find. Having none of the practical skill in trailing Indians of a Leather Stocking, I have not thought it my duty, as commander of the district, to accompany the detachments in their scouts, especially as by so doing I should be obliged to let the district business at headquarters, which requires unremitted attention, take care of itself. Yet, as some of the signers of the complaint personally know, on the only occasion during my presence in the district that offered itself for a combined movement of several detachments in the hope of hemming the Indians in, I did take the field in person in company with the troops. Fifth. My orders to my subordinate officers have been improper and injurious. Let the orders complained of "improper and injurious" be pointed out. Until they are, I have no opportunity of justifying or explaining them. Sixth. The citizens have no cause of complaint against any of my officers, except certain ones who are my particular pets and confidants. I am entirely unconscious of having any pets or confidants among my officers, and cannot even guess who are the ones supposed to be so. I shall be very glad if General Wright or some officer deputed by him would examine into these charges in the most thorough manner, and if they should be found to be true, my resignation will be immediately at the disposal of the department commander.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

[AUGUST 10, 1862.—For Canby to Adjutant-General of the Army, referring to Carleton's operations, see Vol. IX, p. 689.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 11, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS, *Washington, D. C.:*

Brigadier[-General] Carleton's advance occupied Fort Thorn, on the Rio Grande, on the 4th of July without opposition. Rebels have fled from Arizona and Mesilla. Carleton's and Canby's forces co-operating and moving on Fillmore and Bliss.

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., August 11, 1862.*

The general commanding the department has the pleasure of announcing that our flag waves in triumph over the whole of Arizona. On the 21st of June, Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding the Column from California, detached from Tucson a strong reconnoitering force under command of Lieut. Col. E. E. Eyre, First Cavalry California Volunteers. The command, after a hard march, reached the Rio Grande on the 4th of July, and raised our national colors over Fort Thorn, all the rebels having fled on the approach of our troops.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre and the officers and men of the First Cavalry, composing the reconnoitering force, the highest praise is awarded; they had the honor of raising the Stars and Stripes over the last stronghold of the rebels on this side of the Rio Grande.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 11, 1862.—For Canby to Carleton (two communications), relating to operations in Arizona and New Mexico, &c., see Part I, pp. 107, 108.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, *Las Cruces, N. Mex., August 11, 1862.*

I. Company E, First Infantry, Companies B and D, First Cavalry, and Company B, Second Cavalry, will for the present take post at Fort Fillmore. These troops will be subsisted to include the 20th instant.

II. Acting Assistant Surgeon Kittridge will be the medical officer of this command.

By order of General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Fort Churchill, August 11, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the arrival of Colonel Sims' command at this post to-day with Captain Smith under guard, and the men and the majority of the officers in a state of insubordination. The command lost thirty men by desertion on the route, and I am informed by Major McGarry and other officers that if the companies designated for that purpose are left at Ruby Valley with Colonel Sims in command there will not be thirty of them left in sixty days. On the route the officers threatened to leave the colonel and march their companies to this post without him. Last night the command encamped in the vicinity of Virginia City, and the colonel dispatched an officer to me for a force to suppress a contemplated mutiny among the men. He also feared a demonstration by the citizens of Virginia City to release Captain Smith from confinement. I conjectured that his fears were groundless and did not send a force, but telegraphed to him to make a forced

march to this post to-day, which he did. Matters are all right now, and will remain so while they are under my immediate command. A majority of the officers and the men beg that I will not leave them at Ruby Valley with their colonel, but to take them with me to Salt Lake. I certainly fear that so leaving them will not be beneficial to the interests of the Government, nor to the discipline of the command. Under the circumstances I would respectfully recommend that I be permitted to take the command to Salt Lake, and defer garrisoning Ruby Valley until spring, by which time I will guarantee they will be a credit to the service. From information gleaned since my arrival in this Territory I understand that Ruby Valley is a bleak, inhospitable place—no forage, nor timber to build with, and, as far as the Indians are concerned, entirely unnecessary to keep troops there. Cavalry can be subsisted for one-fourth less at Salt Lake than at Ruby. I take pleasure in announcing the good health and high state of discipline of my own regiment. On Wednesday next I review and inspect the troops at this post, and on Thursday I again take up the line of march. I have been necessarily delayed in repairing my wagons and putting them in a thoroughly serviceable condition. I understand from Major McDermit, that the presence of Captain Rowe's company at Adobe Meadows is unnecessary, and that the expense of foraging and subsisting the company there is very high. From the manner in which affairs were managed while he commanded this post last winter, I am of the opinion that a little wholesome discipline would be greatly beneficial to him as well as the Government. I am much pleased with the care and economy practiced by Major McDermit at this post, and shall leave him in command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

FORT BRAGG, CAL., *August 11, 1862.*

First Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,

Adjutant Second California Vol. Infantry, Fort Humboldt:

SIR: I have the honor to report that agreeably to the inclosed Special Orders, No. 1, dated headquarters Battalion Second California Volunteer Infantry, Steamship Panama, August 5, 1862, I arrived at Fort Bragg, Cal., with Company D, Second California Volunteer Infantry, on the 7th, and relieved Capt. Jer. B. Moore, Third California Volunteer Infantry, at that post this day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. HULL,

Captain, Second California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., August 11, 1862.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit copy of a letter this day given to Mr. Z. Van Orman for Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, in command of the emigrant road expedition. A friend and relative of Mr. Van Orman has just arrived from the East, and has seen the children referred to. He attempted to buy them, but was unsuccessful, the Indians refusing to give them up except at very great price. Mr. Van Orman has arranged to take out with him the person alluded to, hoping to overtake

Colonel Maury's command and secure his aid in the recovery of the children. Convinced that a public service will be secured in asking Colonel Maury's assistance to further this purpose, and trusting it will meet the approval of the commanding general,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., August 11, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. F. MAURY,

First Oregon Cavalry, en route to Salmon Falls:

SIR: The bearer of this, Zachias Van Orman, is the brother of Alexis Van Orman, who with his wife and oldest son was massacred in 1860 by the Upper Bannocks, a portion of the Snake Indians, near old Fort Boisé. He goes out to-morrow to overtake your command with another person familiar with the country in which the murder took place. Four children of Alexis Van Orman were at the time of the massacre taken prisoners by these Indians, and are still in their hands. They have been seen by the person alluded to and are known both to him and the uncle who carries this to you. The sole object that takes out Mr. Van Orman is to recover the children prisoners, and learning of your expedition he has applied to me to enlist your co-operation in his views. Believing that your instructions will permit you to give him assistance in this purpose, I have earnestly to recommend this gentleman to your consideration and your aid in the recovery of the prisoners. Mr. Van Orman in his relationship with these children has much interest in the recovery of them, and will be able to give you valuable information that may lead to this end.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry.

[AUGUST 12, 1862.—For Canby to Carleton, relating to operations, &c., see Part I, p. 109.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

HDQRS. COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA, *Las Cruces, N. Mex., August 13, 1862.*

I. Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, is hereby appointed the military commander of the towns of La Mesilla, La Mesa, and El Picacho, and of such other places on the western bank of the Rio Grande as lie between the Chihuahua line and Fort Thorn.

II. For the present the following troops will constitute the garrison of the town of La Mesilla, viz: Companies B, C, D, F, H, I, and K, of the First Infantry California Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

V. Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Rigg, First Infantry California Volunteers, will report to Col. Joseph R. West for duty at La Mesilla.

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IX. Capt. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry California Volunteers, with Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers; Company B, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, and Shinn's Light Company A, Third Artillery, U. S. Army, will for the present take post at Fort Fillmore, N. Mex.

X. Lieut. Col. Edward E. Eyre, First Cavalry California Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of Fort Fillmore, N. Mex.

By command of General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., August 13, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Column from California, Mesilla, Ariz. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the commanding general's communication dated the 3d instant, and of Special Orders, No. 26, and of General Orders, No. 12. I have to report the safe arrival of the expressmen Swilling, Brown, and Smith, together with Sergeant Viven and party. All the commanding general's orders and instructions will be attended to as well as possible. Major Coult makes requisition for the two mountain howitzers and ammunition, stating that the commanding general approves the requisition. I will send them, together with as many other articles he called for as are on hand, when Sergeant Viven and party return in four or five days. Very few of the articles of quartermaster's stores Major Coult sends for are on hand, and none en route from the west that I know of. Everything that could be spared was forwarded on the train escorted by Captain McCleave's command. Capt. N. S. Davis, acting assistant quartermaster, will send by this mail a report to the commanding general of all his means of transportation, how disposed of, and all connected with it. It will be seen that only about ninety mules, partially unserviceable, are to spare, instead of 200, as was supposed there would be. I am under the impression that they will all be required here, considering the fact that we may have to haul our flour from Fort Yuma or Pima Villages, and to keep up the trains that occasionally get broken down from hard work, &c. It is reported that the road to Fort Yuma is almost impassable, in some places being so much worn down and so full of holes and ruts. I have found it necessary to bring Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, from Reventon to Tucson for the reason that when I furnish the escorts and expressmen necessary there will not be enough cavalry at the post. For example, I have to send nine men with Swilling and Brown to-morrow morning, as they fear to go beyond Apache Pass without them. I have to send ten men to Fort Yuma to guard the prisoners, and five men are now gone as escort to a wagon with forage and provisions to the San Pedro Crossing. Then the Apaches have been stealing animals from private citizens here, and I want to guard our public animals by mounted men and be able to send a respectable force after the Indians. I think we can find a rancheria about ten miles from here to the eastward. I sent a sergeant and nine men of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to Lally's mine to guard the road from and to Sonora in that direction. The worst of the Mexicans come from that direction. Tucson has many worthless vagabonds of Mexicans in it now, and I must have a mounted force when the feast of Saint Augustine comes off, the end of this month, when several thousand strangers come here. I do not know how we are to procure forage, labor, &c., without funds. None is likely to come from San Francisco, according to my advices, for many a day. Distrust is beginning to manifest itself here in regard to payment for supplies and labor. Many of the teamsters are applying

for discharge. We will keep things going as long as possible, but there will not be a cent in either department at the end of this month. This is a subject for serious consideration. I have to report that no stationery is on hand here; none en route that I am aware of. I sent for some to-night to Fort Yuma. Captain Davis does not know what Captain Moore estimated for, and we are working in the dark about supplies from the west. I have estimates made as if none were made by any one before. I have not heard anything lately about Sergeant Naper's train with clothing. I fear they do not intend to send those wagons beyond Fort Yuma; if so, we cannot get along with fifty wagons to draw subsistence. I wrote the acting assistant quartermaster to send them on from Fort Yuma. Does the general require any hay put on the road toward the Rio Grande for trains? I regret that Woolsey, who undertook to furnish hay and mesquite beans en route to Fort Yuma, is unable to fulfill his contract. I have inclosed a copy of his letter to Captain Davis on this subject in another communication. Neither Lieutenant Barrett nor Lieutenant Frink, his successor, has written me on the subject, though I impressed upon Lieutenant Barrett the necessity for the forage in strong language, "uncommonly forcible," I admit; but it was hurriedly done and well meant. I beg to call the general's attention to the delay and expense caused at Fort Yuma by not having the stores for our troops landed on this side of the River Colorado. The ferriage is a frightful expense that could, I think, be saved, as the steamers can always land stores on this side. Fifteen days were lost by Repelye's train the last trip. There is something undone there that could be done, I think, to save time and expense.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 13, 1862.

Capt. J. C. SCHMIDT,
Second Infantry California Vols., Commanding at Camp Curtis:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed immediately with your entire command, and with what rations you have on hand, to Trinidad, where you will remain for the protection of the place until further orders, leaving at your present camp barely sufficient for a camp guard. Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Swasey will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Lippitt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. SWASEY,
1st Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster 2d Infty. Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 14, 1862.

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5. Companies A, B, and D, Third Infantry, will, on their arrival in this city from the District of Humboldt, proceed to Stockton, Cal., where they will go into camp preparatory to taking up the line of

march for Salt Lake. Companies A and C, Fourth Infantry, will, on their arrival from Oregon, proceed to and take post at Benicia Barracks. The assistant quartermaster will provide the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
No. 15. } *Las Cruces, N. Mex., August 14, 1862.*

I. Commanders of towns will at once establish sanitary regulations and require them to be observed by the inhabitants and by the troops, so far as the policing of the streets and the keeping of their dwellings, quarters, stores, corrals, &c., in a state of cleanliness may be necessary for their health and comfort. Frequent inspections will be made by commanding officers, or by a medical officer under his direction, to see that in all respects these regulations are followed.

II. A market place shall be established in each town, where meats, fruits, and vegetables may be sold.

III. It is expected that all of the inhabitants living along the Rio Grande southward from the Jornada del Muerto to Fort Bliss, in Texas, will at the earliest practicable moment repair their dwellings and clean up their streets. The people may now rest assured that the era of anarchy and misrule—when there was no protection to life or property; when the wealthy were plundered; when the poor were robbed and oppressed; when all were insulted and maltreated, and when there was no respect for age or sex—has passed away; that now, under the sacred banner of our country, all may claim and shall receive their just rights. Therefore, let the burden of anxiety be lifted from their hearts, and once more let them pursue their avocations with cheerfulness, and with a full confidence that the protection which now shelters them from injustice and harm will always be stronger in proportion as they shall be powerless to protect themselves. The general commanding this district, having heretofore resided five years in this country, feels that he knows somewhat the character and wants of the people, and he appeals to every man in confidence that he will have his support to come forward always to preserve the peace of his neighborhood and the tranquillity of the country; to forget all old feuds; to cultivate good fellowship one with the other; to make honesty, industry, and sobriety cardinal points always to be kept in view. And doing this, there will be little necessity for the operation of laws, or the application of force, to make this country prosperous and the people happy.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 14, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant relative to military operations in the District of Humboldt, and reporting the purchase of a boat to

facilitate the movement of troops at Fort Humboldt, has been submitted to the department commander. The purchase of the boat for the purpose indicated is approved. The superintendent of Indian affairs can remove the Indians to such points as he may select, the removal to be at the expense of the Indian Department, both for subsistence and transportation en route and after their arrival at their destination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 14, 1862.

Col. F. J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry, Commanding District of Humboldt:

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, in reply to a communication addressed to the department commander by certain citizens of Humboldt District, charging you with incompetency and mismanagement as commander of the Military District of Humboldt, has been submitted to the general commanding the department. Agreeably to your request a competent officer will, as soon as convenient, be sent to inspect the District of Humboldt. In the meantime the general sees no grounds for changing the opinions heretofore expressed by him relative to your zeal, efficiency, and competency as commander of the district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 166. HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, August 14, 1862.

I. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 46, headquarters District of Oregon, Companies A and C, Fourth California Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, will be relieved from duty at this post at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Steinberger:

WILLIAM MYLES,
First Lieutenant, Washington Territory Infantry, Post Adjutant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 15, 1862.

I. The Second Infantry detachment at Alcatraz will proceed on the 20th instant, under the command of Second Lieut. Grove Watson, to Fort Humboldt. The assistant quartermaster will provide the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 15, 1862.—For Carleton to Canby, relating to affairs in New Mexico and on the Rio Grande, see Part I, p. 110.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
New Mexico, August 15, 1862.

The general commanding the District of Arizona, with the staff attached to these headquarters, will leave to-morrow for Fort Bliss, Tex., with Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers. During his absence Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, will have command and supervision over the troops stationed at La Mesilla, Las Cruces, and Fort Fillmore.

By command of General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 15, 1862.*

Col. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Churchill:
(Care Major McDermit.)

Two companies of infantry under Pollock will be stationed at Ruby Valley. Sims and his command, also Rowe's company, will go to Salt Lake with you. Give orders necessary for the movement.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Fort Churchill, August 15, 1862.

1. Captain Rowe's company, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Adobe Meadows, and will immediately report to Colonel Sims at this post.

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3. Colonel Sims with his headquarters and Captain McCleave's company of his regiment will remain at this post until the arrival of Captain Rowe's company, and will then proceed with the two companies named to Salt Lake City and report to the colonel commanding.

4. Major McGarry, with Captain Smith's company, Second Cavalry, will take up the line of march to-morrow and join the advance column without delay.

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P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DIVISION, HUMBOLDT MIL. DIST.,
Fort Gaston, August 15, 1862.

Lieut. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District, Fort Humboldt:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that after persistent efforts I succeeded in assembling at this post the principal chiefs and head men of the Hoopa tribe of Indians, and I inclose herewith a copy of the treaty or agreement made with them yesterday after a protracted session involving much talk. After careful investigation, I am satisfied that the Hoopas

are earnest in their desire to remain at peace, and that if any of the tribe act with the Redwoods in their forays it is without the knowledge or consent of the tribe generally, and that consequently the Hoopas as a tribe ought not to be held responsible. All they desire is to remain in peaceable possession of the ranches where they are living at present very comfortably, and there can be no possible inducement for them to join the hostile bands in their depredations. It was considered a suspicious circumstance that a large number of these Hoopas were for some weeks absent from their ranches. I was told by one of the chiefs soon after my arrival that the Indians were down the Klamath engaged in fishing, so as to secure their winter's provisions. This has been confirmed by the fact that for a week or ten days past they have every day been passing up the Trinity into the valley in canoes loaded with salmon, &c., until now they are all at home again. It was very difficult to get their consent to furnish guides for our scouting parties, as they say the Redwoods have told them that if the Hoopas assisted the soldiers they would come into Hoopa Valley and kill the settlers, so that it might be laid to the Hoopa Indians. But at last they yielded the point, relying upon my promise to protect them against any unjust accusations. They profess to have great confidence in what I say, and I believe one principal cause for their favorable impression is to be found in the stringent orders I have issued against crossing the river by the men of the command, thus putting a stop to interference with their domestic institutions. It is my opinion that they will adhere strictly to the agreement. I impressed them with a feeling of the importance of the proceedings by having the officers present in full dress and using certain ceremonies upon the occasion. Having received information that some armed Redwood Indians had been seen upon a trail near Willow Creek a few days since, I dispatched Lieutenant Campbell with a scouting party, on the night of the 13th instant, with orders to keep close during daylight, and I have some hopes he may come upon them, as a good guide was with the party.

The express that I sent to Fort Humboldt arrived to-day, and to my disappointment brought me no written communication from the colonel commanding. The sergeant said that the colonel expected Company H to arrive at Fort Humboldt the last of this week. Company K did not reach here until about 3 p. m. to-day (Friday), therefore Company H is still at this post, and my quartermaster informs me he cannot arrange for the transportation of the company until the first of the week, as his mules are all on the way to Arcata for potatoes, &c., and that he cannot make an arrangement with McConaha's pack train (just arrived), except at a very exorbitant rate. Therefore, as I do not feel warranted in authorizing any excessive expenditure, and also as Lieutenant Campbell and a detachment of Company H are absent on a scout and may not return before Sunday, I have decided to wait for our own train. Lieutenant Schindler has visited the English trader at the mouth of Willow Creek. He went in citizen's dress and thoroughly investigated the matter of sales to Indians. He became perfectly convinced that there was no foundation for the charge against the man and that he has had no lead for sale in his store or shanty, for it is a very small, poor affair, and not such a place as would be kept by a person who was engaged in the profitable business of selling ammunition to Indians. After Lieutenant S[chindler] made himself known as an officer the man showed his books, by which it appeared he had bought but two canisters of powder in three years; and Mr. S[chindler] noticed

some old empty tea chests with the lead linings remaining in them, which is strong circumstantial evidence in the man's favor. Doctor Flock is much troubled at being left without a hospital steward. There is not a man in the command fit for the position. Since writing the above McConaha's train has been engaged to take Company H's property, and I suppose it will take about two days to get everything in order for transportation. Every night our patrols are on the move through the valley, and the settlers are now quite over their alarm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. N. OLNEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Northern Division, Humboldt Military District.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. NORTHERN DIVISION, HUMBOLDT MIL. DIST.,
Fort Gaston, Cal., August 14, 1862.

This day the following chiefs and head men of the Hoopa tribe of Indians assembled at Fort Gaston, viz:

Maw-wee ma, of Matilta Ranch; Maw-wee-ma, of Tagleeminta Ranch; Captain John, of Matilta Ranch, and fourteen head men of the following ranches, viz, first, Testangatang; second, Hoslinda; third, Sonaltar; fourth, Miscrat; fifth, Onsota, and made the following declarations and agreements in the name and as representatives of the Hoopa tribe of Indians to and with the commandant of the Northern Division, Humboldt Military District. The Hoopa tribe desire to remain at peace with the whites, and wish not to be moved from their present localities. The chiefs desire if any of the Hoopa Indians should be found acting with the Redwood Indians or other hostile Indians that they shall be severely punished or killed when caught. The chiefs agree to use their utmost exertions to detect and deliver up to the U. S. authorities any Hoopa Indians whom they may at any time know to be engaged in hostilities against the whites. The chiefs further agree to furnish guides to act against hostile Indians whenever required by U. S. military officers of this post. The commanding officer promises to keep peace with the Hoopa Indians, and to protect them in their possessions, provided they faithfully carry out the stipulations of this agreement.

MAW-WEE-MA (his x mark),
Of Matilta Ranch,
MAW-WEE-MA (his x mark),
Of Tagleeminta Ranch,
CAPTAIN JOHN (his x mark),
Of Matilta Ranch,
Representing Hoopa Tribe of Indians.

JAS. N. OLNEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Northern Division, Humboldt Military District.

Witnesses:

E. R. THELLER,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

JOHN MONHOLLAND,
First Lieutenant, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

C. P. FAIRFIELD,
Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 15, 1862.

Capt. J. C. SCHMIDT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers, Camp Curtis:

CAPTAIN: A band of hostile Indians is reported at the head of the Big Lagoon on the coast trail, twelve miles above Trinidad. You will proceed without a moment's delay with twenty-five men of your command, and accompanied by Lieutenant Campbell, to Trinidad, where you will arrive to-night, or, if this should be impossible, as early as possible to-morrow. You will thence proceed with as little delay as practicable up the coast trail as far as the head of the Big Lagoon, leaving five men at Trinidad for the protection of that place, if you deem it advisable. About opposite the lower end of the Big Lagoon you will detach a part of your command by the trail to the right leading to Redwood Camp, from which point they will take the trail to the coast, coming out near the head of the Big Lagoon, and meeting the other detachment at that point. If five or six armed citizens can be found at Trinidad who will volunteer for the purpose, Lieutenant Campbell will take command of them and proceed with them immediately in a row-boat to Lower Gold Bluff, about five hours' sail above Trinidad. After being joined by the settlers there, Lieutenant Campbell will proceed down the coast trail to the head of the Big Lagoon, where he will rejoin the detachment of his company. The object of this movement is to kill or capture the band seen at the head of the Big Lagoon two days since. If in order to accomplish this object it should become necessary to vary from these instructions, the officers in command have authority to do so. You will take with you fifteen days' rations for twenty-five men. Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Swasey will furnish the necessary transportation and one or more suitable guides, if they should be necessary. The inclosed rough plan of the route will be explained to you by Rev. Mr. Leiby.*

By order of Colonel Lippitt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. SWASEY,
1st Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster, 2d Infty. Cal. Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., August 15, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to make the following report in regard to the recent disturbances at Port Townsend for the information of the brigadier-general commanding the Department of the Pacific: Mr. Victor Smith, collector of customs, arrived at Port Townsend in the early part of the month, in the U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick, for the purpose of taking possession of the custom-house at that port. Lieutenant Merryman, of the cutter Joe Lane, the acting collector during the recent absence of Mr. Smith at Washington, declined turning over the property, papers, &c., unless Mr. Smith showed him his authority for so demanding. Lieutenant Merryman believing that Mr. Smith had not been qualified according to law. Mr. Smith did not furnish his authority, and soon afterward, on returning to the Shubrick, an armed

* Plan not found.

guard came from that vessel, demanding that the custom-house should be given up or it would be entered by force. Fifteen minutes were allowed for Lieutenant Merryman to make his decision. It was stated at the time that the guns of the cutter had been shotted, and if any resistance was made it was understood that the custom-house would be shelled by the guns of the Shubrick. Under these circumstances Lieutenant Merryman, in order to prevent bloodshed, turned over the papers, &c., under protest, to Lieutenant Wilson, commander of the cutter, who receipted for the same, and they were removed on board the Shubrick. To fire upon the custom-house, in the position in which the Shubrick then lay, was equivalent to firing into the town, as the principal street of the village was directly in rear of the custom-house. Much excitement was caused in Port Townsend by the threatening attitude assumed by the cutter, the citizens declaring that they had taken no part whatever in the matter, and whatever was the difficulty occurring between the officers of the service, it was difficult to see the propriety of punishing innocent persons therefor. An express was immediately sent to the Governor of the Territory, reporting the circumstances and asking for redress, the citizens of Port Townsend avowing their willingness, if they had committed any wrong, to be punished for it, but an unwillingness, if they were not to blame, to submit to what they considered an outrage on their rights as loyal American citizens.

Governor Pickering, soon after he was made aware of the serious condition of affairs at Port Townsend, repaired to that place, accompanied by his private secretary (Mr. Evans), the U. S. marshal from Olympia, and also Mr. McGill, U. S. commissioner and late Acting Governor of the Territory. On arriving at Fort Steilacoom, on his way to Port Townsend, at the urgent solicitation of the Governor, the commanding officer at Fort Steilacoom joined the Governor's party and accompanied them to the Port. We left Fort Steilacoom on the steamer Eliza Anderson on the morning of the 11th instant and arrived at Port Townsend the same evening. Learning that Lieutenant Merryman had left for Victoria, Governor Pickering, together with his private secretary, in order to have a conference with Lieutenant Merryman, proceeded on in the Eliza Anderson, leaving the remainder of the party at Port Townsend to await the arrival of the Shubrick, which was hourly expected with the mails from Olympia. Meanwhile an investigation in regard to the alleged outrage was had before the U. S. commissioner, and on the affidavits of several citizens that the guns of the Shubrick had been shotted and directed against the habitations of Port Townsend with an intent to kill, a warrant was issued by the commissioner for the arrest of the collector, Victor Smith (known to be on board the Shubrick), and also the commander of the cutter, Lieutenant Wilson. This warrant was placed in the hands of the U. S. marshal, who was directed, on the arrival of the cutter, to board the Shubrick, arrest the individuals above mentioned, and bring them before the commissioner, who was awaiting their arrival on shore. Soon after dark the signal lights of the Shubrick denoted the approach of that cutter. She, however, did not enter the port, but the U. S. mail was sent on shore in one of her boats, the cutter awaiting its return at a distance of a mile or more from the usual landing. Perceiving that it was not the intention to bring the cutter to the wharf, the marshal summoned a *posse* to accompany him in a boat for the purpose of boarding her. Before the mails had been exchanged the marshal returned to Port Townsend, reporting to the commissioner that he had boarded the cutter and

served the writ on Lieutenant Wilson, its commander, who peremptorily refused to obey the warrant, neither would he allow him to go below (in the ward room) to see Mr. Smith, who, it was well understood, was there, as was also the U. S. consul for Victoria, Mr. Francis. The marshal was then directed by the commissioner to board the Shubrick once more and remain there unless forcibly ejected.

For this purpose he again left Port Townsend in one of the boats belonging to the revenue cutter Joe Lane, which lay at anchor in the harbor, but soon returned, reporting the impracticability of carrying his intention into operation, as the wheels of the Shubrick were kept in constant motion, thereby preventing the boat from going alongside. Soon afterward the Shubrick steamed down the sound for Victoria, and two days later, early in the morning, returned to the harbor of Port Townsend, taking in tow the cutter Joe Lane, which was left at Cherburg, the new port of entry. After accomplishing this mission the Shubrick left immediately, with the collector, Mr. Smith, on board, it is said, for San Francisco, thus leaving the sound at present without naval potection, the Joe Lane having, on the return of the collector from Washington, been put out of commission, all of her officers, with the exception of Lieutenant Selden, placed on leave, and all or most of her crew discharged. Little more can be added in the matter of narration, except that Governor Pickering returned to Port Townsend on Thursday evening, the 14th instant, and, on learning that the Shubrick had left the sound, retraced his way with his party toward Olympia on the Steamer Eliza Anderson, in which boat I accompanied His Excellency as far as Steilacoom. During the absence of the Shubrick the Eliza Anderson has authority to carry the mails on the sound. It would be proper to remark, that during the time of the attempted arrest of Mr. Smith and Lieutenant Wilson the number of individuals gathered on the wharf at Port Townsend was not greater than would be expected on the arrival of a U. S. mail steamer at a small and quiet town. No demonstration whatever was made by the people. Indeed, of the group gathered on the pier there were but few individuals cognizant of the matter of the attempted arrest, and they scrupulously avoided communicating the information to others whom it did not concern. It is to be regretted that the gentlemen against whom the warrant was directed did not suffer themselves to acquiesce in a temporary arrest, both for their own sakes and on account of the feeling subsequently produced by the belief that the parties implicated had placed themselves in an attitude defiant to the officers intrusted with the execution of the laws. Had the accused party come on shore with the U. S. marshal, it was a sufficient ground of belief that no indignity would have been offered to them, if for no other reason, the knowledge of the presence and character (undoubtedly) possessed by the gentlemen on board the Shubrick, of the several U. S. officers who at the time were at the port, among whom were the commissioner, Mr. McGill, late Acting Governor of the Territory; Major Patten, U. S. Army, commanding Fort Steilacoom; Captain Chaddock and Lieutenant White, late of the revenue cutter Joe Lane, and also Lieutenant Selden, of the Joe Lane, which was anchored at the time a short distance from the wharf. This is to be still more regretted as the parties implicated are now considered as fugitives from justice, and it is to be apprehended, should they return in the Shubrick, that an attempt will be made to arrest them by an armed *posse*, for which purpose it is broadly intimated that a requisition will be made on the officer commanding at Fort Steilacoom for troops to enforce (if compelled so to do)

the requirements of the law. I earnestly request that you will call the prompt attention of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific to this subject, as the matter has assumed a character so serious as to threaten the peace and quietude of all the inhabitants of Puget Sound, and of some of them perhaps even to affect their allegiance to the United States Government.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. W. PATTEN,
Major Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Commanding.

P. S.—This report will not leave Fort Steilacoom until Tuesday, the 19th, as no mail will leave for Olympia until that day.

G. W. P.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mills, Tex., August 17, 1862.

I. Capt. Edward B. Willis, with Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, with 100 rounds of ammunition per man and thirty days' rations of subsistence, together with twenty-five beeves on the hoof, to be furnished by the agent of Mr. Joseph R. Beard, beef contractor for the Column from California, will proceed without delay to Hart's Mills, in Texas, and there take post until further orders.

II. Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, will see that this company is provided with the necessary transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, Ariz. Ter., August 17, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Column from California, Mesilla, Ariz. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, concerning the state of affairs at this post, that nothing of importance has transpired since my dispatch of the 9th instant. Indians have been nowhere visible, and parties which I have sent out in all directions have failed to find any recent signs of their being in the neighborhood. Still, I do not think we are on that account less liable to an attack, and my vigilance is as active as it has ever been. On Thursday, the 14th instant, I completed the defensive works about my camp. They are four in number, and may be described as follows: Alcatraz (I give the names applied to them by the men who built them, and to whom, as they worked well and faithfully, I allowed that privilege) is on the left flank of the camp, 150 feet in length, and commands every point within musket-range, in the cañon toward the road and camping ground of trains. Fort Point, on a slight elevation, covers the rear of the camp and the wagon road up the hill. It is ninety-five feet in length. Bule Battery overlooks the country and the approaches to the hill on the southeast, or right flank, of the camp. It is ninety-seven feet long, and effectually covers and protects the cattle corral and picket rope of the cavalry detachment. Spring Garden (guarding) overlooks the spring and commands the ravine in which it is situated and every point within musket-range around the spring. This wall is seventy feet long. The total length

of wall around the post is 412 feet, the height 4 to 4½ feet, and thickness from 2½ to 3 feet at bottom, tapering to 18 inches to 2 feet at top, and built of stones weighing from 25 to 500 pounds. The works are not of any regular form, my only object being to build defenses which could be speedily completed, and at the same time possess the requisites of sheltering their defenders, commanding every approach to the hill, and protecting each other by flank fires along their faces. I now consider the camp pretty safe from any attack of Indians, unless they should come in overwhelming force and desperately storm the hill. This, however, is contrary to their usual mode of warfare, and I think we can hold them at long range. This feeling of safety, however, does not prevent proper precaution and vigilance from being exercised. In addition to the wall defenses I have also built the walls of a guard-house on one end of the front wall, and will have it roofed in in a few days. It is fourteen feet square, and loop-holed on two sides. The express from Tucson arrived at 11 p. m. yesterday, and will resume the route at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They brought with them three mules which had strayed from here on the 9th back to the crossing of the San Pedro. I respectfully request that the commanding general will give such orders at Tucson as will insure the filling of any requisition which I may make for stationery, clothing, and other indispensables, some of which I mentioned in my dispatch of the 9th instant. The men are rapidly getting ragged again, and, as the nights are pretty sharp here sometimes, they need good clothing. I make this request, thinking that a requisition from me might interfere with orders already issued.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Bowie.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., August 17, 1862.

Lieut. C. P. NICHOLS,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Present:

SIR: You will proceed with your detachment to-morrow morning with the train that leaves for Fort Yuma. It is reported that Apache Indians drove the expressman back last week from Oneida Station to Blue Water. Investigate this matter, and also into the truth of the report that they killed two Pima horses between those two stations. You will, if you encounter any of these savages, chastise them if possible, following them, if necessary, so far as you can. Ascertain on the way whether the contractors are laying in hay and mesquite beans between here and the Pima Villages, and report the quantities. Captain Davis, acting assistant quartermaster, will give you a memorandum of what ought to be supplied of these articles by the end of this month. Ascertain also if there are any Mexicans or others trading with Indians, either Pimas or Maricopas, and especially if any person has introduced, sold, or given liquor or wine to the Indians. Any one so offending arrest and bring here. No one, except the Government and Mr. White and partner, are allowed to trade with the Pimas and Maricopas on any pretense. Ascertain if any person has made a settlement or is residing among said Indians; if so, order them away, and if they refuse arrest them. Report whether Sergeant Hutchinson is able to obtain any more wheat from Indians; whether Mr. White or partner, Mr. Lennan, are grinding flour for the Government; and allow Sergeant Hutchinson and Private Logan to come back with you, provided Mr. White has returned and receipted

to the sergeant for the wheat in his possession. Ascertain the quantity of wheat as nearly as you can that can be purchased from Pima and Maricopa Indians, and whether any goods are at Pima belonging to Government for bartering with Indians for grain. You will return as soon as you have performed the above service, say in eight or nine days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, OWEN'S RIVER EXPEDITION,
August 18, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with instructions from headquarters Department of the Pacific, bearing date July 19, I have (after being fully satisfied that the Indians in this valley desire to live in peace with the whites) succeeded in forming a treaty of peace, subject to the approval of the general commanding said department. Original please find inclosed. I would also state, in connection therewith, the chiefs have so far complied with the provisions of said treaty that they have brought into camp two rifles (one claimed by an Indian, said to have been given to him in recompense by a white man for having shown said man the situation of a mine), two double-barreled shotguns, one Sharps rifle (supposed to be the one taken from the soldier who was killed in the fight that took place in April last), and one Colt revolver (large size). They also placed under my charge as hostages, subject to the terms of said treaty, five Indians considered important personages, among whom are two of their great chiefs, to wit, Captain George and Te-ni-ma-ha. Captain George and two of his lieutenants have their families with them. Te-ni-ma-ha and his lieutenant expect their families to join them this evening or to-morrow. In conclusion, I would most respectfully state all is peaceable in this valley and the troops are enjoying most excellent health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Maj., 2d Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Owen's River Expedition.

P. S.—Since writing the above the two families have arrived, which makes the number of hostages complete.

J. M. O.

[Indorsement.]

Treaty approved and returned. Original to be returned to this office.

REDWOOD CAMP, *August 18, 1862.*

Capt. W. W. STUART,
Second Infantry California Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: You will post without delay a detachment of your company of fifteen men at this place and another detachment of fifteen men at Trinidad. The detachments will remain at these points till further orders. If you have not as many as thirty men in this neighborhood you will immediately order down from Camp Lincoln men enough to make the number. On the arrival of the detachments at these two points they will each furnish an escort of five men, when required, to

all Government trains, and so far as possible to all private trains, the Trinidad detachment furnishing escorts from Trinidad to Redwood Camp and back. The Redwood Camp detachment from Redwood Camp to Elk Camp and back. Ten men will always be left at Trinidad unless some urgent necessity prevents, and the same number at Redwood Camp, for the protection of the posts. The detachment at Redwood Camp will throw up a stockade immediately on arriving. On your requisition rations for the supply of both these detachments will be sent to Trinidad by the acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Humboldt. You will forward your requisition to him for 900 full rations as soon as possible. All expenses incurred for necessary transportation, ferriage, and guides will be paid by Regimental Quartermaster Swasey on your official certificate, agreeably to Army Regulations. As long as the two detachments consist of less than fifteen men each, a less number than ten, but never less than five men, may remain for the defense of the posts.

Very respectfully,

F. J. LIPPITT,
Colonel Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., August 19, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to call the attention of the commanding general to the important subject of transportation of military supplies for troops in this Territory. I have been convinced that the route of transit by the way of the Colorado and Fort Yuma is a very expensive one, and I know that it is a tedious, dangerous, and disagreeable one. When I was in Sonora in June I made diligent inquiries in regard to the expediency of having supplies shipped from San Francisco to Guaymas, to Port Lobos, or to Libertad. I made a report to General Carleton of an offer made to me by Don Onofre Navarro to transport from Guaymas to Tucson for 5 cents per pound. A copy of this report I inclose herewith. It is marked A. I satisfied myself of the fact of the roads being good all the way, and that Navarro would be able to fulfill his offer at a good profit. The road hence to Santa Aña, about 150 miles toward Guaymas, is one of the best natural roads I ever saw, having abundance of wood, excellent grass, and water at convenient distances. From Santa Aña to Guaymas I am assured and believe the road is excellent, but grass and water are not so abundant. However, Mexican freighters haul 4,000-pound loads with eight-mule teams. Since that offer was made by Navarro, Don Juan Yñigo proposed to me to carry freight from Guaymas here for 4 cents per pound, the United States paying the import duties, which is only 1 per cent. on goods in transit. Yñigo is abundantly able to carry out his offer, I firmly believe. He came with a train of wagons from Hermosillo to this place in nine days last month, and the distance from Hermosillo to Guaymas does not exceed ninety-five miles, so that stores can be brought here from that port in good order in twelve days at 4 cents per pound. There are two other points, however, claiming attention, viz, Port Lobos and La Libertad, to the south of Lobos, on the Gulf of California. Both those places have their advocates, and much has been said for and against each. It is hard to get at the truth, for there

are so many conflicting interests at work to prevent either of these ports being brought into notice. It is adverse to the interests of influential parties in Guaymas, and others, though few, are deeply interested, viz, the Colorado River advocates. Looking only to the public interest, however, there is no doubt in the world but what it would repay the Government to set the question at rest by making a reconnaissance of the road to Lobos and Libertad, and to investigate also the value of those places as harbors. To do this most thoroughly is a work of only three to four weeks, at most. A party can start from this point, taking a wagon to test the road and a skiff ready to be put together on arrival at the ports to take soundings. After having heard and read much in favor of and against Libertad and Lobos, I have been able by dint of many questions to make a schedule of distances from Tucson to Libertad. I am strongly inclined to believe the schedule comes very near the truth, but I had to do a good deal of sifting to embody what I am almost ready to accept as truth. I respectfully inclose the schedule, marked B. In connection with this subject I transmit also a report (marked C), made by Capt. N. S. Davis, chief of transportation, by my direction (copy marked D), of the cost of transporting stores from Fort Yuma by Government teams to Tucson. It will be observed that Captain Davis reports the cost at 10.04 cents per pound. In my remarks on his report I have endeavored to prove that it is below the cost, and if the whole items of loss, damage, and wear and tear on this most execrable of roads were added 12½ cents per pound would not cover the cost. I learn from the late agent of the Overland Mail Company at this place and from Mr. S. Warner, an old merchant, that the prices paid by citizens for freight was 10 and 12½ cents per pound. That was when the roads were but little traveled, when grain could be had here for one-third of what it now costs, when it cost little or nothing at the Pima Villages, and, last but not the least, when there was grazing for animals at almost every day's camping place, where now there is not a blade of grass. Take it for granted that it costs only 10 cents per pound for freight from Fort Yuma here, there is to be added the cost of transportation from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, viz, as I understand, $20 per ton, at least, to the mouth of the river by sail vessels, and $50 per ton by steam from the mouth of the river to a place on its bank near Fort Yuma, *i. e.*, $70 per ton to be added, or 3½ cents per pound, making the cost per pound for freight on all stores at the very least 13½ cents per pound; but 15 cents will not cover it in reality. Considering, then, that enormous price, the slow, tedious, dangerous, roundabout way they are brought, is it not worth while to seek for a more economical, more speedy, and a safer route? A glance at the map will show the unnecessary hundreds of miles that our stores are transported, even granting that Lobos and Libertad are out of the question. By way of Guaymas we can have stores put here from San Francisco in twenty-two days, and that without the use of steam, for 6 cents per pound, including duties and all other expense at Guaymas, and use none of our teams; but I am almost persuaded that stores can be brought from San Francisco via Libertad for 2 cents per pound less, for there are responsible parties on the Altar River in Sonora ready to freight from Libertad for 3 cents per pound, and in course of time they will do it for less. I will here give the latitudes and longitudes of the four points in question, so that the directness of route of transit may appear apparent at a glance, to wit: Guaymas, in latitude 27° 50′ 30″ north (Cape Haro), longitude 110° 51′ 40″ west; Libertad, in latitude 29° 53′ 47.48″ north, longitude 112° 32′ 45″ west; Port Lobos, in latitude north, longitude west, not known exactly, but it differs very little

from Libertad; Fort Yuma, in latitude 32° 43′ 32.3″ north, longitude 114° 32′ 51.61″ west; Tucson, in latitude 32° 12′ 54.5″ north, longitude 110° 52′ 55″ west. Should the route, however, continue via Fort Yuma, there is an item of expense at that post which I respectfully urge claims serious consideration, and that is the ferriage. The stores for this Territory, as well as those for Fort Yuma, are landed on the California instead of the Arizona side of the river, a course, in my humble opinion, that is not at all necessary, for it is well known the Government has reserved land on this side of the Colorado where steamers could always land freight, thus saving the ferriage our trains have to pay to cross to the side of the fort. I understand the ferriage per wagon each way is $4. If the stores must be landed on the Yuma side the ferriage for one train would pay for a ferry-boat to belong to the Government. But there is another item in regard to this ferriage—for example, a train arrives at Fort Yuma from this place. They require repairs for wagons and shoeing for mules. When the water is high they have to return to this side, go down the river to another ferry, cross there and have repairs, &c., made at workshops, recross, ascend the river, and again cross to Fort Yuma, thus making five crossings in one trip. This is not always the case, but it occasionally happens. On my way here in May I had to have animals crossed and recrossed actually seven times. Take this business of transporting freight by way of the Colorado and Fort Yuma, and it is my opinion, given from a sense of duty, that if any merchant or private citizen conducted his business in such a manner he would be looked upon as a fit subject for a commission of lunacy, not fit to manage his own affairs. Indeed, when the subject is thoroughly examined, I hope one of these days that it will be seen that Fort Yuma is not necessary as a military post at all, especially if this Territory is to be garrisoned. There cannot, I think, be any necessity for it on account of Indians, or if there be, a very small garrison would suffice. If I have in anything that I have herein said gone beyond what my position would strictly warrant my only apology is a sincere, strong, earnest desire to economize the public funds and means, especially necessary now that our country calls so loudly upon every patriot to do his utmost in its defense. If I cannot fight for it in the field I may try to stop a leak in a treasury around which so many hungry vampires hover. In all the allusions to cost of freight, the gross weight and not the net is considered. In estimating the cost of the ration here I find that I overlooked the fact that it is the net and not the gross weight that should be had in view; therefore the ration costs in reality very nearly what Captain Davis estimates, viz, 50 cents. For as the gross weight of the ration (3.0471 pounds) exceeds the net weight (2.3912 pounds), so will the freight on the net weight exceed that on the gross (*i. e.*, 10.21 cents), which adds 2.8 cents to the estimate I made of its cost, raising it to 49.30 cents.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers. Commanding.

[Inclosure A.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY,
COLUMN FROM CALIFORNIA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 26, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Column from California:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding general, that the following proposal was made to me in Magdalena

Sonora, by Don Onofre Navarro, a responsible party in that place, viz: He agrees and proposes to unship, store, and pay the duty at Guaymas on all Government stores for this Territory, charging only the actual expenses, the duties on American public property being only 1 per cent. ad valorem for goods in transit, and to freight all such stores and supplies from Guaymas to Tucson for 5 cents per pound, payments to be made in cash on delivery. He further proposes to purchase, without commission, in any part of Sonora such stores and supplies as may be required, provided he be employed to transport the said supplies. His price for transporting from Guaymas to Tucson to be 5 cents, from Hermosillo 4 cents, and from Magdalena 2 cents per pound, gross weight, payments to be made in cash on delivery, and he to transport all goods with the utmost dispatch possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, &c.

[Inclosure B.]

Schedule of distances from Tucson, Ariz. Ter., to Libertad, on the Gulf of California. Distances measured by odometer.

Tucson to—	Mexican leagues.	Miles.	Remarks.
Arivaca—by the Sopori Rancho	23 80 80	62 0 0	Excellent road, hard and dry. Wood, water, and grass.
Corodepe—along arroyo	2 38 37	6 27 05	Passes through a valley extending to Guaymas; valley runs east and west. Is not crossed by any mountains; wood, water, and grass.
Agua Zarca	1 48 78	3 91 30	Wood, water, and grass.
Zazabe	2 68 01	7 06 59	Wood, running water, and grass.
Cumaro	3 62 44	9 53 35	Wood and grass; water in rainy season.
Caballo	1 84 49	4 90 39	Road through open prairie; water hole, wood, and grass.
La Tinaja	2 68 49	7 06 25	Wood, water, and grass.
Paredones	3 74 29	9 84 85	High bluff to the right of Arivaca Creek; water by digging one foot deep; wood and grass.
Jesus Maria	5 50 12	14 47 84	Wood, permanent water, grass.
Altar	2 81 50	7 40 45	Population about 500. Abundance of all grains and products. It is not necessary to go to Altar with trains. From Paredones to Zepeda's Rancho, about 14½ miles, is the shortest way. There is wood, water, grass, all kinds of grain and produce.
Pitiquito	5 13 0	13 49 37	Wood, water, grass, grain, all kinds of produce, sugar-cane, &c. Pitiquito is at the junction of the Altar and Magdalena rivers.
Las Platas	2 50 0	6 57 0	Rain water from July till April; wood and fine grass.
La Mosca Laguna	1 33 0	3 49 0	Wood, rain water, and grass.
Bajio de Aguituni	2 14 0	5 62 0	Fine crops of all kinds raised without irrigation; wood, water, grass, &c.
Tinaja del Viejo	3 94 0	10 36 0	Wood, rain water in tanks, grass.
Palo Verde Laguna	1 44 0	3 78 0	
Laguna de Patos	1 00 0	2 63 0	Wood, rain water for eight months, grass.
Pozo de los Cristales	3 31 0	8 70 0	Water from the Pico, off the road.
Tinaja del Tule	1 57 0	4 12 0	Water, casual; grass, some fuel.
Libertad	6 94 0	18 25 0	Good pasturage, spring of cold fresh water, sufficient for shipping. Warehouses can be built along the shore. Harbor secure for ten months in the year. Vessels must bring lighters. Longitude west of Greenwich, 112° 32′ 45.43″; latitude north, 29° 53′ 47.48″.
Total	79 87 29	209 49 0	

This road from Tucson to Libertad is represented as nearly level, or perhaps more properly speaking, smooth or even all the way; and the longest stretch without water at any time is forty-five miles. Mexican eight-mule trains haul 4,000-pound loads, and that without being fed any

grain and without locking a wheel or using a brake. The road does not cut up with wagons. It is a hard, compact, gravelly clay soil.

Schedule of distances from Tucson to Libertad by a different route from the foregoing.

Tucson to—	Miles.	Remarks.
Arivaca	62	Wood, water, grass; excellent road.
Fragüita	3	Permanent running water; wood and grass.
Head of Busne Valley	8	Road good, except ascent to and descent from a mesa, easily made passable; eight-mule Mexican teams haul 4,000-pound loads; wood; water by digging five or six feet; grass.
Agua Escondida	15	Fine road down Busne Valley; grass all the way; water and wood abundant.
Busne Rancho	12	Wood, water, grass, grain, and produce of all kinds. There is a bad piece of road for two miles in a cañon.
Sario	6	Population 300; on the Altar River; cultivation all along the river; wood, water, grass, grain, &c.; fine ash timber.
Estancia Rancho	13	Wood, water, grain, grass, &c.
Tubutama	6	Population, 300; two flour mills; water, wood, grain, grass, &c.
El Atil (or Datil)	9	Population, 150 or 200; also a Papago rancheria; wood, water, grass, grain, and produce of all kinds; the grass is, however, two miles distant, in a level valley along the Altar River.
Oquitoa	13	Good, hard, gravelly road; grain, wood, water, grass; three flour mills.
Altar	5	Already described.
Pitiquito	13	Already described. Here the two roads join.
Libertad	64	Following the road already described.
Total	229	

From Arivaca to Pitiquito there is always abundance of grain. None need be carried by trains, and grain can be raised on about twelve deserted ranches between San Xavier and Arivaca. In Sonora along the Altar River it can be had at a maximum of 2 cents per pound at any time, and generally for half that price. Hay can be procured on both routes for 1 cent per pound at most. There are about 35,000 fanegas (150 pounds each) of wheat raised on the Altar River annually, and 8,000 fanegas each of corn and barley. Sugar-cane grows in perfection. The wheat is very superior. Wheat is harvested in June, corn in November, and barley in May. Responsible parties will freight from Libertad to Tucson for 3 cents per pound. It costs the Government 15 cents for every pound laid down in Tucson now by way of Fort Yuma, and that without taking into consideration the bad condition in which supplies are received and the extraordinary waste and leakage unavoidable. Besides, it takes nearly double the time it would by way of Libertad. A worse road than the greater part of that from Fort Yuma to Tucson does not exist for animals and means of transportation. A more disagreeable could not be imagined.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Western Arizona.

[Inclosure C.]

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *August 16, 1862.*

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,
Commanding:

In compliance with your instructions of the 15th instant, I submit the following report of the actual cost of transporting stores from Fort Yuma to Tucson, a distance of 285 miles. The train consists of 50 wagons and 315 animals; time required to make the trip, forty days.

Forage for 315 animals: Hay, 14 pounds for 40 days, 176,400 pounds; average cost, 1½ cents per pound $2,646.00
Forage for 315 animals: Grain, 9 pounds for 40 days, 113,400 pounds; average cost, 3½ cents per pound 3,969.00

Wages of 1 wagon-master, at $125 per month, for 40 days	$166.66
Wages of 4 assistant wagon-masters, at $60 per month, for 40 days	320.00
Wages of 2 blacksmiths, at $80 per month, for 40 days	193.32
Wages of 8 herders, at $35 per month, for 40 days	375.28
Wages of 50 teamsters, at $35 per month, for 40 days	2,333.00
Subsistence for 65 men, at 50 cents per ration (110), for 40 days	1,300.00
For shoeing mules, 800 shoes	300.00
For shoeing mules, 40 pounds shoe nails, at 50 cents per pound	20.00
Cost of repairing wagons and harness	525.00
Ferry on the Rio Colorado, 50 wagons, $4 each crossing	400.00
Total cost of train on trip	12,546.26

Each wagon delivers at this post 2,500 pounds; 50 wagons, 125,000 pounds. Cost of transporting each pound of supplies from Fort Yuma to Tucson, 10.04 cents. You are aware that owing to the scarcity of water at some of the wells the train is divided into four parts, each under an assistant wagon-master.

NICHOLAS S. DAVIS,
Captain, First Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Chief of Transportation.

Examined.

Previous to ordering Captain Davis to make the foregoing report I made a careful estimate of the cost of transporting stores from Fort Yuma to this place, and the result was that in my mind it cost 10½ cents per pound, not taking into consideration the great loss, damage, deterioration, and leakage of stores on this most miserable of routes. No wagon can stand more than two years on such a road in such a climate. Mules break down in half the time they would in ordinary service. This will add at least 5 per cent. per month on the value of means of transportation to the cost of freight alone, a very important item. Captain Davis' estimate or rather report of the average cost of grain is the same as my estimate, but I think he reports the cost of hay too low. For example, he pays $15 per ton here, $55 per ton en route, and it costs $80 at Fort Yuma; and until now it cost $80 per ton en route, then the animals being forty days on the trip. They are, say, twenty-eight days on the road at $55, eight days here at $15, and four at Fort Yuma at $80. The hay costs on an average over 2⅜ cents per pound. This raises the price to 10.41 cents per pound. Of the other items there can be no question, except perhaps in the item of subsistence. I make the price of the ration here 46½ cents, the bare ration, without including antiscorbutics or extra issues, and without taking into account the fact that jerked beef has to be issued in considerable quantities to teamsters, vedettes, expressmen, &c., both here and at Fort Yuma. Jerked beef costs 35 cents per pound. I issue only one-half pound, but at Fort Yuma they issue three-fourths of a pound to the ration, and though the teamsters get, say, one-third of their subsistence at Fort Yuma, the average cost of the ration cannot be less than 40 cents. Deducting, then, the difference between 50 cents, as charged by Captain Davis, and 40 cents is equal to taking one-fifth of $1,300, equals $260 from the total cost of the train in its trip, which makes only a difference of twenty-hundredths of a cent, making, according to my estimate, the cost of the transportation of stores here 10.21 cents per pound, not including items before mentioned.

Respectfully submitted.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure D.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., August 15, 1862.

Capt. N. S. DAVIS,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Chief of Transportation, Column from California, Present:

CAPTAIN: You will please make a detailed estimate of the cost of transportation of stores from Fort Yuma to this place. It is necessary that this estimate be made with a minuteness of detail that will carry its own proof with it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 19, 1862.*

Col. P. E. CONNOR,
Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District of Utah:
(Via Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.)

Direct Colonel Sims to turn over his command to Major McGarry. Colonel Sims will await further orders at Fort Churchill, but will not relieve McDermit in command.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 19, 1862.

Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District of Utah:
(Via Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.)

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit, by direction of the general commanding the department, an article* taken from the Territorial Enterprise, published in Virginia City, Nev. Ter. The general desires you to make a full and minute investigation into the matter complained of and report the result to this office. You will also report specifically as to Colonel Sims' behavior as an officer and gentleman since leaving this city with his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 19, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the department, that Col. J. Steinberger, commanding at Fort Walla Walla, on representations made by the Indian agent at the

* Not found as an inclosure.

Umatilla Reservation, and acting on verbal instructions from these headquarters, detailed Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, with a force of twenty men to proceed to the Grande Ronde Valley for the purpose of arresting certain refractory Cayuse Indians who are creating a disturbance among the settlers in that valley. They claim to own the land, but it is not on the Indian reservation and they should be compelled to leave. He also sent a letter to Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury, commanding the battalion of cavalry for the protection of the emigrant road, asking his assistance to Mr. Z. Van Orman, the brother of Alexis Van Orman, who, with his wife and oldest son, was massacred in 1860 by a portion of the Snake Indians, in the recovery of the four remaining children taken prisoners at the time of the massacre. I desire to state that Colonel Steinberger's prompt action meets my approval. Capt. S. S. Marsh, Second Infantry, with his detachment of the Ninth Infantry; Asst. Surg. George Hammond, U. S. Army, and Companies A and C, of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, arrived at this post last evening from Fort Walla Walla. Captain Marsh will proceed to San Francisco on the next steamer, expected to leave here about the 26th instant, in charge of the men of his detachment belonging to companies of the Ninth Infantry in California. Assistant Surgeon Hammond will accompany him, and also the two companies of Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, en route to Benicia, Cal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 28th of April last I assigned Bvt. Maj. Pinkney Lugenbeel, Ninth Infantry, to duty according to his brevet rank, subject to the approval of the War Department. I telegraphed to you on the same day asking the Department to approve of the assignment, but I have as yet received no answer. Major Lugenbeel is stationed at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., at which point volunteer troops have been assembled under officers of the rank of major, but without any of the necessary knowledge or experience for commanding that important post. Under these circumstances I made the assignment of Major Lugenbeel, an officer of long service and of great administrative ability, and if not inconsistent with the rules of the Department I would again ask for approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 20, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: The general commanding the district made known to you verbally, when you were here, his wishes that you should aid the

Indian Department in requiring the Indians to reside on the Umatilla Reservation so as not to interfere with the white settlers, and he approves entirely (as before communicated) of your prompt action in reference to the Indians at the Grande Ronde. Of course, proper discretion will always be exercised in reference to the visits at the right season of the Indians to places outside of their reservation for the purpose of fishing, hunting, and digging roots—that privilege being especially reserved to them by treaty. Herewith, I inclose to you a copy of instructions issued to-day to the officer commanding the detachment at the Umatilla Agency, directing him to obey your instructions whenever you shall think proper to give him any orders. I also inclose a description of the boundaries of the Umatilla Reservation as given in the treaty concluded June 9, 1855, and ratified by the Senate on the 8th of March, 1859.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infty., U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 20, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Umatilla Reservation:

SIR: The general commanding the district desires me to say that whenever the commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla shall think it desirable to give you any instructions, you are hereby directed to obey them. Besides the protection of the agency the chief object of your being placed there is to assist the Indian Department in requiring the Indians to reside upon the reservation so as not to disturb any settlement by the whites outside of the reservation. Of course, proper discretion will always be exercised in reference to the visits at the right season of the Indians to places outside of their reservation for the purpose of fishing, hunting, and digging roots—that privilege being especially [reserved] to them by treaty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infty., U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp No. 21, Cold Springs, Nev. Ter., August 20, 1862.

I. In pursuance of instructions from department headquarters Col. Columbus Sims, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, is hereby directed to turn over his command to Major McGarry, of same regiment.

II. Colonel Sims will remain at Fort Churchill and await further orders, but will not relieve Major McDermit in command at that post.

By order of P. Edw. Connor, colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, commanding district:

JAS. W. STILLMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp No. 21, Cold Springs, August 21, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of District Orders, No. 7.* I desire also to suggest that it would not be advisable, or even safe, to send Captain Moore's battalion on this route with less than twenty wagons. I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your dispatch in relation to Doctors Williamson and Furley. You will please have all letters for myself and command directed to Fort Churchill until I arrive at Salt Lake, as I send a mail bag to Carson City every other day. I desire that you will communicate with me as to whether I shall leave Assistant Surgeon Kirkpatrick with Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock at Ruby Valley. I am also pleased to add that the command is in good health and spirits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel, Commanding District.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt for his information and opinion.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

I can furnish the command under Captain Moore with seventeen wagons, an ambulance, and a traveling forge. I think that number of wagons will prove sufficient, as they have no mounted force for which to transport forage over any part of the route.

Respectfully, &c.,

E. B. BABBITT,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 21, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. District of Humboldt:

SIR: After the Indians have been moved to the reservation north of Smith's River the general commanding the department desires you to place two companies of infantry between the reservation and Crescent City. This will prevent any molestation on the part of the whites and yet be a good position from which to act against these tribes should they commence hostilities. Major Curtis will be detailed to command the troops assigned to this duty. As there seems to be some excitement in that quarter regarding the establishment of the reservation and the conduct of certain white men, the general desires you to give the major special instructions on matters requiring his action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See next, *ante*.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., August 22, 1862.

His Excellency Governor I. PESQUEIRA,
Ures, Sonora, Mexico:

SIR: I would most respectfully ask of you that an understanding should be had between Your Excellency and the authorities of this Territory in regard to a system of passports. There are undoubtedly in this Territory many citizens of Mexico who are fugitives from justice—men who are amenable to the laws of their country for various crimes. There are also many who have fled in order to avoid joining the army, and who are unable to gain a living in this Territory. These latter, though not properly coming under the head of criminals under international law, are not generally a good class of citizens, and it would prevent their coming here if a system of passports were established. It would tend to harmonize the intercourse between the people of Your Excellency's State and those of this Territory if none were permitted to cross the lines without passports, for the good citizens of each country would find a passport a protection, while to the lawless it would be a terror. Therefore I respectfully request that Your Excellency may, if it so please you, order the prefects of the frontier districts to grant passports to such of your people as they may judge proper, and I and my successors in office will grant passports to Sonora to such persons only as have legitimate business to transact there or are returning to their homes and families. I take advantage of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my distinguished consideration, with a strong desire to become personally acquainted with you.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SALEM, OREG., *August 22, 1862.*

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith please find a communication received at this office from J. W. Drew, esq., relative to the reoccupation of Fort Umpqua by U. S. troops. Upon the receipt of this letter I did not deem the subject matter of sufficient importance to call your attention to it. By recent advices, however, from the Coast reservation I learn that many of the Indians are leaving the reserve and wandering toward their former country down the coast. Sub-agent Brooks, who has reported to me in person, is of the opinion that it will be impossible without the aid of troops to restrain these Indians and keep them where they belong. In view of these facts I have respectfully to request that a detachment of troops be permanently stationed at Fort Umpqua. The Indians are at present prevented from leaving the reservation in greater numbers by the presence of a small detachment of troops temporarily stationed there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. RECTOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

[Inclosure.]

FORT UMPQUA, OREG., *July 29, 1862.*

Hon. W. H. RECTOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

SIR: The commanding general of the Department of the Pacific has withdrawn from this military post the detachment of California volunteers who have recently occupied it, and I am informed that an order for the abandonment of the post has been issued. I presume that you consider the occupancy of Fort Umpqua quite as indispensable for the protection of the interests of the Indian Department as is Fort Hoskins or Fort Yamhill, and I call your attention to what I conceive to be a very unwise policy of the commanding general of the Department of the Pacific in the hope that you will exercise your influence with that officer, or with the district commander (General Alvord) to have this post reoccupied with U. S. troops. A full company may not be needed here, but a detachment of troops is most certainly required to be kept here for the present. Quarters, barracks, and supplies of subsistence are here in abundance; indeed, there are good, comfortable quarters for two full companies and subsistence sufficient to last two companies for six months. You are aware that the post is located within eight miles of the southern boundary of the Coast reservation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. DREW.

[AUGUST 22, 1862.—For General Orders, No. 16, Column from California, directing the U. S. colors to be hoisted over Forts Quitman and Davis, Tex., &c., see Part I, p. 111.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 23, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, Fort Yuma, Cal.:

SIR: I am instructed by the general commanding the department to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 6th instant, desiring to know if any change will be made in the station of district headquarters, that for the present they will remain at Fort Yuma, that being the most important position in Southern California. The general designs relieving the garrison of Fort Yuma annually. These changes, however, will be ordered direct from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 23, 1862.

I. Companies A and D, Third Infantry California Volunteers, will embark for San Francisco on board the San Francisco steamer now

coming into this port. The senior officer of the detachment will report in person at department headquarters immediately on arriving at San Francisco.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

W. F. SWASEY,
First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster
Second Infantry California Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 23, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JAMES N. OLNEY,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Northern Division, Humboldt Military District:

COLONEL: The copy of the treaty or agreement made by you with the chiefs of the Hoopa Indians has been carefully examined by the colonel commanding the district, who approves of your entire action in the matter. A copy of the treaty will be forwarded to department headquarters, as also of such portion of your official letter of August 15 as relates to it. The stipulation on the part of the Hoopas to furnish guides to our scouting parties, if faithfully carried out, will no doubt prove to have been the most important step that has been taken toward the completion of the present Indian war. You are desired to require under that clause in the treaty two reliable Hoopa Indians to act as guides to Captain Douglas' command and two to Captain Flynn's command at Fort Lyon. These Indians will be sent to those respective commands in time to arrive before the 1st of September. You will instruct Captain Douglas to commence a scout on that day, accompanied by the Hoopa guides. A similar instruction will be sent from these headquarters to Captain Flynn. In regard to sending out scouting detachments from Fort Gaston, you will act as you deem best. If the guides furnished should be guilty of treachery to us, the chiefs who have signed the treaty and their families will be immediately arrested and confined till further orders from these headquarters.

By order of Colonel Lippitt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. SWASEY,
1st Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster 2d Infty. Cal. Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

[AUGUST 26, 1862.—For Special Orders, No. 153, Department of New Mexico, directing General Carleton to relieve General Canby in the command of the Department of New Mexico, see Part I, p. 114.]

[AUGUST 26, 1862.—For P. O. Hébert to Holmes (Confederate), referring to Carleton's operations, see Vol. IX, p. 732.]

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, OWEN'S RIVER VALLEY,
August 27, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your letter bearing date August 2, orders have been issued for the construction of

temporary quarters and stabling for one company of cavalry. The location selected is on the north side of Oak Creek and about 300 yards above our present camp, it being the point best suited for one company post, so reported by Captains McLaughlin, Jones, and Goodman, they having returned from a trip of fifty miles up the valley. Deeming that the necessities of the service require it, a detail has been made of sixty men from the command and placed on extra duty under the command of Capt. T. H. Goodman, acting assistant quartermaster for the Owen's River Expedition, for the purpose of erecting said quarters and stabling.

Respectfully submitted for the approval of the general commanding Department of the Pacific.

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Franklin, Tex., August 27, 1862.

I. The four companies of the Fifth U. S. Infantry now at Las Cruces, N. Mex., will be ordered by Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, to proceed without delay to Fort Craig, N. Mex. Ten of the teams and two of the water-tanks belonging to the Column from California will go with these companies and return without delay, the teams laden with subsistence stores, for which Colonel West will make the proper requisition.

II. Captain Roberts' company (E), First Infantry California Volunteers, and Captain Pishon's company (D), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will be ordered by Colonel West to proceed without delay to Franklin, Tex., where Captain Roberts' company will take post, and whence Captain Pishon's company will march to Fort Stockton, in Texas, as a guard to some prisoners of the Confederate army who are to be sent to Texas on parole. Each of these companies will be rationed from the depot at Mesilla to include the 30th proximo. Besides these rations Colonel West will send, escorted by Roberts' company, 6,000 rations of subsistence stores from the Mesilla depot to Franklin, Tex.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I desire respectfully to call your attention to two requisitions forwarded to your office from Vancouver Depot, dated the 13th of October, 1860, pursuant to instructions from Col. (now Brig. Gen.) George Wright, then commanding the Department of Oregon. The receipt of said requisitions was acknowledged by Capt. W. Maynadier under date of the 28th of November, 1860. I have to request compliance with said requisitions. I also herewith inclose to you a requisition in addition to the above asking for thirty rifled cannon of the heaviest caliber, with all the necessary ammunition, &c. The fortification bill, approved 20th of February, 1862, provides for the commencement of

defenses at or near the mouth of the Columbia River. In a conversation with Lieut. Col. R. E. De Russy, of engineers, of San Francisco, on this subject, who has recently visited the mouth of the Columbia, he recommended that the above number of rifled cannon of heaviest caliber should be asked for. From Cape Disappointment, and indeed from all the three points selected by the engineers for fortifications, guns of the very longest ranges can be brought to bear upon vessels in their progress through the channels. For this reason, as well as on account of the present improvements in iron-clad vessels of war, he recommended that such guns should be furnished. Batteries would no doubt be erected under the direction of the engineers for the present use of these guns, which might possibly constitute finally a portion of the permanent fortifications. I request a shipment of the articles called for in those first requisitions, as well as the one now sent, as all would no doubt be wanted in this region in case of foreign war. It is the remotest and most vulnerable portion of all our Territories. It will require many months to get them out here around Cape Horn. The best season for a vessel to leave for such a voyage is the autumn; therefore I earnestly request that you will at once obtain the necessary authority and let at least a commencement be made in proper preparation for the defense of this valuable portion of the United States, whose population is now rapidly increasing. I have directed that a note should be appended to the requisition requesting that the vessel or vessels should be chartered to sail to Astoria, Oreg., and there await instructions as to the different places at which the articles should be delivered. The only change which I could suggest in the requisitions dated October 13, 1860, is that rifled cannon should be substituted. The requisition now sent contemplates ordnance of still heavier caliber if you can forward them, but the whole fifty called for will be but a small fraction of the final armament of permanent fortifications for the mouth of the Columbia. In any event, they might be needed for Puget Sound if the Government should contemplate any preparations for its defense. If it should not be in the power of the Ordnance Department now to supply the whole of these requisitions (as, for instance, all of the small-arms) I trust that you will at least forward such articles as it may be practicable or advisable to send. You might prefer to reduce the number of rounds of ammunition furnished for each piece. A full report to the Government as to the necessity and propriety of furnishing these articles was made by General Wright to the headquarters of the Army, dated the 20th of September, 1860. It can be found in the printed documents accompanying the President's message. It certainly cannot be judicious, considering the period of time required for the forwarding them to this remote post, to postpone until the actual occurrence of hostilities the accumulation of some of the necessary munitions of war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 27, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I conversed when in San Francisco with the general commanding the department on the importance of renewing his application of

October, 1860, asking for a supply of heavy ordnance for the defense of the mouth of the Columbia River. Lieut. G. H. Elliot, of engineers, was then absent in Oregon making an examination with a view to such defenses. Having written to him on the subject, I have been awaiting his reply before taking any action. Despairing of receiving it, I have concluded to wait no longer. Herewith I have the honor to inclose to you a letter* to Brigadier-General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, inclosing a requisition for thirty rifled cannon of largest caliber, with the necessary ammunition and appurtenances. Military Store-keeper Eckerson has made out said requisitions in compliance with my instructions. I will respectfully request that the general commanding the department will forward these papers with his favorable indorsement on the letter and requisition. This was the number suggested by Lieut. Col. R. E. De Russy, of engineers, in my conversation with him when in San Francisco. You will notice that I have requested that the charter of the vessel or vessels shall provide that after reaching Astoria the places of delivery of the articles shall be designated. This will give time for the engineers, under the authority of the general commanding the department, to decide where they shall be landed, and to commence batteries accordingly. You will notice that my letter to General Ripley asks that the requisitions forwarded 13th of October, 1860, shall also be complied with. If all are sent it will be but a mere beginning in what is needed for this region. Your communication of the 16th instant has just been received, returning to me certain requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores asked for from Benicia Arsenal. You are right in saying that the articles asked for "in the event of foreign aggressions would be totally inadequate to the defense of this coast," and they were so regarded at these headquarters. But however small that requisition was, I must be allowed to say that the articles should be on hand at this depot. The requisitions were prepared pursuant to my request. The best statement of their necessity I have found in the dispatches made to the Government in 1860 by the general commanding. I may venture at some future date, with his permission, to renew those requisitions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, OWEN'S RIVER VALLEY,
August 28, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

SIR: Since writing you last, at which time I forwarded a treaty made at this camp, two chiefs belonging in the upper or northern part of this valley, named To-co-ba-ca and To-yah-nook, and ten of their warriors, came into camp and delivered to me six rifles and one musket; an Indian from White Mountain delivered one rifle and one California horse. I have now in my possession 2 shotguns (double), 1 musket, 1 Sharps carbine, 9 rifles, 1 Colt pistol (large size), and 1 horse. What disposition shall I make of said property? During the conference I had with the Indians they endeavored to satisfy me that the late troubles were not sought or brought about by them, but by white men, who not only took forcible possession of their property and outraged their women, but that they actually murdered without any just cause

* See next, *ante*.

four of their people, among whom was the old chief of the Monaches, and then, and not until then, did they (the Indians) call their tribes together for the purpose of revenge. The two chiefs who came in last expressed their great satisfaction in regard to the treaty made by Captains George and Te-ni-ma-ha in behalf of the Indians, with the great chief of the whites, and say they will hold themselves responsible that no depredations will in future be committed by any Indians over whom they have any control.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

ROUND VALLEY, *August 28, 1862.*

Hon. GEORGE M. HANSON:

DEAR SIR: Have been employed by the superintendent of this valley subject to your decision. However, my object in writing to you is merely to state that there will be little or nothing saved of all the crops here, as there seems to be a determination in the inhabitants that there shall be nothing raised; fences are burned; slip gaps are found made. In short, you must make some other arrangement for keeping these natives. You must not think me officious; but, sir, in my opinion you must remove all the whites—use the whole valley—as you will find it impracticable and impossible to live together.

Respectfully,

J. M. ROBINSON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 28, 1862.

WILLIAM H. RECTOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 22d instant on the subject of the reoccupation of Fort Umpqua, and inclosing a letter of J. W. Drew, esq., on that subject. You will remember that I explained to you when here that Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys were not in the District of Oregon, and thus General Wright, at San Francisco, was the proper authority to whom your application should have been addressed. When I was at Fort Umpqua, on the 14th of April last, Mr. E. P. Drew, who was formerly Indian agent, said that the detachment of troops there was of no use; that there was no danger of the Indians returning via that route down the coast. Those who had returned had been treated so sternly by Mr. Ticknor, at Port Orford, that there was little likelihood of a repetition of the movement. I quoted his language often afterward as recommending the evacuation of Fort Umpqua. You say, "The Indians are at present prevented from leaving the reservations in greater numbers by the presence of a small detachment of troops temporarily stationed there." This is very satisfactory, for the truth is the post was entirely evacuated two months since. The scout of Captain Currey to the Grande Ronde Valley resulted in a very satisfactory manner. In self-defense Captain Currey was compelled on the 14th instant to fire on the Indians, and the Dreamer and three others were killed. The effect will be very salutary on all our Indian affairs in that vicinity. I inclose herewith a copy of my instructions* of the 20th instant to Colonel Steinberger, commanding

* See p. 83.

officer at Fort Walla Walla, in reference to his aiding your department in keeping the Indians from settling outside the reservation. Similar instructions went to the officer commanding the detachment at the Umatilla Reservation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

P. S.—A gentleman from Fort Umpqua, who left when the troops left there, said that Mr. E. P. Drew asserted that he would make a two-company post of that ere long.

URES, *August 29, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

DEAR SIR: I am sorry that your favor of 3d of May* has reached me after so much delay, depriving me of the pleasure of answering you with due punctuality on such subject that must interest you as chief of the forces of the United States on the Pacific. I feel it less, however, knowing that James H. Carleton, esq., will have informed you of my friendly and sincere sympathies for the American Union, as expressed in my official communication with that gentleman on the 2d of June,† and with whom I still maintain relations of friendship and interest to our respective countries; and, besides, I hope you will have had the opportunity of seeing the communications that, through Col. James Reily, I directed to Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley respecting the arrangements he proposed to me to gain my confidence.‡ By those you will notice that through my cautious management the chief of the Southern Confederacy could not calculate upon my sympathies to carry out his plans, and that it does not enter in the policy of the Mexican Government to vary its relations, which are becoming every day more friendly with the Government of the Union. Knowing that, you may rest assured that a step through this State by any force from the South under any pretext whatever will be considered as an invasion by force of arms.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

I. PESQUEIRA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1862.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE S. EVANS,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: On your return to Camp Independence the general commanding the department desires you to give the necessary instructions for carrying out the directions from these headquarters relative to the establishment of a post in the vicinity of Owen's Lake. You will then return with two companies (Jones' and McLaughlin's) to Camp Latham.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Part I, p. 1047.
† *Ibid*, p. 1117.
‡ *Ibid*, p. 1031, 1032.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Franklin, Tex., August 30, 1862.*

The Military District of Arizona includes within its boundaries all the U. S. territory from Fort Thorn, N. Mex., down along the Rio Grande to Fort Quitman, in Texas. All citizens within this district are hereby notified that if they have in their possession any property belonging to the United States they are without delay to deliver the same to the commanding officer at Franklin, Tex., or the commanding officer at Mesilla, Ariz. Ter. If any of the said property shall hereafter be found in their possession, now that this order has given them due notice of what they are to do with it, they will be dealt with as a military commission, after due investigation of the matter, shall determine.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT, *Fort Humboldt, August 30, 1862.*

I. Captain Flynn, with Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Fort Baker and relieve Captain O'Brien in command of that post. Immediately on being relieved Captain O'Brien will proceed with his company to Fort Humboldt for the purpose of embarking in the steamer for Crescent City.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

W. F. SWASEY,
1st Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster 2d Infty. Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 30, 1862.

Capt. JOHN C. SCHMIDT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Curtis:

CAPTAIN: You are directed to furnish sufficient escorts from your command to all Government trains, and so far as practicable to all private trains, from Arcata to Fort Gaston. No more than ten men will be allowed to be absent at one time on this duty. Every escort will be placed under the command of a non-commissioned officer, who will have strict orders to prevent any acts of marauding on the road by the soldiers, and to report on his return to your post any man who shall have been guilty of this offense, in order that he may receive proper punishment by a court-martial or otherwise. In regard to military operations your duty will be to protect Arcata and the neighboring settlements, and so far as shall be consistent with this to pursue, attack, and capture or destroy all bands of hostile Indians in the neighborhood of Mad River on either side of the river. You will not, however, proceed on any expeditions against the Indians or send any considerable detachments in pursuit of them without previous authority from these headquarters, except in urgent cases where a few hours' delay might in your judgment defeat the object to be accomplished; but in all such cases

you will notify the colonel commanding the district of the departure of the troops as speedily as possible.

By order of Colonel Lippitt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. SWASEY,

1st Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster 2d Infty. Cal. Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 1, 1862.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers:

(Through Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.)

SIR: The general commanding the department has perused with much interest your report of operations in Grande Ronde Valley,* and desires me to express his satisfaction at and approval of the handsome manner in which the duties assigned you were executed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Colonel Connor, with seven companies of Third Infantry California Volunteers and three companies Second Cavalry, will reach Ruby Valley to-day en route for Salt Lake. The command is in good health, and under the admirable discipline established by Colonel Connor is perfectly reliable for any service required of it. From Brigadier-General Carleton I have no late official reports. He has a fine body of troops, probably now on the Rio Grande; I shall continue to throw forward supplies to meet all his wants. From the District of Oregon I have nothing special to report; all is quiet in the Indian country, and a strong cavalry force is on the road to protect the approaching overland emigration. In the District of Humboldt the Indian disturbances still continue; the troops under Colonel Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, are vigorously prosecuting hostilities; many Indians have been killed, and we have now some 800 at the different military stations who have either been captured or who have voluntarily surrendered. The superintendent of Indian affairs has made arrangements to have all these Indians placed on a reservation on Smith's River, in the northwest section of the State of California. The steamer which leaves here on the 5th instant will transport the Indians to Crescent City, near which point I have a battalion of the Second Infantry California Volunteers to take charge of them. I have brought down from Oregon the residue of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, and sent them to serve in the District of Humboldt. I have also brought down from Humboldt the three

*See Part I, p. 164.

companies of the Third Infantry California Volunteers (Connor's regiment), preparatory to their movement in the direction of Salt Lake. The Washington Territory regiment, Colonel Steinberger, is doing well. Six full companies have been raised here; five of them are now in the District of Oregon, and the sixth will go up on the next steamer. I have never received any special instructions as to the disposition of the forces I designated for the protection of the Overland Mail Route, but I have assumed it as a matter of course that the route between this and Salt Lake City came under my special supervision, and have acted accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 1, 1862.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I desire to commend to your attention the importance of having built for the Columbia River an iron-clad vessel of the character of the Monitor. If it is true that your Department is having one built in San Francisco, I trust that you will certainly have another constructed for this quarter. It should not draw more than twelve or fourteen feet of water. Not a dollar has ever been expended for fortifications, either permanent or temporary, on this river. They will be the work of time, and no doubt will not be neglected. In the meantime one or two monitors here would be an urgent necessity on the breaking out of foreign war. One on Puget Sound as well as one in this river would be desirable. There is near us at Esquimault Harbor, on Vancouver Island, a naval depot of the British Government, where several war vessels are always located. On account of the excellence of the harbor, admitting vessels of the largest draft, the climate very salubrious and inviting, being much assimilated to that of England, there is no doubt that the day will come when Esquimault Harbor will be the favorite post of the Pacific Squadron of the British Navy. These considerations cannot be overlooked in all the preparations we may make for a period of foreign war. This region is the most remote, the most exposed, and therefore in some respects the most vulnerable of our whole sea-board. I need not call your attention to the increasing importance of Oregon and Washington Territory, where the frequent discovery of new gold fields is leading to constant accessions to the population and to the commerce of the Columbia River. These discoveries will make the country more inviting to an enemy, and doubtless impose additional motives for the Government to provide adequate defenses. I do not know that you need any further action of Congress to secure the object mentioned in this communication. But if it is needed, I desire respectfully to urge upon your Department the propriety of obtaining such action at the earliest opportunity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 1, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE W. PATTEN,
Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report relative to disturbance at Port Townsend, Wash. Ter. The general apprehends no difficulty from the course pursued by the Federal officers. Should a difficulty arise the civil authorities must settle it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT,
Ruby Valley, September 2, 1862. (Received 10 a. m. 4th.)

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

Arrived yesterday. Shall leave for Salt Lake in stage in three days. Command will not move until I return, if then. No supplies here or ahead. Major McGarry left Fort Churchill yesterday.

P. E. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 2, 1862.

Capt. H. FLYNN,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Lyon:

CAPTAIN: As Mad River is too high to be forded for several months in winter, I desire to hold Fort Lyon for the purpose of securing a passage for the troops at all times over it for scouting between Mad River and Redwood Creek. In this view, and for the purpose of guarding the buildings and crops now at that point, which will be useful to our troops, you will leave there a detachment of ten men, including at least one reliable non-commissioned officer. They will be relieved every ten days from Fort Baker, the detachment always bringing with it ten days' rations. This detachment will be under the immediate command of the commanding officer at Fort Baker, of which it will be considered as an outpost, for the safety of which the post commander at Fort Baker will be responsible. The non-commissioned officer in command will have strict orders to keep one sentinel suitably posted constantly on duty, by night and by day, to keep his men at all times concentrated within the limits of the post, and ready to repel an attack at a moment's warning. You will immediately dismiss your present guide, his services at Fort Lyon being no longer needed. Mr. Bremer promises to charge no rent for the detachment. You will have a distinct understanding with him to that effect before leaving.

Very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Colonel, Commanding Humboldt Military District.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., September 3, 1862.

General ALVORD, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:*

SIR: I am in receipt of information from Charles Hutchins, esq., Indian agent, lately in charge of the Nez Percé Indians, that the officer in command of the troops now stationed on the reservation has declined repeatedly to furnish the agent with the aid required by him to protect the Indians under his charge, according to treaty stipulations and to preserve the faith of the Government. The present agent, J. W. Anderson, esq., has also written to me on the same subject, and informs me that he has had an interview with Major Rinearson on this subject, who informs him, as he had previously informed the former agent, that under the instructions which he had received from you he did not consider himself authorized to interfere with any parties who might be either trespassing upon the agricultural or grazing lands of the Indians or engaged in introducing intoxicating drinks at numerous points along the various streams, roads, and by-ways within the bounds of the reservation. I feel satisfied that your instructions in these respects must have been misunderstood, and I have respectfully to ask that you will without delay issue such orders and give such instructions as will secure the speedy removal of every trespasser upon the agricultural and grazing lands of these Indians, and the enforcement of the intercourse act outside of Lewiston and the mining towns, these having been excepted from the strict provisions of the treaty by consent of the Indians themselves. Inclosed is a copy of amendment* to the intercourse act, passed at the late session of Congress, to which your attention is respectfully asked. I have also inclosed a copy of notice which has been posted at various points on the reservation besides being published in nearly all the papers of the Territory. The importance of energetic and speedy action in the premises I doubt not will be apparent to you in view of the proposal to make a new treaty with these Indians. If the Government does not keep faith under the present treaty, but permits them to be robbed and murdered with impunity, what inducement is there for them to trust in the future? What evidence can we furnish of our intention to comply with our solemn engagements? I am so thoroughly convinced of the necessity and importance of immediate and energetic action that I have further to ask that you would consider the propriety of strengthening the command by the addition of another company. Without some positive and speedy action in the premises there is reason to fear the enactment of a similar tragedy to that which has just occurred in Minnesota. There are traitors to the Government in that region who are only waiting a fit opportunity to create insurrection and raise the rebel standard. If your views in regard to duty do not correspond with those which I have herein expressed, or a sufficient force to carry out the intentions of the treaty and the law cannot be furnished, I have to ask of you the speedy removal of the troops now there from the bounds of the reservation, feeling assured that their continuance as at present will have a most demoralizing effect. I have forwarded copies of the correspondence of Agents Hutchins and Anderson to the Department at Washington, that it may be seen upon whose shoulders these continued and outrageous violations rest.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

* Not found as an inclosure.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1862.

Mr. Hale called on me to-day and promises to write to-day to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recalling all their complaints. He will say that he is perfectly satisfied with the instructions heretofore issued to Major Rinearson, commanding the troops at Camp Lapwai, near Lewiston, Wash. Ter.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

NOTICE.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., June 25, 1862.

Information has been received at this office of the frequent and growing violation of the various provisions of the act of Congress regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. The undersigned is unwilling to believe that such violations arise from willfulness on the part of the numerous traders now operating in sections of the Territory hitherto and yet occupied by Indians, and in some instances upon the very land reserved to the Indians by treaty stipulation. He rather believes that of the recent great influx of population very many are ignorant that such laws are in force. Notice is hereby given that selling, disposing, bartering, or giving liquor to Indians in this Territory, introducing or attempting to introduce the same into the Indian country, is a grave offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment by the laws of the United States; that within any Indian reservation the sale of any article of traffic or merchandise, without first having obtained a license from the Indian Department, is also an offense of a high order; and that all such liquors and goods are by the law subject to be seized and forfeited. Agents have been instructed to renewed vigilance in securing the faithful and vigorous execution of the laws above referred to within their respective agencies, and in bringing to punishment their violators. In the event of their inability to stay the sale, manufacture, or introduction of ardent spirits, malt or intoxicating liquors, or the unlicensed trade upon or within any reserve, they are enjoined to call upon the U. S. troops within their reach to assist them in carrying out said instructions.

CALVIN H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Territory of Washington.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *September 4, 1862.*
(Received 8 p. m. 8th.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

Our general election was held yesterday. The result is a triumphant and overwhelming victory in favor of the Union and the National Administration.

LELAND STANFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 4, 1862.*

General G. WRIGHT, U. S. Army:

SIR: Allow me to submit to your attention the inclosed documents.

Your most obedient servant,

A. AINSA.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *May 16, 1862.*

M. ROMERO,
Chargé d'Affaires of the Mexican Republic at Washington:

Representing the interest of the Territory of Arizona, and being well acquainted with the affairs of Sonora and with the localities subject to the attacks of the Indians who devastate the country, I think it my duty for humanity's sake to make a representation to you which, in my judgment, is of the greatest importance for the inhabitants of Arizona and those of Sonora who inhabit the shores of the Gulf of California and the Colorado River, and therefore I consider it worthy of the attention of both Mexico and the United States. First. It is the duty of the United States as a friendly nation to prevent the inroads of the savages within the limits of the United States into the territory of Mexico, and thus to put a stop to the ravages too often committed there. Second. That although such are the intentions of the Government of the United States, the position of Arizona and its actual state of affairs, as you may see by the map inclosed, entirely overrule the good intentions and frustrate the efforts of this Government, particularly in the western part of Arizona, which is mostly a desert as far as Fort Yuma, on the Colorado. Third. That in consequence of 300 miles of desert, a gap is left open for the inroads of the Indians, while the troops of the United States vainly occupy the eastern frontier. Fourth. As I said before, the country between Tucson and Fort Yuma is a deserted and uninhabited country, but this is not an inconvenience to the savages, who find in the very difficulties created by the desert an asylum from the attacks of the troops, who find it impossible to overcome the obstacles in their way. Fifth. That in virtue of the above reasons, it is indispensable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Sori, which is twenty-five or thirty miles within the boundaries of Mexico, with a force not above 100 men to stop the incursions of the Indians and to pursue them within said territory of Mexico. Sixth. That such military post as the above, for the reasons exposed, cannot be established within the limits of the United States on account of the want of the necessities of life for men and animals, of water, pasture, and vegetation. Seventh. That within the Mexican territory the resources are more easily found to establish such a post for the safety of the life and the interest of the inhabitants of this region. Eighth. That in exchange for the benefits of the proposed protection of the inhabitants of Sonora, the United States would ask of them the following: (1) The right of exportation and importation of all kinds of produce intended for the consumption of Arizona through the port of Lobos, in the State of Sonora, in the Gulf of California, free of duties. (2) To establish at the said place warehouses to deposit the productions and merchandise in transit to and fro. (3) The right to protect the said interests in transit and in the port from any danger whatever by a force not exceeding 100 men, who will be posted when not in service at the port of Lobos. (4) That the duty of this force be exclusively to protect the interest of the United States and its citizens in the port of Lobos and on the road to Arizona. (5) That the said force, as well in the post of Sori as at the port of Lobos, shall not interfere in any political dispute whatever that may occur in the State of Sonora, and their only occupation shall be the punishment of the Indians, to which end they shall act in concert with the authorities of the country. I hope, sir, you may find the above expositions worthy of your attention, and that you will take into consideration the interest of Sonora and recommend to your

Government to concede our demands. The interest I take in this affair, I can assure you, is a pure desire to secure to the frontier States peace and prosperity and to exterminate the savages who annoy so much in particular the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, and the Territory of Arizona.

I am, yours,

A. AINSA.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

262 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 20, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I respectfully submit to your honorable consideration the inclosed document, presented by me to the Mexican legation, on an important subject to the people of Arizona, and therefore I beg of you to recommend the same to the legation of the United States in Mexico, if you think proper to do so.

I am, sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

A. AINSA.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 21, 1862.

A. AINSA, Esq.,
262 G Street, Washington:

SIR: Your communication of yesterday, with its accompaniments, has received my attention. I have to inform you that it does not appear practicable or expedient, at this juncture, to accede to the request contained in your letter.

I return the map, which may be of use to you, and am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 4, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: Superintendent Hanson, Indian Department, represents that outrages are being committed by the whites on the Indians in the vicinity of Round Valley. The general desires you to examine into this matter, and if true take the proper steps immediately to prevent further offenses of the nature complained of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.—For General Orders, No. 20, District of Arizona, relating to the assignment of officers, &c., see Part I, p. 115.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, September 5, 1862.

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of this district. Lieut. W. A. Thompson, First Infantry California Volunteers, is announced

as acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Jeremiah Phelan, First Infantry California Volunteers, as ordnance officer, and Surg. John H. Prentiss, First Cavalry California Volunteers, as medical purveyor of the district.

* * * * * * *

V. Due vigilance will be exercised to guard against surprise, and all troops must be kept prepared to meet the enemy promptly. Commanding officers must see that their commands are in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning.

VI. The undersigned deems this a proper occasion to warmly commend the very excellent conduct of the troops stationed on the Rio Grande within this district. He feels and knows that by their patient discipline, exemplary private conduct, and the zeal manifested to perfect themselves as accomplished soldiers they are qualifying themselves for more important services and earning the right to be advanced nearer to the heart of the rebellion. And to still further improvement let the efforts of every officer and soldier in the district tend.

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 5, 1862.

Colonel CONNOR, or
COMMANDING OFFICER,
Ruby Valley:

Colonel Pollock will repair to Stockton immediately and assume command of troops there.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DIVISION, HUMBOLDT MIL. DIST.,
Fort Gaston, September 5, 1862.

Lieutenant SWASEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to state to the colonel commanding that recent information received from Hoopa Indians makes it probable that an armed band of the Redwoods is now in the vicinity of the Three Creeks, said to number twenty-five or thirty bucks, their squaws being with them. It is thought this is the remnant of the band recently attacked by the party from Arcata, and that they have brought their wounded with them. As it is probable they will remain for some days in that section of the country, and it is desirable to close as far as possible the avenues of escape, I have thought it the most prudent course to delay advancing directly upon the supposed locality until the detachments dispatched to intercept the retreat should have time to reach their proper positions. I inclose for the information of the colonel commanding a copy of the order issued. In pursuance of this order Lieutenant Noyes left this post this morning with the number of men of Company F requisite to organize the detachment which is to move to-morrow from Fort Anderson to the head of Redwood Creek. For

the reasons which I had recently the honor of stating to the colonel commanding, I have not employed Indian guides upon this scout, and besides, for a concerted movement of this kind, white guides can more easily comprehend and assist the operation. I have not included Captain Flynn's command in this movement, because it would delay it too much to await his receipt of the order, but if the colonel commanding should think proper to direct him to scout independently up to and in the vicinity of the head of Pilot Creek, and which I understand is but one day's march from Fort Baker, it might assist in the success of the expedition. As I shall myself accompany the detachment that moves directly against the Indians, I shall leave Captain Douglas in command of this post during my absence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. N. OLNEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DIST. OF WESTERN ARIZONA, *Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 6, 1862.*

It is hereby published, for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern, that the private sale by any person whatever in the military service of the United States of any public property whatsoever is prohibited by law and regulations. This prohibition extends to and includes provisions issued by the Government, the savings from which can be sold to the subsistence department only. Any citizen in this district who shall, in violation of the above prohibition, purchase or take in trade or barter from any person in the military service of the United States any article or articles of public property shall be fined $50, and in default of payment shall be confined for one month in charge of the guard, and any merchant or trader who shall so offend shall, in addition to the above penalty, be deprived of his license to trade and thereafter be denied the privilege of trading in this district. All fines collected under this order shall go to the fund for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Column from California.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 7, 1862.

Maj. J. S. RINEARSON,
Commanding Officer Camp Lapwai, near Lewiston, Idaho Ter.:

SIR: The object of this communication is again to enforce upon you the necessity of protecting the Indians from the aggressions of the whites. I am to-day informed by C. H. Hale, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, that the Nez Percé Indians have given their consent to the occupation of Lewiston and the other mining towns by the whites, but outside those towns it is especially desirable to enforce the provisions of the treaties and the United States laws intended for the protection of Indians in the Indian country. I desire you to afford to the Indian Department every assistance in your power for that purpose. In cases in which white men have squatted on the agricultural and grazing lands belonging to the reservation, contrary to the wishes of the Indians and the express prohibition of the

agent, they should be removed. I desire you not to hesitate to break up any grogshops established in places which are evidently an encroachment upon the Indians and intended for the sale of liquor to the Indians. When the letter was sent to you from these headquarters on the 30th ultimo, in answer to your letter of the 10th ultimo, I was not aware that the grogshops spoken of were in places regarded as an encroachment on the Indians. I am satisfied that the military authorities, upon the request of the Indian agent, will be justified in removing or destroying any fences, houses, or improvements which constitute aggressions upon the Indians. You may also be asked to assist the civil authorities or the Indian Department in the arrest of men who have committed crimes and offenses against the Indians. You will, of course, be expected to exercise a sound discretion in such cases, as I do not wish the military power used for any purpose of oppression. In any offense against the Indian intercourse act the military forces may in all practicable cases be employed to assist the Indian Department. See section 23 of the act of 30th of June, 1834. They can be removed by your orders to Walla Walla, where they can be committed for trial before the civil authority. If a U. S. commissioner resides on the reservation who has authority to commit, your action should be, so far as possible, in obedience to his mandate, or of the marshal or acting marshal of the Territory. As stated in my instructions of the 18th of July, I have a personal interest in the Nez Percé Indians, whose friendship for the whites has for years been so conspicuous, and I shall therefore be much gratified if you can give them efficient aid and protection. Pray omit no fair opportunity of showing your wishes and intentions toward them. In any event which may possibly occur rendering a re-enforcement desirable, you must apply to Col. J. Steinberger, commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla, for such aid, who has been instructed to furnish it. If he should himself at any time repair to your camp you will exhibit to him all your instructions and be governed by his orders. You may exhibit this letter, and also my instructions of 18th of July, to the Indian agent if you choose to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

P. S.—Please send me from time to time reports in detail of your proceedings. B. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., September 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: For the information of the General-in-Chief I have the honor to forward herewith a report of Maj. David Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Western Arizona, on the subject of transportation of supplies from this city to the troops of General Carleton's command in advance of Fort Yuma.* In a previous communication addressed to you I asked for authority to send the supplies through the State of Sonora. By doing so a very great saving can be made in the cost of transportation, and in anticipation of approval I am now making arrangements for shipping the

See August 19, p. 76.

next supplies to one of the three ports in Sonora referred to, probably Libertad, from whence we shall have no difficulties to encounter in transporting the stores to Tucson safely and economically.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 8, 1862.

Maj. D. FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Western Arizona, Tucson:

SIR: The general commanding the department has perused with much interest your communication of August 19, with inclosures. The general will direct the next lot of supplies for Tucson shipped from this city to La Libertad, consigned to Don Juan Robinson, to be transported over the new route to Arizona. The information furnished by your letters and the suggestions made therein are very acceptable to the general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
La Mesa, September 8, 1862.

I. The undersigned, by virtue of his office as commander of the U. S. troops occupying that portion of the Territory of New Mexico which lies south of Fort Thorn, hereby appoints the following civil officers for the Eighth precinct of the county of Doña Aña, comprising La Mesa and vicinity:

Eugenio Moreno, alcalde; Juan Zenobia Cadena, mayor domo de las aguas; José de la Luz Jiron, constable, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the undersigned, or at that of his successor in command, during good behavior and until the time when the civil authorities shall replace the military authorities within the county of Doña Aña. They shall be sworn by a competent officer to the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and shall be subject to trial by a military commission and punishment for malfeasance in office.

II. The civil code of New Mexico shall govern these officers in the administration of justice. The alcalde shall have jurisdiction in civil cases involving no larger sum than $50, and he shall have power to levy and collect fines not exceeding the sum of $20 in any one case for misdemeanors; he shall also have the power to pass sentences of imprisonment for a term not exceeding forty days. The mayor domo de las aguas will be governed in the exercise of his authority by the existing laws of New Mexico in reference to acequias. Both officers shall keep account of the moneys received, subject to the inspection of the military authorities.

III. It shall be the duty of the alcalde to arrest and send to Mesilla for trial by the military authorities all persons charged with crimes that by the laws of New Mexico are punishable by sentences of greater extent than the amount and term named in the foregoing section.

IV. Delinquents who fail to pay the fines assessed by the alcalde and mayor domo de las aguas shall be confined at hard labor for such number of days as shall suffice, at the rate of 50 cents per day, to liquidate the amount of the fine imposed. All persons sentenced by the alcalde to more than fifteen days' imprisonment shall be sent to Mesilla and be there confined during the term of their sentence.

V. Appeals from the judgments of the alcalde or mayor domo de las aguas may be taken through these headquarters to a military commission. These judgments may be annulled by said commission, but if confirmed the term of imprisonment or fine imposed upon the appellant shall be increased one-fourth in time or amount.

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—Eugenio Moreno, Juan Zenobia Cadena, and José de la Luz Jiron were duly sworn before me to the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices at Mesilla this 10th day of September, 1862.

J. R. W.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 9, 1862.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to inclose for your information copies of correspondence* with the office of the Adjutant-General in relation to the occupation of Fort Townsend, in Washington Territory, by Collector Victor Smith, and to call your attention to the latter part of the letter of Lieut. J. H. Merryman, the present acting collector at the port.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.—For Carleton to Canby, relating to operations on the Rio Grande, &c., see Vol. IX, p. 695.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, September 9, 1862.

Capt. E. B. WILLIS,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Hart's Mill:

To provide against the probability of an attack upon your post you will take immediate steps to place the machinery of Hart's Mill in a condition that will enable you in the shortest possible time to remove two sets of buhrstones, with the requisite running gear. Every effort must be made in case the enemy advances to remove these to the main body of the troops in the district. But you will not permit the property you remove, nor any that you leave behind, in case you evacuate your post, to fall into the hands of the enemy in a condition that will

* See Wright to Thomas, May 15 and June 11, and Merryman to Wright, May 26, Part I, pp. 1074, 1131, 1099.

be of service to him; that is, you will utterly destroy all facilities for making flour at Hart's Mill when you are compelled to abandon it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, September 9, 1862.

I. Captain Fritz's company (B), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will march for Tucson on the 15th instant, camping at Fort Fillmore on the evening of that day. The rations now in the company's hands will be taken along. Captain Fritz will be prepared with a provision return to complete thirty days' rations, to be drawn as he passes this post. Each man will be provided with forty rounds ammunition, each, for pistol and carbine.

II. The commanding officer at Camp Johnson will send with Captain Fritz's company a train of thirty-five wagons under charge of Wagon-master Veck. He will see that arrangements are made to draw the teamsters' rations at this post so as to avoid detention.

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, September 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor on behalf of the State authorities and the loyal citizens of California to present (briefly) a statement of the condition of affairs here. It is represented and generally believed that there is a secret organization in this State, numbering from 20,000 to 30,000 men, leagued together for the overthrow of our Government, and whose purpose it is if an opportunity should favor the scheme to carry the State out of the Union. These men openly boast that their sympathies are with the traitors of the South, and they are continually defaming the Government from which they receive protection and whose benefits they enjoy. They take pride in preaching their traitorous sentiments among loyal men, which they have hitherto done with impunity, and do much to discourage enlistments. Loyal citizens have now no protection from the insults of these men, many of whom are wealthy and influential, and U. S. soldiers have been shot down in the streets of our towns for protesting against the free use of disloyal sentiments in their presence, and the probabilities are that the deserving will go unwhipped of justice. The actions of this league are positive, and there is no immunity to loyal men in our community from insult and wrong.

The power of our Government should be manifested at once here and the union feeling of the masses fostered. If this is not done and our armies should meet with any considerable reverses serious trouble will be inaugurated on this coast. The loyal citizens of this State are now organizing into military companies, and are making daily applications for arms and equipments. They are preparing to give their services to

the State or National Government, but the State cannot equip them. Will the General Government aid us in this emergency? Will the General Government aid us to maintain the Constitution and assert the power of our Government? Will they give us arms and equipments to put into the hands of loyal men whose services can be commanded for any and every emergency? There are arms at the Benicia Arsenal which would be of great service to the State at this time. Now, general, if, say 10,000 stand of muskets and accouterments or their equivalents in such other arms as might be required can be issued, I will guarantee that in three months we will have upon rolls of organized companies the name of a loyal citizen for every musket issued, who shall be preparing for service. Cannot this be done? This will be handed you by Brigadier-General Ellis, to whom you are very respectfully referred for a corroboration of the statements contained herein. I do most respectfully urge you, general, to give this subject early consideration and action. The arms will be duly receipted for and returned after the war if you should so determine.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. KIBBE,
Adjutant-General State of California.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL., *September 10, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: In view of the existing difficulties at home and the threatening aspect of our foreign affairs, I deem it my duty, as the commander of this most important post, to call the attention of the commanding general to the condition of its defenses. At present the caponiere at the entrance of the fortification, defending the approach from the wharf, is occupied by the guard and prisoners; the latter being so numerous they entirely fill the casemate on the right of the entrance, rendering it necessary that the guard should occupy the corresponding one on the left. For this reason the howitzers intended for the defense of this approach have never been mounted, nor can they be until some other arrangement is made for the care of the prisoners. I would therefore urge the immediate erection of a building suitable for this purpose. I have already called the attention of Lieutenant Elliot, the engineer in charge, to this difficulty, and he has promised to apply for the necessary authority to erect a building, but I would respectfully suggest that the delay involved in procuring this authority should, if practicable, be avoided, as this point is for several reasons the most vulnerable of the island. The only subsistence store-house is a small wooden building, hastily constructed last summer by order of General Sumner, not large enough to contain a full supply for three months for the present garrison, the balance (of this supply) being stored outside of the wall of the fortification, and in the event of any threatened danger this last building must necessarily be immediately destroyed. I would therefore earnestly suggest the immediate construction of suitable store-houses capable of containing supplies for a garrison of 600 men for six months. Lieutenant Elliot has forwarded to Washington a proposition for supplying the post with water by means of pipes laid under water from the city of San Francisco. This plan may be successful, but I believe it open to serious objections, the most evident being the ease with which a besieging force might cut off the supply of water; moreover, the

delay necessary in obtaining authority from Washington should, in my opinion, be avoided if possible. I therefore request that authority be granted for boring an artesian well. In the event of hostilities from any quarter the works now recommended will be absolutely necessary for a successful defense of this post, and I now therefore respectfully request that the commanding general will take them into immediate consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. WINDER,
Captain, Third Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, September 10, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Column from California:

I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that the Apache Indians are troublesome at points in the district remote from the stations of troops, and I am just apprised of the murder by them of two persons near San Elizario. I hope to a great extent to be able to check and punish these outrages with the forces under my command, but I cannot occupy the entire district, and the Indians pounce down upon a locality that is for the moment unprotected. Against such a misfortune the inhabitants apply to me for arms and ammunition. Powder is the most required, and I have issued some saved by guards, but the quantity is very limited. I beg respectfully to ask the commanding general's attention to this matter, and in this connection I would state that I have been applied to by a person desirous of purchasing private arms in this Territory for permission to take such purchases across the line into Mexico. I have withheld my permission, not deeming it policy to allow arms to be sent from a country where they are obviously so much needed, until General Carleton's pleasure in the premises can be known. I failed rightly to understand or remember the general's instructions in regard to the arms that were advised en route for the Pima Indians. I have directed the commanding officer at Tucson to take charge of them until further orders, which are respectfully asked by,

Sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 10, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
First Infantry California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Column from California.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post on the 7th instant of Captain Whitlock's company (F), of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers. I am anxiously awaiting further instructions from the commanding general in regard to sending Captain Davis forward. I have twice reported that no more than six wagons can be taken by Captain Davis toward the Rio Grande, there being no more animals on

account of the non-return of any of those which went to the Rio Grande. There must have been a great miscalculation or misunderstanding in regard to the unserviceable mules and wagons to cause the commanding general to believe there would be 200 mules disposable here to be taken forward by Captain Davis, as directed in the general's letter of August 4, the last communication I received from him. I detain Captain Davis until further orders, as the reason the general appears to have for ordering him forward was that the 200 mules and the wagons would be useful in New Mexico. But as there are only six teams instead of thirty-three, as he supposed, the wagons would no more than carry subsistence for the company escorting them and forage for the animals for about sixty days. I am at a loss how to act, and fear censure whatever course I may pursue. I send to Major Coult on his requisition twenty-one men of Company E, First Cavalry, under Lieutenant Wardwell, to "force open the communication with the headquarters of the column." He fears, as do I, that as no express has been received for a month, and no train returned, the Indians may have cut off the express, and may be in force on some point between Fort Bowie, in Apache Pass, and Mesilla. I have to report that no reports of subsistence or quartermaster's stores on hand at or en route to or from Fort Yuma are sent to me or Captain Davis or any one else. I cannot act intelligently, nor otherwise than in a groping unmilitary way if such things are permitted. One would suppose that a feud existed between different commands in the same service, instead of the proper harmony and hearty co-operation there ought to exist. It is disheartening and disgusting, and irremediable by me considering my rank. Almost all the political prisoners sent to Fort Yuma return with certificates from Colonel Bowie that they are released by order of General Wright, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance. Many of them have receipts for horses taken up on the papers of various officers; they also claim arms said to have been taken from them here. No arms, no property of any kind was transferred to me. I can find none except some of Mowry's property. I beg to ask the general's orders about the horses for which said parties have receipts. White & Lennan sent me a sample of flour. It is ground in a very superior manner, but it is moldy, and tastes as if it had been buried in the ground. I fear no one but Lieutenant Coleman can settle with Pima Indians. Their tickets were given in such a way that he alone can unravel the business. I would request that he be returned to pay them off with the goods when they arrive. White is accused of purchasing the tickets of the Indians at a great discount. I am investigating this and have forbidden him to do so.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,

Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,

Mesilla, September 10, 1862.

Capt. THOMAS L. ROBERTS,

First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg., Franklin, Tex.:

I have just received your communication relative to the Indian outrages committed in the vicinity of San Elizario. I regret that it is out of my power to afford the aid solicited, and you will be good enough to

say to the justice of the peace of that town that we came here prepared instantly to rid the country of the rebels, and to afford Union citizens protection against them, but not quite so readily prepared to suppress the outrages of the Apaches. The latter will, however, be undertaken in due time, and it is my hope to be enabled to inflict summary chastisement upon them. In the meantime I do not think it advisable to send cavalry in pursuit of the particular party of Indians referred to, nor have I the ability to furnish the inhabitants the arms and ammunition asked for. I shall write at once to the general commanding the department to have both arms and ammunition sent to me especially for the protection of the people against the Indians. I do not believe in the efficiency of these predatory expeditions of citizens against the Indians after the latter have committed their depredations. They swoop down upon localities where they well know that due caution is not observed, and before the citizens can be rallied to pursue them they are beyond their reach. The people must be more cautious, and in a short time troops will be sent to their relief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 10, 1862.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE S. EVANS,
Second Cav. California Vols., New Post, near Owen's Lake, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to Major O'Neill's letter* reporting the number and kind of arms surrendered by the Indians agreeably to the terms of the treaty, the general commanding the department directs that firearms of every description received from the Indians shall be turned in to the new San Pedro depot, the quartermaster thereof giving the usual storage receipts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 10, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: From representations made by respectable parties it is feared that evil-disposed whites, sympathizers with secession, are stirring up the several Indian tribes in your district to make hostile incursions on the settlements. You will, the general commanding directs, endeavor to discover the parties who thus attempt to disturb the peace of the State and arrest and hold them in confinement until the receipt of further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See O'Neill to Drum, August 18, p. 75.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 10, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The act of Congress of February 20, 1862, the fortification appropriation bill, says, "For defenses in Oregon and Washington Territory at or near the mouth of the Columbia River, $100,000, if in the judgment of the President the same or any part thereof should be advisable." I had not seen the above until a few days before I wrote you on the 27th ultimo. I do not know what action has been taken in reference to the same. The dispatch of Brigadier-General Wright of 20th of September, 1860, as well as mine of the 27th ultimo, contemplates the erection of batteries at the mouth of the Columbia. I hope that the above appropriation may be applied to commence them and further estimates be made to continue them. Whether they should form a portion of the permanent fortifications to be erected, the engineers could decide. You no doubt noticed that in the requisitions for heavy ordnance, &c., forwarded on the 27th ultimo, it was expressly stipulated that the vessel or vessels should be chartered to await at Astoria instructions as to where the articles should be landed. I suppose that one-half should be landed at Baker's Bay, near Cape Disappointment, and the other half at the site for a fortification selected above Point Adams. The object of this communication is respectfully to commend this matter to the attention of the general commanding, and to recommend that the time intervening before the arrival of the ordnance should be employed by the engineers in preparing said batteries. They cannot reach here before next summer under the supposition of the most favorable action of the Ordnance Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 11, 1862.*
(Received 11 a. m. 12th.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

If 1,000 men for the war are placed in Panama from this State will you provide them passage thence?

WM. M. LENTER.
M. JESSUP.
EUGENE SULLIVAN.
WM. D. CHAPLIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 11, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Yuma, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable three companies of your regiment, with your headquarters, will take up the line of march for New San Pedro, and go into camp at or near old Camp Drum. You will withdraw from Fort Barrett one company of your regiment, which, with the one left by you, will constitute the garrison of Fort Yuma,

under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins. You will bring with your command one of the two ambulances at Fort Yuma. The general suggests as a better plan to send your command over by companies, and if you have not transportation for all, the first company will be sent as far as Camp Wright, and the transportation can return to Fort Yuma for the balance. District headquarters will after your arrival be established at the camp near New San Pedro.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, September 11, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Fort Yuma, Cal.:

Brigadier-General Carleton, when leaving this district a few days since to assume command of the Department of New Mexico, desired me to request you to do him the favor to give your attention to the following matters: Should Lieutenant Bennett, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, superintendent of vedettes, be in your district or vicinity, be good enough to order him to report at these headquarters by first opportunity. I understood the general to say that this would leave the vedettes between Fort Yuma and Los Angeles without a superintendent, and that it was his desire that the regularity of their services should be maintained. The general also requests that you will do him the favor to release and send to California a political prisoner named J. S. Bratton on his taking the oath of allegiance.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT CRITTENDEN, *September 11, 1862—9 p. m.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

I leave for Ruby to-night. Will arrive there Saturday night. Will write from there.

P. E. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers.

ORDERS, No. 38.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP LINCOLN,
S[ISKIYOU] M[OUNTAIN] VALLEY, CAL.,
Humboldt Military District, Cal., September 11, 1862.

I. The undersigned assumes command of this post.

II. Camp Lincoln will be removed to a point six miles north of Crescent City, and to the southward of Smith's River. The command will be prepared to march to-morrow at 1 p. m.

III. The acting assistant quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation to execute the above order.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Major Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 130. } *Fort Humboldt, September 11, 1862.*

I. Captain Schmidt with Company B, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Humboldt on the 16th instant, and relieve Captain Gibbs and his company at that post, of which he will assume command.

II. Immediately on the arrival of Company B, Second Infantry California Volunteers, at Fort Humboldt, Captain Gibbs with Company E, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Curtis, near Arcata, where he will take post until further orders.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, September 11, 1862.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Reliable information having been furnished me that a small party of Indians contemplated an attack upon the Government train between Snake River and Fort Colville, I have the honor to report that I have this day dispatched Captain Taylor, First Washington Territory Infantry, with an escort of ten mounted men, commanded by Lieutenant Apperson, First Oregon Cavalry, to examine into and report the facts. The depot at Palouse Crossing was moved from the right to the left bank of Snake River by the agent in charge for safety, in his fears that he would be disturbed by disaffected Indians, and that the public property was in jeopardy. It appears that on the Fort Colville road there has been some manifestation of hostile movements toward the Government employés, and that danger exists to the property in their charge. I have deemed it proper to send at once, and before any violence occurs, a small party on the road to examine into the matter. Captain Taylor is at present unemployed, and [I am] indisposed to give him command of his company until I hear the result of his resignation. He has been selected for this duty. He is instructed carefully to examine into the disposition, temper, and character of the different tribes of Indians, or of individual Indians, bordering the route, inquire into the truth of the late reports, and lay the result of his inquiry before Major Rumrill, commanding Fort Colville, which post he is directed to reach. He is to be here on his return not later than the 26th instant, when all the facts will be reported to you. It is made the duty of the small force under Lieutenant Apperson, accompanying Captain Taylor, to act purely as an escort to the latter officer unless any attack is made upon the train. It is expected that the command at Fort Colville will be enabled to protect its supply train, and the principal object now is to get authentic information for the commanding officer of that post, while contributing to the safety of the supply train on its present upward trip. The undersigned is impressed with the belief that the surest mode to prevent Indian difficulties in this district of country is to employ the available force of his command in crushing out at once the early evidences of

disaffection and hostility. Intelligence of danger is rapidly communicated at this time, and promptness and celerity of movement on the part of our troops, with speedy and sure punishment, will I trust prevent any concert of action among the Indians involving general or formidable disturbance.

Trusting that the general commanding the district will approve the disposition of the troops above named, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 12, 1862.*
(Received 9.30 p. m. 13th.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

The undersigned respectfully recommend that another regiment of infantry be raised in California.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

VALLEJO, *September 12, 1862.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: The undersigned, residents of Vallejo, Solano County, and loyal citizens of the United States, respectfully beg leave to represent that in our midst there are several persons who are traitors to their country and rejoice at Federal reverses and rebel successes, who want only a favorable opportunity to be in arms against our common country. In consideration of the above circumstances, we would respectfully request that upon proof of utterance of disloyal sentiments you will authorize the arrest and imprisonment of such persons.

C. B. DENIO,
E. HENRY M. BAILEY,
W. C. ROOT,
JNO. L. DUNN,
[AND 32 OTHERS.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 12, 1862.

Lieut. Col. C. C. SIBLEY,
9th Infty., U. S. Army, Comdg. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Capt. Henry M. Black's company will be in readiness to embark from Fort Point wharf to-morrow at 11 a. m. to proceed to and take post at Alcatraz Island, the command of which Captain Black will assume.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 12, 1862.

Lieut. Col. HARVEY LEE,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Benicia Barracks, Benicia, Cal.:

SIR: You will please read and hand the inclosed letter as directed. The department commander desires you to let the people understand generally that the order of the President suspending the writ of habeas corpus and directing the arrest of all persons guilty of disloyal practices will be rigidly enforced. Those of them who are leading secessionists will be confined at Alcatraz; those who may happen to be drunken brawlers, or if no account, will be confined in your guard-house unless they take the oath of allegiance. Practices injurious to the Government or offensive to the loyal sentiment of the people will under no circumstances be permitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

General WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Dept. of the Pacific, Headquarters at San Francisco:

SIR: We, the undersigned, loyal citizens of the United States of America, knowing that in the town of Benicia and vicinity there are persons, who, residing among loyal citizens, at every opportunity, on the reverses met by the Union forces, express their feelings in favor of the rebels, vindicating loudly their cause against the General Government, it is therefore asked of you, as the commanding officer of the Pacific Department, that you empower, or have stationed in our midst, a guard whose duty it would be to arrest those whom either they hear or is made known to them of uttering treasonable sentiments against our Government. This freedom of speech should not be tolerated. These secret workers in disloyalty should be stopped. Either remove them from the loyal sod or place them within the confines of Fort Alcatraz, beneath the emblem of our beloved country—thus the air will not be polluted by the expression of their treasonable designs. We leave the above to you. By enforcing the same you will meet with the approval of a large body of loyal citizens in our midst, and in duty bound we will ever pray.

JOHN M. NEVILLE,
Sheriff of Solano County;
C. J. FLATT,
J. W. SANBORN,
JOHN BRENNAN,
J. M. JONES, P. M.,
HENRY MORTIMER RICH,
J. T. HOUGHTON,
[AND MANY OTHER CITIZENS OF SOLANO COUNTY.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 12, 1862.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Camp Latham, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander directs that Camp Latham will be broken up and the troops and property moved to New San Pedro, near

which place you will select a camp suitable for wintering six companies of infantry and two of cavalry. This movement will be made as soon after the receipt of this as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 129. } *Fort Humboldt, September 12, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

II. Captain O'Brien, commanding Company C, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will embark to-morrow, the 13th instant, on board the steamer Panama, and proceed in her to Crescent City. On his arrival there Captain O'Brien will report for orders to Major Curtis, Second Infantry California Volunteers. The company will take with them all their camp and garrison equipage and company property.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., September 12, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In my report of the 15th August relative to certain transactions on Puget Sound in connection with the U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick, wherein the possibility was intimated of a requisition being made on me for troops to enforce the requirements of the law under a warrant, said to be resisted, to arrest Victor Smith, collector of customs, and Lieutenant Wilson, commander of the Shubrick, I have the honor to state that there is no further apprehension of a collision between the authorities of the Territory and the officers of the cutter, as the Shubrick has returned to the sound and is now at Olympia, where I understand both Mr. Smith and Lieutenant Wilson have consented to undergo a legal investigation of the matter alleged against them, for which the warrant of arrest was issued by the U. S. commissioner on the 11th ultimo.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. W. PATTEN,
Major Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 13, 1862.

WILLIAM M. LENTER,
San Francisco, Cal.:

If 1,000 men for the war are placed at Panama from California passage will be provided thence for them.

By order of Secretary of War:

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to M. Jessup, Eugene Sullivan, and William D. Chaplin.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 13, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.:

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant is received stating that application for relief is frequently made to you by emigrants arriving from the east of the Rocky Mountains, who are destitute of provisions, and you request instructions for your guidance in such cases. I cannot find anything in the Regulations on the subject, but in cases of such suffering and destitution among those arriving this autumn with that emigration, you are authorized to order the issue of such articles of subsistence to them for a limited period as may be necessary. I shall desire you to use your discretion in each case as to the necessity, having instituted such investigation of each case as to satisfy you of the existence of real destitution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[SEPTEMBER 14, 1862.—For Canby to Adjutant-General of the Army, transmitting report from Carleton of September 9, see Vol. IX, p. 695.]

COOKE'S WELLS, CAL., *September 14, 1862.*

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here this morning at 12.30. All things so far safe and right. I halted at my camp, some four to six miles northwest of Indian Well, until 4 p. m. of the 11th instant. The cavalry escort requested of Colonel Bowie arrived in the night of the 10th instant. Since the overflow of the Colorado the whole face of this country has completely changed, and one who has traveled it before could hardly recognize it. I am perfectly satisfied that a plan was matured to attack this train, but the precautions taken so far have prevented anything of the kind. The desert is swarming with greasers, &c., and as there is plenty of water everywhere there would be no difficulty in forming a rendezvous at almost any point. I shall resume my march at noon to-day, and expect to reach Fort Yuma to-morrow morning. I will notify you of the day when I shall leave that post. The further I progress the worse I find has been the management of this road, and it is only surprising that many of the vedettes have not deserted. The first desertion has yet to be chronicled. Two men (Connelly and Getchell) of Company D, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Captain McLaughlin, stationed at Camp Wright, Cal., guarding quartermaster's and commissary stores, are supposed to have deserted a few days since. The vedette is hourly expected.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM G. MORRIS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Fort Ruby, September 14, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report my return to this post from Salt Lake last evening. I am glad I made the journey, as it will be the means of saving my command much suffering for want of water. The country between this point and Salt Lake is an alkali desert, scarce of wood and water, but I have made such arrangements as will enable me to take my command over with comparative comfort. It will be impossible for me to describe what I saw and heard in Salt Lake, so as to make you realize the enormity of Mormonism; suffice it, that I found them a community of traitors, murderers, fanatics, and whores. The people publicly rejoice at reverses to our arms, and thank God that the American Government is gone, as they term it, while their prophet and bishops preach treason from the pulpit. The Federal officers are entirely powerless, and talk in whispers for fear of being overheard by Brigham's spies. Brigham Young rules with despotic sway, and death by assassination is the penalty of disobedience to his commands. I have a difficult and dangerous task before me, and will endeavor to act with prudence and firmness.

I examined the country in the vicinity of the city to find a suitable location for a post. Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd) is in ruins, except the few buildings, of which I send you a description, and for which the owner asks $15,000.* There are also some buildings purchased by and belonging to the Overland Mail Company, and now occupied by them, but which are not for sale. Of the remaining buildings there is nothing left but the adobes, except two or three buildings owned by former sutlers, which are in tolerable repair, and could be purchased cheap. If it were designed to establish a permanent post, most of the buildings would have to be torn down and removed, as many of them are half a mile from the officers' quarters, or what was known as headquarters. The latter buildings are the only ones in tolerable repair; the others require doors, windows, and considerable work to place them in habitable order. The land is considered a Government reserve, but the post is badly located, being on the edge of the reserve and adjoining a small village, inhabited by a class of persons of questionable character. There is good grazing on the reserve, which is the only redeeming quality, in my opinion, it has. There are sufficient adobes on the ground to erect such additional buildings as I may require, but good timber is scarce, and the saw-mills are sixty miles distant.

I found another location, which I like better for various reasons, which I shall explain. It is on a plateau about three miles from Salt Lake City; in the vicinity of good timber and saw-mills, and at a point where hay, grain, and other produce can be purchased cheaper than at Fort Crittenden. It is also a point which commands the city, and where 1,000 troops would be more efficient than 3,000 on the other side of the Jordan. If the general decides that I shall locate there, I intend to quietly intrench my position, and then say to the Saints of Utah, enough of your treason; but if it is intended that I shall merely protect the overland mail and permit the Mormons to act and utter treason, then I had as well locate at Crittenden. The Federal officers desire and beg that I will locate near the city. The Governor especially is very urgent in the matter. It is certainly rather late in the season to build quarters, but I believe I could make my command comfortable

*Description omitted.

before very cold weather sets in. It is raining here now, and snowing on the surrounding mountains. It is important that I should know the general's decision as soon as possible, as winter is fast approaching. Communication by mail or telegraph will, until my arrival at Salt Lake, reach me earlier by being directed to Ruby Valley than to any other point.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infty. California Vols., Comdg. District of Utah.

WASHINGTON, *September 15, 1862.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

It has been proposed to send a regiment of five companies of cavalry from California to New Mexico. Could they at this season pass over the southern route without serious difficulty?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a telegraphic message sent to the Secretary of War on the 12th instant, signed by His Excellency Governor Stanford and myself.* I hope that authority will be granted to raise another regiment of volunteer infantry in this State. The force at my immediate disposal is small. The large command dispatched to the Rio Grande under Brigadier-General Carleton and the command of Colonel Connor on the Overland Mail Route has reduced my force much, yet I have troops enough for all present purposes, although an emergency might arise requiring an increase. The late election in this State passed off very quietly, resulting in the success of the Union ticket by large majorities. But our enemies are not idle; they are making every effort to depreciate our Government and our currency. I have had interviews with the Governor of the State, the U. S. marshal, collector, postmaster, and chief of police, and I am happy to find that perfect harmony exists amongst them all, and that I can rely with perfect confidence upon receiving their cordial support in maintaining the supremacy of our laws and the enforcement of the orders lately received from the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 15, 1862.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: Immediately upon the receipt of this communication the department commander directs you to dispatch an express to Lieut. Col.

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*See p. 115.

George S. Evans, Second Cavalry, directing him to proceed with two companies to Visalia, there to await further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 15, 1862.

His Excellency IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of Sonora, Republic of Mexico, Ures, Sonora:

Your Excellency I fear will think I am a troublesome neighbor. I have the honor to address you now on a subject of vital interest to Sonora and Arizona. Its importance is my apology for troubling you. Your Excellency will at once agree with me that the greatest enemy to the progress, prosperity, and development of these rich mineral, pastoral, and agricultural regions is the treacherous Apache. My object is to bring about a perfect understanding, combined efforts, harmony of design, and unity of purpose between Your Excellency and your people and the authorities and inhabitants of this Territory, in regard to these Apaches, who have so long been the scourge and terror of Arizona and Sonora. I have been informed that several hundreds of Indians have been very lately in Fronteras, Sonora, making preparations for hostilities against the troops, citizens, residents, and travelers of Arizona, and that they even had the effrontery to send a deputation to Your Excellency, with the hopes of obtaining a treaty of peace, in order that they might with more impunity commit their atrocities in this Territory. I know the answer Your Excellency would make to such an infamous proposal, for you are well informed of their treachery and of the end they desire in asking for peace, though they would of course try to conceal it. I imagine I see Your Excellency rise in indignation and order the savage embassy that would dare to ask peace from the ruler of a people whose blood they have been wantonly shedding for over a century to be arrested. It appears to me, sir, that in view of the fact that there are several towns on the frontiers of Sonora, Fronteras, and Janos in particular, where Apaches rendezvous for the purpose of obtaining supplies of ammunition, &c., and of disposing of the effects of their murdered victims, it would conduce to the interests of Sonora and Arizona that the troops of either nation should have the right of following the barbarous enemy beyond the frontiers of the other. For my part, I would be very glad to see the troops of our sister Republic follow Apaches to any part of this Territory, and would respectfully ask of Your Excellency to grant to our troops the right to cross the frontiers of your State in pursuit of the inhuman enemies of civilization. It seems almost incredible that people claiming to be civilized should, as it is said the people of Fronteras and Janos do, allow their towns to be made cities of refuge and depots of supply for the wretched Indians whose sole object in life appears to be to rob, torture, and murder all who do not belong to their accursed tribes. It is said these people so far forget themselves as to give timely warning to the savages when danger threatens them. This, with the alleged fact that they furnish them the means of dealing death and destruction to their own people, their kindred and friends, puts them on a level with the Apaches. I am well informed of Your Excellency's sense of justice in regard to this subject, and realize and appreciate the obstacles and difficulties besetting your path in carrying out your designs in regard to the Apaches

and their aiders and abettors on the frontiers. I am well persuaded that once an understanding is had between Your Excellency and the military authorities of this Territory in regard to the right of the troops of either nation crossing the frontiers of the other, the Apache race will cease to be formidable, and when it is convenient for the troops of both nations to act jointly against the common enemy, it will, in my opinion, be very desirable to do so. I submit these considerations to Your Excellency, with the hope that you may agree with me, and that hereafter we may act as one against the enemy of both. I would also trouble Your Excellency on another subject. It appears when the troops of the Republic of Mexico were withdrawn from the Presidio of Tucson that the military commandant took the records of the town to Sonora with him. Many of the people here, being simple-minded persons, have not the proper titles to prove their right to property really belonging to them, having either failed to get written grants or having lost the evidences necessary to establish their claims. Many of the citizens of Sonora also have equitable claims difficult to establish. Without the records it will be impracticable to settle questions of titles to land, thus giving unprincipled men an advantage over honest men, who cannot establish their rights. Your Excellency would confer a great favor and further the ends of justice by ordering the return of the records referred to if they are not necessary for the archives of your State.

I have the honor to be, sir, with sentiments of distinguished consideration and respect,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, OWEN'S RIVER EXPEDITION,
September 15, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that owing to the fact that there are no provisions in the commissary department of this command, I deemed it advisable to order the tents to be struck and the entire command to move toward Los Angeles until we meet a provision train, which is in all probability now on the road for this camp. In the meantime I have authorized Capt. T. H. Goodman, acting assistant quartermaster, to purchase such stores for the subsistence of the troops as he may be able to procure in or near Union Camp or Keysville. The command commenced its march at 9 a. m. instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 15, 1862.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Red Bluffs, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I am instructed by the department commander to inform you that your command will remain in the field, operating against the hostile Indians in Tehama

and adjoining counties, until the objects of the expedition are accomplished, *i. e.*, the punishment of the Indians and the re-establishment of quiet and security in that quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, September 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Pacific Department:

SIR: I have seen an order issued from the Department at Washington in relation to the treatment of prisoners who speak disrespectfully of the Government. I see likewise that you are about to appoint a military commission to act upon and decide the several cases arising in this department. How are we to bring such cases before said commission? Is there power; if so, where does it exist, to transport them across the mountains? Can we have a commission appointed for this Territory? Treason is very openly spoken here now since Colonel Connor's proclamation. The trouble lies here in the fact that there is only one company stationed at the fort, and they can raise a force any day more than sufficient to overpower them. To obviate this difficulty I can furnish you with two or three companies, or have them at hand subject to call if you can furnish them with arms. The arms that we had are now pretty much distributed to such companies as have and are now forming. I have taken pains to so distribute these companies as to secure the greatest efficiency in case of trouble. I am quite apprehensive that there is a band of guerrillas forming in this Territory to burn, rob, and plunder all of the loyal citizens they can reach. They formed under the pretense of going east to join the rebel army, and received material aid from the rebel sympathizers here to help them across. They now think they are lurking about the country, and threaten to destroy it. I am quite certain that these Indian difficulties on the plains are brought about by the interference of the secessionists. I am of the opinion that there will be a necessity for stationing troops from the Humboldt to Ruby Valley. There has been some bloody work there within a few days.

I think a portion of the command destined for Salt Lake should halt in the neighborhood of Gravelly Ford until the emigration has passed. The depredations appear to be committed north of the line of march of Colonel Connor's command; the troops keep the mail road and the emigration north. It seems too bad that so many should be killed so near their journey's end. You will know much better than I do what to do. I will inclose a copy of a letter from my Indian agent from Humboldt, showing the state of things there, and I have to-day heard of much more bloody butchery. If I can procure arms I can put a thousand good men in a condition to render good and efficient aid in any emergency. Can I do it? I see a troublesome winter before us and am anxious to be prepared for it. How to be prepared and what to do are the points upon which I desire your counsel and advice. I hear the mutterings and desire to prepare for the storm. At the bottom of all these troubles are the cursed rebels. If we could send them all to Alcatraz the troubles would end. The sooner the work is commenced and consummated the better. If we could have those in our

midst removed the exciting cause would be gone. If you will advise me in relation to, first, what is the best to be done with the traitors and how it is to be done; second, what can be done with the Indian troubles; third, in relation to arms, &c., I will be much obliged to you.

I have the honor to be, your humble servant,

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory.

CAMP LINCOLN, HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
September 15, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions from district headquarters I assumed the command of the U. S. troops in Smith's River Valley on 11th instant, and on the following day removed the command (Captain Stuart's company (G), Second Infantry California Volunteers) six miles south of Smith's River, equally distant from Crescent City, still to the south. The camp is upon dry, sloping ground, an opening in a redwood forest, and upon the main road between Crescent City and the Indian reservation, and where it is intersected by the Yreka and Jacksonville turnpike. Communication with the steam-ship landing will always be open over a good road, and we are sufficiently near Crescent City to afford that town protection from the powerful tribe of Klamaths, as well as from the reservation Indians. Good water, wood, and grazing in abundance. The point has the approval of Mr. Hanson, Indian agent. The name Camp Lincoln is retained and the post-office address not changed. Before selecting this site I examined the proposed Russell place and found it entirely unfit for a camp in consequence of its liability to overflow. During the past winter there was but a single knoll above water there, and that not one-half the area of the plaza of San Francisco.

All of which is submitted for the consideration of the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Major Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP LINCOLN, HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
September 15, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was to-day re-enforced by the arrival of Capt. M. O'Brien's company (C), Second Infantry California Volunteers, who came by sea from Fort Humboldt, Cal., having escorted 820 Indians from that place to Smith's River Valley Reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Major Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp.

FORT CHURCHILL, *September 15, 1862—11.30 a. m.*

General WRIGHT:

Indians at Gravelly Ford, 200 miles from this post, on Humboldt River, have murdered twenty-three emigrants. Residents of Lower

Humboldt ask for assistance. Distance from this post too great to render required protection. Gravelly Ford seventy-five miles from Ruby Valley. I have dispatched above to Colonel Connor.

C. McDERMIT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 163. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., September 16, 1862.*

Capt. Salem S. Marsh, Second Infantry, is relieved from duty in this department and will proceed without delay to join his company (C), Second Infantry.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. OWEN'S RIVER EXPEDITION, *Camp Independence, Owen's River Valley, September 16, 1862.*

I. The undersigned hereby resumes command of the companies (D, G, and I), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, composing the Owen's River Expedition.

II. Pursuant to instructions from headquarters Department of the Pacific, a one-company military post will be established on Oak Creek, Owen's River Valley, to be called and known as Camp Independence. Said post to be garrisoned by Company G, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and commanded by Capt. Theodore H. Goodman, of said company, for which service they are hereby detailed.

* * * * * * *

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

FORT RUBY, *September 16, 1862—1.10 p. m.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

I will not leave here for a week or more. No supplies arrived yet. Indians murdering emigrants on the Humboldt. Will attend to it.

P. E. CONNOR,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., September 17, 1862.*

In pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, the attention of all persons in this military department (embracing the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington, Utah, Nevada, and that portion of New Mexico known as Arizona) is called to the following provisions of said act:

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted,* That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and the effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the Army of the United States; that is to say:

* * * * * * *

Sixthly. Of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 18, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to report that the communication with the troops under General Carleton is yet suspended. I received no express since my last report to you, thus making my latest dates from General Carleton the 4th of August. I cannot on any reasonable or satisfactory hypothesis account for the suspension of communication and why trains have not returned for subsistence. The general has not given me any instructions in regard to such a contingency. He intended to return about thirty wagons, as soon as unloaded, with forage, and I expected them to return from Mesilla, and some even from San Simon. I inclose a report* of means of transportation in possession of Captain Davis, chief of transportation. It will show that only six wagons and teams are here for replacing broken-down wagons and animals. Instead of this number of wagons and mules, General Carleton went off with the impression that there were 200 mules, and wagons enough to use them in. I cannot well see how this miscalculation occurred. All the trains sent to the Rio Grande he was aware of. Every commander of detachments had a list supplied of his transportation. The general could have known the exact state of the case before he left; he was in daily consultation with his chief of transportation, had his chief quartermaster with him, and certainly as soon as I was called upon to send forward 200 mules I undeceived him, and had a clear statement of the means of transportation sent to him, but I have no instructions how to act as yet. The inclosed extracts* of several letters written to General Carleton, through his acting assistant adjutant-general, will show you how much I am in the dark as respects this column, how I am placed in regard to receiving supplies from Fort Yuma, and the uncertainty in which I am in regard to what is in advance as well as in rear. Supplies for this Territory should not be mixed up with those for Fort Yuma. So long as they are, there will be delay, confusion, and dissatisfaction, especially so long as the commander of that post ranks the commander of this district.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.—For General Orders, No. 83, Department of New Mexico, in which Canby relinquishes command of department to Carleton, see Part I, p. 116.]

* Not found.

[SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.—For General Orders, No. 84, Department of New Mexico, in which Carleton assumes command of the department, &c., see Part I, p. 116.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA, *Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 18, 1862.*

I. The following extract from an act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

SECTION 20. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall sell, exchange, give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent or Indian agent appointed by the United States, or shall introduce or attempt to introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper district court of the United States, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be fined not more than $300: *Provided, however,* That it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce liquor into Indian country, if it be proved to be done by order of the War Department, or of any officer duly authorized thereto by the War Department. And if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post has reason to suspect or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce or has introduced any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, agent, sub-agent, or commanding officer to cause the boats, stores, packages, wagons, sleds, and places of deposit of such person to be searched, and if any such liquor is found therein, the same, together with the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying the same, and also the goods, packages, and peltries of such person shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court and forfeited, one-half to the informer and the other half to the United States; and if such person be a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except such as may be introduced therein by the War Department. And in all cases arising under this act Indians shall be competent witnesses.

Approved February 13, 1862.

II. The whole of the District of Western Arizona is hereby declared to be Indian country and the above law will be rigidly enforced therein.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT YUMA, CAL., *September 19, 1862.*

Maj. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here without meeting with any opposition, as I have informed you I had surmised. The cavalry requested of Colonel Bowie joined me, and will accompany me to Tucson, together with a detachment of infantry of the Fifth California Volunteers, unless I meet more cavalry at the Pima Villages. I shall resume my march to-morrow, and endeavor to get through with all convenient speed. Lieutenant Sherman leaves to-morrow on his return to Camp Latham with the teams hired by me from Mr. Banning. He deserves all credit for the faithful and energetic manner in which he has commanded the escort.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM G. MORRIS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 19, 1862.*

Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Ruby Valley, Nev. Ter.:

As no provision has been made for cavalry at Ruby Valley, you will leave Gallagher and two companies of infantry at that point.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT,
Ruby Valley, September 20, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

Will my other companies join me this winter? If not, would respectfully suggest that only one company (infantry) be left here. No supplies yet. Answer.

P. E. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Regiment Infantry California Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 20, 1862.*

Colonel CONNOR,
Ruby Valley:

The other companies will not join you this winter. Two companies will be left at Ruby. Keep a good lookout for guerrilla bands.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Fort Yuma, September 21, 1862.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions of the 11th ultimo [instant], in which you say that the department commander desires me, as soon as possible after the receipt of it, to move with three companies of my regiment and the headquarters to New San Pedro. As I should not be able to carry out the orders fully, but only in part, I have thought it best that I should give you a statement of the difficulty in the way and await further instructions. In the first place there are no troops at Fort Barrett, the companies that were stationed there having been ordered from that post to Tucson some time since; nor are there any between this post and Tucson, except the few men at the express stations, so that, five companies of my regiment being at Tucson and beyond with General Carleton and four here, I cannot leave two companies here if three are to go with me. Then, again, as Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins is under arrest, in consequence of an unfortunate affair between him and some other officers of the regiment, and charges of a grave character have been preferred against him, which you will receive by the mail with this, there is no field officer to take command of the post, as I respectfully submit there should be, considering its importance and the vast amount of Government stores almost constantly arriving here. As these facts were not

known to you and are matters of moment, I hope the course which I have pursued under the circumstances will meet the approval of the general commanding the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. BOWIE,
Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 21, 1862.

Lieut. B. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Column from California:

SIR: An express arrived here this morning from the west three days previous to the usual time of the arrival of the express. Though there is no communication from department headquarters for me or from any other source in regard to this extra express, I send it forward this evening en route to Fort Bowie, where I hope it will arrive by the time that the detachment of cavalry under Lieutenant Wardwell will have returned from the Rio Grande. I regret that I have had no dates from you or any one with the column in advance since the 4th of August, when the commanding general was at Ojo de la Vaca. I have advised Colonel Drum of the suspension of communication and the non-return of trains for supplies. I inclose herewith a statement of the subsistence stores on hand here on the 15th instant, and of those en route from Fort Yuma.* The acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Yuma, notwithstanding frequent instructions and requests through the commanding officer of that post, has ceased to send me any statements of stores on hand at, en route to or from, Fort Yuma. The vedettes have ceased, except in one or two instances, to make any reports. I have no idea of where Beard's cattle are. Fort Yuma stands upon a severe dignity and elevated independence and reticence. I have no report of the whereabouts of Captain Morris with the funds. He ought to be here now unless delayed by accident. I send three wagons with provisions to-morrow for Fort Bowie with two teams belonging to that post. I again respectfully request that Lieutenant Coleman be returned to settle with the Pimas. White has resigned. He has been accused of buying the Indian paper at a discount. Those papers that Lieutenant Coleman gave the Pimas as evidences of indebtedness are worthless as vouchers for any other officer, as they do not express for what quantity of wheat, &c., they are given. None but Coleman should be put in a position to have his disbursements disallowed on account of his own stupidity. I have no information of when the Indian goods are coming or when the clothing for the troops will be sent from Fort Yuma. The fifteen wagons in charge of Sergeant Naper are now under the orders of Colonel Bowie and doing he alone knows what. Four trains are en route here from Fort Yuma with provisions. Captain Kellogg made another deposit of $10,000 to my credit, so that I have now at my command $36,932.82. Captain Davis has just received from Captain Ogden an invoice of 182 camp kettles and 232 mess pans, shipped August 11 per schooner Morning Light. This is on the estimate made in July for 276 camp kettles and 690 mess pans, which were requested to be sent to San Pedro and forwarded by express

* Omitted.

wagon to Fort Yuma. Where the Morning Light is is in the dark, no destination having been given in Captain Ogden's advices.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CALIFORNIA MILITIA,
Columbia, September 21, 1862.

General G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding, San Francisco:

GENERAL: I have reason to believe there exists in this county a secret organization having for its object the embarrassment of the Government in the prosecution of the war. This spirit breaks out and is shown by cheers for Jeff. Davis and other disloyal practices. About a month since I applied to the Governor as commander-in-chief of the State militia, making the inquiry if anything could be done in the matter through the militia organization. We have as yet failed to obtain the desired authority to suppress this detestable crime. I now make application to you as the general commanding the U. S. forces on this coast, praying you to appoint a good loyal man to act in the capacity of provost-marshal, or any other that may accomplish the desired end, with authority to arrest and confine all persons guilty of uttering publicly disloyal sentiments in this county. And should you conclude to make such an appointment, I beg leave to suggest the name of and recommend Mr. D. O. McCarthy, of Sonora, as eminently qualified for the position, knowing also that the loyal people of this county (Tuolumne) would hail his appointment as a guarantee that the traitors' practices complained of would be effectually stopped.

Hoping you will consider the urgency and importance of the petition as sufficient excuse for trespassing upon your time, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. DOBBIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Brigade, California Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from Col. P. E. Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Utah, dated at Fort Ruby, Ruby Valley, September 14, 1862.* Colonel Connor is now on his march to Salt Lake, and I have instructed him to take up his position at the place he suggests, three miles from the city, as that appears to be the best location for the accomplishment of the object in view, viz, the protection of the Overland Mail Route and the due execution of the laws of the United States. The energy of Colonel Connor, coupled with his sound judgment and decision of character, point him out as eminently fitted for the command with which I have intrusted him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See p. 119.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, September 22, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: An express arrived here this morning with the mail from the west, three days before the usual time. I judge there must be some important communication for General Carleton, and therefore dispatch an express this evening with the mail for the Column from California as far as Fort Bowie, hoping by the time it reaches there that the detachment sent to the Rio Grande on the 9th instant may have returned with news of the column. The detachment left Fort Bowie on the morning of the 14th instant, and Major Coult expected them to return about the 25th instant. Not a word has been heard directly or indirectly from General Carleton or any of his command since the 4th of last August. I have received no communications in regard to this extra express that arrived this morning from any quarter. I understand from unofficial sources that I have been ordered to proceed to Libertad, but I never heard of it officially from any source. I have to report that I have, by direction of General Carleton, called upon the acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Yuma to send me tri-monthly reports of quartermaster's and commissary stores on hand at, en route to and from, Fort Yuma, for the troops in this Territory. This was done four times, and twice through the commanding officer. The only attention paid to the request was one statement of subsistence sent on the 22d of August by Lieut. E. B. Frink, Fifth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence. Those reports are necessary for my information, for the information of the commanding general who directed me to call for them, and to keep him supplied with them. It is for the commanding general to decide if discipline is to cease, and if officers are to do as they please and let the public interests suffer.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 23, 1862.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: In view of the threatening appearance of affairs in this State growing out of the present rebellion, we, the undersigned citizens of San Francisco, beg leave to request that if this military department is not supplied with the necessary arms and munitions of war you would make immediate application to the proper authorities to be furnished with a supply to arm at least 30,000 men. As we consider the exigency of the case requires the utmost promptness of action, we would respectfully suggest that these arms should be sent by the return California steamer.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
MACONDRAY & CO.
PARROTT & CO.
FREDERICK BILLINGS.
L. H. ALLEN,
Major-General, California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., September 23, 1862.*

Capt. Edward Barry's company of Washington Territory Volunteers will proceed to and take post at Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., relieving the Fourth Infantry company (Crowninshield's), now at that station; the latter will be brought to this city on the return steamer. The quartermaster's and commissary departments will provide the necessary transportation and subsistence.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 23, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE W. PATTEN,
Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Comdg. Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The department commander has this day directed Captain Barry's company, Washington Territory Volunteers, to proceed to Fort Steilacoom, relieving the company at present at that station, the latter to repair to this city on the steamer taking up Barry's company. The general directs that you will not detain the steamer over ten hours in debarking and embarking the troops. If necessary the acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence can remain to transfer the property for which he is responsible, after the completion of which duty he will be directed to report to his captain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, September 23, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

I have the honor to report that I have just returned from a personal inspection of the district down the Rio Grande as far as Franklin. At that point and at Hart's Mill everything is progressing satisfactorily. As I have communicated to the general commanding in a private note by last express, the animals, battery and cavalry horses and train mules at Camp Johnson are not thriving; in fact, they look and are lower in flesh than I have seen them on the campaign. With a wide extent of country to watch and defend, with comparatively a small command, the efficiency of the latter under such circumstances must depend greatly upon its mobility. I have deemed it, therefore, imperative to look up better grazing at some point adjacent to more substantial forage, and for the latter, when I see the absolute necessity of so doing, I shall incur the expense of providing sufficient to prevent at least the animals from getting too poor to be serviceable. The general commanding directed the invitation of proposals for 100 tons of hay delivered at Fort Fillmore and an equal quantity at Mesilla. The contract has been awarded at $30 per ton. As I may find it necessary to

locate the cavalry camp at a point remote from Fort Fillmore, I respectfully ask permission to have the delivery of the hay for that point changed either to Mesilla or to whatever locality may be deemed most advisable. After detaching one company from Fort Fillmore to relieve the garrison at Craig there will remain but one at the former point. I beg to suggest that I can have matters much in hand by abandoning Fillmore, and ask permission to do so. To watch the approach by Fort Quitman, if a cavalry camp can be found near San Elizario, Captains Pishon and Wellman will be stationed there with scouting parties as far as grazing and water will permit. Captains McCleave and Shirland will alternately move out on that Fort Stanton route. The occupation of Fillmore seems under the circumstances useless, and is embarrassing in consequence of the posts in the district so far outnumbering the facilities for medical attendance. No progress whatever has been made in obtaining wheat and corn in the lower part of the district under the order of the general commanding that the people should sell their grain at $3 per fanega. An agent has been dispatched to that section for the purpose of buying the grain at the price named, and funds for payment have been placed at Franklin. I am in hopes of being able ere long to report greater success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

RUBY VALLEY, NEV. TER., *September 24, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The Third Infantry California Volunteers has been in service one year and marched 600 miles; it is well officered and thoroughly drilled; it is of no service on the Overland Mail Route, as there is cavalry sufficient for its protection in Utah District. The regiment will authorize the paymaster to withhold $30,000 of pay now due if the Government will order it east, and it pledges General Halleck never to disgrace the flag, himself, or California. The men enlisted to fight traitors, and can do so more effectually than raw recruits, and ask that they may at least be placed on the same footing in regard to transportation east. If the above sum is insufficient we will pay our own passage from San Francisco to Panama.

By order of the regiment:

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel, Commanding.

RUBY VALLEY, *September 24, 1862.*
(Received 12.45 p. m. 25th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

My regiment will if ordered east pay their own passage from San Francisco to Panama. Our services are not required here. We desire to strike a blow in this contest.

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Colonel Commanding Third Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 24, 1862.

Lieut. J. F. GUIRADO,
First Cavalry California Volunteers:

SIR: You will proceed this evening with your detachment and resume command at San Pedro Crossing. To prevent any future stampedes by Indians you will habitually keep all your horses tied to the picket-line. They will be fed full allowance of hay and grain when on hand. You will also cause your men to cut green grass for them and feed them as much as they can eat, but they must be exercised. For this purpose you will drill your men daily for at least one hour and a half. Should there be any persons encamping near your station with stock, you will order them to guard their stock in such a manner as to insure their safety and prevent their offering inducements by their carelessness to Indians to prowl around your post to steal animals. Should any party refuse to comply with such instructions as you give, you will order them away from your station to such a distance as you choose. You may graze your animals within sight of your station where there may be good grass, but each horse must be held by a trooper by a riata, and each trooper must be fully armed and equipped and have his bridle ready to put on his horse, so that he can mount at once and follow any hostile Indians that may appear when you order them pursued without delay. The horses must not be grazed within gunshot of woods, chaparral or brush, where Indians can be concealed, and every man in your command must be ready at a moment's notice, night or day, to spring to arms. The horses when on the picket-line will be guarded by at least one armed sentinel in the daytime and two by night. You must omit no precaution to save your animals from being run off, or your post from being attacked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
No. 48. } *Mesilla, September 25, 1862.*

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III. Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Capt. Emil Fritz commanding, will be held in readiness to march for Tucson as soon as the requisite transportation can be furnished. Captain Fritz will provide himself with subsistence to the 15th proximo from the depot at Mesilla. Not less than thirty rounds carbine and twenty rounds pistol ammunition will be taken by Captain Fritz.

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By order of Colonel West:

W. A. THOMPSON,
First Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 25, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of Brigadier General Alvord's letter of the 10th instant, made official by yourself and addressed to me, probably, for my information. The act of

Congress to which General Alvord alludes contemplates permanent defenses at the entrance of Columbia River, and in pursuance of that act I was directed by General Totten, chief engineer, to examine the several points at the entrance of the river and to prepare a project for such defenses, to be submitted to Washington for approval. The several plans and drawings, including surveys, which accompanied my report to the general, left here by the mail of the 20th of last month, and I am in hopes to receive further instructions from the Department about the 20th of next month.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, OWEN'S RIVER VALLEY,
September 26, 1862.

[HENRY D.] BARROWS,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: By direction from headquarters Department of the Pacific I shall proceed hence to Visalia with a portion of my command, there to spend the winter. I have been further directed to communicate with you in regard to a deputy U. S. marshal for the Southern District of California being appointed by you to reside at Visalia or near my camp. As my duty in Tulare County will be mostly to look out for secesh and to enforce the proclamation of the President in regard to the arrest of traitors, you will see the necessity of a deputy U. S. marshal for the Southern District of California being appointed immediately, to reside in the vicinity of Visalia. I would most respectfully suggest that unless you are acquainted personally with some good, sound Union man in that vicinity to appoint, that in order to save time and bring things straight amongst the traitors of Tulare and surrounding country, you had better send a blank commission to me immediately, with directions as to the amount of bond required, &c., and I will see that it is filled up with the name of some proper person, and that the bond is duly filed, &c.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 27, 1862.*
(Received 11.40 p. m. 28th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

It is too late to raise a new regiment and pass it over the southern route this season. The troops on this coast should not be sent beyond my control. They may be needed here.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 27, 1862.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

General THOMAS:

I have to request that 20,000 rifle muskets and equipments may be sent here by first steamer.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., September 27, 1862.*

1. The headquarters of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers will be established at Benicia Barracks, to which point Colonel Forman, with the regimental and non-commissioned staff, will repair without delay. Lieut. Col. Harvey Lee will proceed on the next steamer to New San Pedro and assume command of the Fourth Infantry companies in camp near that place.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. OWEN'S RIVER EXPEDITION, *Camp Independence, Cal., September 27, 1862.*

I. The commanders of Companies D and I, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will hold themselves in readiness to march hence with their respective companies and all their camp and garrison equipage on Monday morning, September 29, 1862.

II. The commanders of said companies will see that their respective companies are provided with fifteen days' rations from September 30, 1862.

* * * * * * *

By order:

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 27, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I trust you will have time to read this short private note. In organizing the small force known as the Column from California, and in conducting it over the Yuma and Gila deserts to the Rio Grande, the assistance rendered by my second in command, Col. Joseph R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, was of the most efficient character. The zeal, energy, and high soldierly qualities of this officer demand more than a passing notice. He should receive promotion to the grade of brigadier-general of volunteers. I earnestly recommend him to your favorable consideration, not only because he is your personal friend and a Californian, but because of the efficient and important services he has rendered and is rendering, and because of the size and importance of his present trust as commander of the District of Arizona, which comprises the Territory of that name, all of New Mexico south of Fort Thorn, and Northwestern Texas. I beg also to recommend First Lieut. John B. Shinn, U. S. Third Artillery, and First Lieut. Franklin Harwood, of the Topographical Engineers, to be brevetted, the former as a major. He is now first for promotion to a captaincy. The latter as a captain. The uncommon labor and zeal shown by these officers in bringing a light battery through the desert, the first one that ever crossed it, and having it always in fighting condition, demand at least this reward. I am sure you will feel that they richly deserve this compliment. I beg you will pardon my trespassing upon your time, but

as it is that these three gentlemen deserve this consideration on your part, I earnestly entreat that you will use your powerful influence in their behalf.

I am, general, very sincerely,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, September 27, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the general commanding, copy of my letter of instructions to the commanding officer at Tucson in reference to forwarding the 1,000 head of cattle coming from California. As stated to Major Coult, I am apprehensive that he will not have sufficient escorts to send the cattle through, compelled as he will be to divide them up into several bands. There seems good reason to believe that Captain Greene's company of infantry will have left Tucson before any of the cattle could reach there, and one-third of Captain Wellman's company of cavalry have already come through with an express. There seems now the greater occasion for sending Captain Cremony to relieve Captain Fritz, as suggested by me to the general in a private communication recently. Captain Fritz if thus relieved can bring the remainder of the cattle through. This is submitted for the better judgment of the general commanding.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, September 27, 1862.

Maj. THEO. A. COULT,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding, Tucson:

Information has been conveyed to the general commanding the Column from California that 1,000 head of cattle en route to the Rio Grande should have arrived at your post ere this. These you will send here as soon as possible, and such accounts as you get from Captain Fritz, now about leaving for Tucson, in regard to the water on the road, will guide you as to the size of the bands in which they will be forwarded. They must be accompanied by suitable escort of troops. For this purpose you will send on Captain Wellman, with the remainder of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and any other troops ordered this way. It is possible that your escorts may not be sufficiently numerous to enable you to send all the cattle. Send what you can with due regard to their safety and maintenance on the road, and advise me accordingly. You will instruct the agent of the beef contractor to permit the commanding officer at Fort Bowie to take such cattle as he may need for the supply of his post for sixty days. Captain Fritz takes over a train of twenty wagons, one forge, and one tank. These are all to be returned here, either all together or divided among the detachments accompanying the cattle. Such transportation as is required for the troops will be furnished out of this train, and you will fill up the remainder with the clothing, keeping on hand sufficient for the command at your post and letting me know how much you keep. Should there still be any transportation unoccupied in these twenty wagons, complete the loading with

subsistence stores. You will also send here all Government wagons under your control except forty, which you will employ in getting your supplies from Fort Yuma, loading them as above. You are authorized to keep, in addition to the Fort Yuma train, such post trains as may be absolutely required at Tucson.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 27, 1862.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Crook:
(Through Hinchman & Bartlett, Red Bluffs, Cal.)

SIR: The department commander has received information which leads to the belief that the party of Indians against which you were directed to operate are marauding on the Chico road in the direction of Mountain Meadows. As the emigration into the northern part of this State is now passing over that route, the general desires you to afford it all the protection in your power, in addition to the other duties assigned you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, September 28, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the general commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Rigg left Mesilla this morning with Companies F and I, First, and B, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to relieve the garrison at Fort Craig. A train of twenty wagons accompanied this command, under orders to proceed to Peralta and report to Captain Enos, assistant quartermaster. Under similar instructions Captain Fritz's company (B), First Cavalry California Volunteers, marched for Tucson this morning with a train of twenty wagons. The instructions to the commanding officer at Tucson have been already transmitted to you. Eight days have elapsed since I first received the orders for these movements. The delay has been caused by the necessity of sending to San Elizario, Tex., for forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Judd's Valley, September 28, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions I left Camp Drum on the 18th instant with Companies C and E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers. I have examined the country around Battle, Antelope, Deer, and Mill Creeks. From information received at Red Bluff I supposed

that the Indians would be among the cañons of the above-named creeks, but within a circuit of about twenty miles found no signs, except what were about three weeks old. Not considering that any good can be accomplished by remaining, I have directed Lieutenant Berry to send a detachment from his company to scout among the foothills in the direction of Chico, and if nothing can be discovered to return to the Bluff and report for orders. Information reached me yesterday that a settler living in Mountain Meadows had been killed by the Indians. I shall proceed with Company C in that direction and inquire into the matter, and after examining the country in that region shall go to Fort Crook by that route. I believe that the Indians who have been committing depredations in Tehama County are roving bands, who make their raids and immediately retreat to the mountains, assisted in every way by those who are in a measure domesticated at the different ranches along the Sacramento River. And it is the opinion of every settler with whom I have talked that, so long as they are allowed to remain, there will be trouble. Some believe that the pet Indians are the ones who commit all the depredations, leaving the ranches for a foray, and as soon as any expeditions are sent out quietly return to their homes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MELLEN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OWEN'S RIVER EXPEDITION,
Camp Independence, Cal., September 30, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: The order directing me to proceed to Visalia with two companies Second Cavalry California Volunteers did not come to hand until day before yesterday, the 28th. On yesterday, the 29th, I started the command, and will leave here myself to-day and overtake them at the Big Lake. The wagons will have to go by the way of Walker's Pass and Keysville (the only wagon road, and that almost impassable), but I shall take one company from the foot of the lake without wagons or packs, the men taking rations in their haversacks, and attempt to travel straight across the mountains into Visalia. I think that I can reach Visalia in this way by the 6th or 7th of October, whilst it would take until the 14th or 15th to go around by the road. I adopt this course for the reason that Doctor George informs me by private letter that there are wagons on the road from Stockton with stores for the command, and it may not be safe to have them in the vicinity of Visalia without troops to guard them. Again, by going across the mountains and getting into Visalia in the night I may possibly catch the notorious traitor Baker, who would be sure to know of my coming and escape if I should go by the road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. W. RIPLEY, U. S. Army,
Chief of Ordnance Department, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since my communication to you of the 27th of August inclosing a requisition for heavy ordnance for the mouth of the Columbia

River, I have received a letter from First Lieut. G. H. Elliot, of the Engineers, who has recently been engaged in a survey of the mouth of this river with a view to the erection of fortifications. He says that Point Ellen (two miles above Point Adams) is the most important position to fortify, as it is above the point of junction of both channels. There he would place the largest number of guns, and recommends that I should apply for 13 or 15 inch Rodman guns to be placed at that point. For a battery on Cape Disappointment, commanding the north channel, now most used, which approaches very near the cape, he recommends rifled cannon, which can be fired at great angles of depression. The cape is high, and on the approach of a vessel the danger is that the firing would be too high. If depression carriages can be sent with them he thinks such guns would be very desirable. If, therefore, you have not already acted upon my communication of the 27th of August I desire now to modify it. I will ask you to answer my requisition and that of General Wright of the 13th of October, 1860, by forwarding forty Rodman guns and twenty Parrott rifled guns, with depression carriages. With these should be forwarded all the necessary appurtenances, platforms, &c., and 400 rounds of ammunition for each piece. This I ask if it concurs with your judgment, for which I have the highest respect. In fact, remote as we are here from all sources of correct information as to the improvements in ordnance, we cannot employ very definite language in our requisitions as to the caliber, &c. We must necessarily defer to your better knowledge, aware that in asking the Ordnance Department for these articles now we are applying to a department whose time and resources are severely taxed in this war. But I trust that you, general, having visited this region in person, will know and remember our wants, and will concur with us in believing that the commencement of defenses should not be deferred until foreign war is upon us. A vessel or vessels can no doubt be chartered to sail from New York direct to Astoria or this post with the articles. Lieutenant Elliot thinks they should be landed at Astoria or at this post. A large share, at all events, of the articles shipped should come to the Vancouver ordnance depot. An officer who recently visited Vancouver Island informs me that the British naval authorities are landing from their ships 68-pounders to establish a battery at the mouth of Esquimault Harbor. This communication is forwarded through Col. R. E. De Russy, of the Engineers, at San Francisco, who is requested to forward it to your office.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 30, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Herewith I inclose to you a letter* to the Chief of Ordnance which asks for heavy ordnance for the mouth of the Columbia. I have left blank the number of guns and have respectfully to request that you will insert the number of each kind which according to your judgment it is judicious now to ask for. I have written in pencil forty

* See next, *ante*.

Rodman guns and twenty Parrott rifled guns with depression carriages. Will you please insert in ink the number you decide upon, and do me the favor to forward the letter to the Chief of Ordnance and also notify me of your action. I trust that you will be able to forward it with such a letter from yourself as will stimulate the Ordnance Department to comply with the requisition. Agreeably to your verbal suggestion at our interview at San Francisco, I wrote on the 27th of August to the Chief of Ordnance, through the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, requesting that thirty rifled cannon of heaviest caliber should be forwarded, and mentioned my conversation with you. I also requested that a requisition of Brig. Gen. George Wright (then commanding the Department of Oregon), dated the 13th of October, 1860, should be complied with. It reached the Ordnance Office the 28th of November, 1860, and no doubt the secession movement caused it to be neglected. It asked for twenty columbiads, &c. My requisition of the 27th of August was (I am informed by Colonel Drum) favorably indorsed and forwarded by General Wright. Since that date I have received a letter from Lieut. G. H. Elliot, of the Engineers, of the 26th of August, in which he has been kind enough to give me some of the results of his examination at the mouth of the river. These are referred to in the accompanying communication. As the erection of batteries at the mouth of this river would devolve upon your corps, it is proper that the supply of ordnance should be asked for on consultation with you. Therefore your name was mentioned in my first letter, and therefore I send this through you for your information and action. I am not informed, but suppose that the recent examination of the mouth of this river was made pursuant to the act of 20th of February last. It is certainly important that such fortifications should be as soon as practicable commenced, and I hope that the necessary estimates may be made out and appropriations obtained. The batteries now erected need not necessarily be temporary, but could no doubt form a part of the permanent fortifications, and could as soon as convenient be made bomb-proof. I wrote on the 1st of September to the Secretary of the Navy urging in the strongest terms the importance of the construction of an iron-clad vessel of the character of the Monitor for this river. As stated in the accompanying letter, an officer who recently visited Esquimault, Wash. Ter., says that the British naval authorities are landing 68-pounders to establish a battery at the mouth of Esquimault Harbor. We ought not to postpone to the actual breaking out of hostilities preparation for a time of war. The armament, too, of such remote posts should have the heaviest and best improved guns. A post on the Atlantic sea-board can easily be furnished with new ordnance, whereas in this remote region such change would be impossible or difficult. I inclose herewith a copy of a letter dated the 3d of November, 1860, to Lieut. J. Dixon, of Topographical Engineers, giving the order of Col. George Wright, then commanding the Department of Oregon, to that officer to procure information concerning the military reservations at Cape Disappointment near Point Adams. The replies and the report of that officer are not here, but you will find them on file at the headquarters in San Francisco. I send this copy to you, as it is possible you have not been furnished with the information thus obtained. Please be good enough to show this letter to Lieut. G. H. Elliot, of Engineers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 30, 1862.

Maj. J. S. RINEARSON,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Camp Lapwai, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Rumors have reached these headquarters that white men, lost alike to a sense of duty and humanity, are mixing among the Indians in your locality, instilling into their minds a disregard for the peace of the frontiers, and under a pretext that the Government is powerless to protect or punish, to incite them to revolt, and with it all the horrors of rapine and murder. The general commanding directs that you arrest and hold subject to his disposition any person or persons caught in the act (or when reliable information is furnished you of such fact) of inciting, advising, or in any way encouraging disaffection and revolt among the Indians. While you are expected to use these instructions with discretion, you are nevertheless to act with promptitude and vigor, and not to hesitate, if necessary, to use the force at your command for the purpose above set forth. Similar instructions have been furnished to Col. J. Steinberger, commanding at Fort Walla Walla.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 1, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, Fort Yuma, Cal.:

SIR: The course pursued by you with reference to the movement of troops from Fort Yuma is approved by the general commanding. The general directs that you will leave two companies at Fort Yuma, the captain of one, to be a reliable man, as commanding officer of the post. With the other two and your headquarters you will move to New San Pedro, bringing Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins to the latter place. Should Colonel Dobbins tender his resignation you will forward the same, granting him leave of absence; otherwise the general will consider the propriety of discharging him from the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *October 1, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that by virtue of General Orders, No. 20, headquarters District of Arizona, Las Cruces, N. Mex., September 5, 1862, I was relieved in command of the District of Western Arizona and of the post and town of Tucson on the 27th ultimo by Maj. Theo. A. Coult, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, and on the 29th ultimo was relieved as chief commissary of the Column from California by Capt. N. S. Davis, First Infantry California Volunteers, and by the same order directed to proceed to La Libertad and examine the intermediate country with a view to the transportation of supplies, ascertain the resources of the country on the route, and also the availability of Lobos Bay as a port where military supplies destined for Arizona

may be landed; then to repair in person to the headquarters of the District of Arizona, and make a report of my examination of the port of Lobos route to the general commanding the Column from California, and as soon thereafter as practicable to assume command of my regiment, the First Cavalry California Volunteers. I would remark that there is a confusion in regard to Lobos Bay and Libertad. They are entirely distinct and separate places, as I understand. As soon as Major Coult, commanding, shall be able to give me an escort I shall start on this duty. I can find no odometer here, and no ambulance or spring wagon has been left to carry instruments. Thus my reconnaissance will be one such as I will dislike to make. I am detailed to General Carleton as a member of a military commission to convene at this place on the 6th instant. The cavalry force at this post does not exceed nine privates for duty, and it is doubtful if the new commander of Arizona will permit the detachment under Lieutenant Wardwell, which left here on the 9th ultimo, to return.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,

Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Fort Ruby, October 1, 1862.

[Maj. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:]

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in consequence of the non-arrival of supplies I have been unable to advance from this post to my destination. Some supplies have arrived, sufficient to warrant me to leave to-morrow. I would respectfully ask for instructions as to the kind of quarters I am to erect, whether temporary cantonments, or to erect with a view to permanency. Captain Rowe desires to withdraw his resignation. He presented it under excitement on account of Captain McLean's ranking him. I approved it, as I have made it a rule to so do under all circumstances. The captain has proven himself an efficient and intelligent officer since joining my command, although I do not approve of his course at Fort Churchill last winter. As a military necessity I would respectfully recommend that the order accepting his resignation be rescinded, as the two companies of cavalry now with me are commanded by second lieutenants of little experience. Captain Price is on sick leave, and Captains Smith and McLean have gone with Major McGarry. The inclosed letter of instructions explains itself. Captain Smith's company left day before yesterday for Gravelly Ford, with instructions to scour the country in that vicinity well before joining the major. Inclosed I have the honor to forward a regimental order made by Major McGarry, changing his adjutant. Since my arrival at this post I have had sufficient timber cut and hauled to erect winter quarters, store-house, &c., for the command to remain here, viz, Companies C and F, of my regiment. The labor has all been done and several buildings partly erected by a few extra-duty men, the police, and teams of the command. It is necessary and important that I should have money to pay for such supplies as I am compelled to purchase of the Mormons, viz, forage, beef, &c. Otherwise Brigham may seize the want of it as a pretext to prevent his people from supplying me. The people of Utah are under the impression that I am to winter at Fort Crittenden, and I am credibly informed by letter this morning that the flag-staff at Fort Crittenden was cut down since my visit and hauled away by Brigham's order. The staff belonged to the reservation, and

was not sold by the Government at the time of the sale of the other property. Inclosed I have the honor to transmit a communication from Captain Rowe, and charges against Private Cox, of Company M, Second Cavalry. I have now in confinement three general prisoners, and would respectfully ask that a general court-martial be convened at as early a day as practicable. A reply to the application of Captain Rowe by telegraph is respectfully requested.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

[Inclosure.*]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Fort Ruby, September 29, 1862.

Maj. EDWARD MCGARRY,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Fort Ruby:

MAJOR: You will proceed hence to-morrow morning with Company H, of your regiment, to the confluence of the South Fork with the main Humboldt River, and there await until joined by Captain Smith's company (K), of your regiment. On the route thence you will examine every valley or place where you have reason to believe guerrillas or hostile Indians are congregated, whom you will capture; but if they resist you will destroy them. In no instance will you molest women or children. If on the route to Humboldt friendly Indians deliver to you Indians who were concerned in the late murder of emigrants, you will (being satisfied of their guilt) immediately hang them, and leave their bodies thus exposed as an example of what evil-doers may expect while I command in this district. When you are joined by Captain Smith's company you will proceed by the northern overland route via City of Rocks to a point about ten miles north of Salt Lake City, where you will leave your command and report to me in person if I am in the vicinity of the city. If not, await further orders at the point designated. On the route from South Fork of Humboldt to Bear River you will spare no pains to discover the whereabouts of a band of traitors or guerrillas reported to be encamped in the vicinity of Humboldt, and who are believed to be the instigators, if not the participants, in the late Indian murders. If you should discover such a band you will take them prisoners and convey them to headquarters near Salt Lake, but if they should resist you will destroy them without mercy. You will also destroy every male Indian whom you may encounter in the vicinity of the late massacres. This course may seem harsh and severe, but I desire that the order may be rigidly enforced, as I am satisfied that in the end it will prove the most merciful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 2, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Assignments to brevet rank as in case of Major Lugenbeel are not now sanctioned. Your action in case of Mullan's escort is approved.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

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*The other inclosures are omitted as unimportant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., October 2, 1862.

Lieut. W. A. THOMPSON,
First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
District of Arizona, Mesilla, Ariz. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: I have to report that in obedience to General Orders, No. 20, from headquarters of the District of Arizona, I relieved Maj. D. Fergusson, in command of the District of Western Arizona, on the 27th ultimo. Assuming the command near the end of the quarter, I have not yet had time to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of affairs within the district, but there are some things that have already come under my cognizance, concerning which I desire full information and instruction. First, in regard to the force at present stationed within the district. I consider it inadequate for the duties required under General Orders, No. 11, headquarters of the Column from California. The return will exhibit the fact that there are but little over 200 men in the whole district for duty. These men have to perform garrison duty at this post, at San Pedro Crossing, and at Cerro Colorado, besides furnishing escorts to every party which it is necessary to send two miles from town. In this connection, within the past two months rich mines have been discovered at Fresnal, and reliable information has been received that there is now a foreign mining population of at least 500 persons at that place. I deem it highly important that at least one company of infantry and a detachment of cavalry should be stationed there to preserve order. Major Fergusson appointed a local judge for that place, but among the class of persons who usually congregate at those localities it will be impossible for him to administer justice without sufficient power to enforce his authority. I would also respectfully suggest to the colonel commanding the District of Arizona the propriety of assessing and collecting a foreign miners' tax at the Fresnal mines. I also respectfully call the attention of the colonel commanding to the small force of cavalry stationed here. There are now but eighteen men of Company E, First Cavalry, not sufficient to furnish the necessary escort to Major Fergusson on his expedition to La Libertad. After Major Fergusson's departure there will be none to do express duty and other duties highly essential which pertain to the proper administration of the affairs of the district. Secondly, I desire that I may be fully informed concerning the prisoners who were sent from this place to Fort Yuma, and the disposition which was made of their property, with the necessary instructions in the premises. Many of them have returned to Tucson, released by order of General Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, and persistently urge claims for property which they allege was taken from them when arrested. There are no records here throwing any light upon the subject; not a paper relating to the proceedings of military commissions or showing what property was taken from them at the time of their arrest, or what disposition was subsequently made of it. The urging of the claims of these men is very annoying to the commanding officer here, and he can only acknowledge his ignorance of the transactions and refer them to those in authority at the time. I respectfully request, therefore, if I am expected to take any action in these matters (and I would suggest that some action is necessary to preserve inviolate the credit for honor and integrity of the Government), that the information asked for may be furnished. Thirdly, in relation to the post at Apache Pass, Fort Bowie. In consequence of

its proximity to the headquarters of this district and its distance from and the difficulty of communication with the headquarters of the District of Arizona, I respectfully suggest that it be included within the limits of this district. My principal object in making this suggestion is that the garrison may be changed at stated periods, if it is the intention of the colonel commanding to maintain a garrison there during the coming winter. I would respectfully recommend, if it is the intention for the troops on the Rio Grande to draw their supplies from Santa Fé, and there will in consequence be no supply trains passing over the road between here and Mesilla, that the garrison be withdrawn during the winter months. The locality is decidedly unhealthy, and I am informed by reliable persons that during the winter season the snow falls there from three to five feet in depth. During the period of my stay at Fort Bowie I do not think a single man escaped having an attack of fever, and some came very near dying. The garrison there have no protection save tents, and there are no stoves here to send them. The place can be dismantled, and, if necessary, reoccupied in the spring. If, however, it is the intention of the colonel commanding to maintain a force there during the winter, I think it proper that other troops should take their turn at that outpost duty. I have to report that a small supply of medicines, ordered for Fort Barrett, arrived at this post yesterday, and as the hospital here and at Fort Bowie were utterly destitute of medicines of all kinds, I stopped this supply for use at these posts. Captain Davis, with the officers and men now here and at Fort Bowie, belonging to companies on the Rio Grande, with a small train of wagons, will start for Mesilla about the 10th of this month.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 2, 1862.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to-day received the Special Orders, No. 168, of the 23d ultimo, from department headquarters, ordering Captain Crowninshield's company of Fourth California Volunteer Infantry to San Francisco. I desire again respectfully to request, as I did on the 19th of July, that the general commanding will not direct that any more companies of California volunteers be removed from this district. There are now but sixteen companies in it. Two companies of the Fourth California Volunteers remain, viz, Captain Fitch's, at Fort Dalles, and Captain Scott's, at Fort Yamhill. If anything in the internal condition or demoralization of Company E, at Fort Steilacoom, renders its removal advisable, I desire to say that I know of nothing of the kind in reference to the other two companies. The frontiers of this district are nearly as extensive as California, with a much smaller population; therefore it would not be out of place for California volunteers to remain in Oregon. On the 17th ultimo, as shown in my Special Orders, No. 67, of that date, forwarded to you, the organization of Capt. W. V. Spencer's company (F), First Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry, was completed and it was mustered into the service. But little progress (twenty-seven recruits last date) is made with the company attempted

to be raised at Olympia, and the last tri-monthly report from Fort Walla Walla does not report any raised there, as it was proposed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

P. S.—In a few days I shall send a detailed report on Indian affairs, showing that on account of the occupation by the whites of that country the establishment of a post near Fort Boisé next spring will be desirable.

B. A.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 175. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 3, 1862.

1. Capt. William M. Dowling's company, Washington Territory Volunteers, will proceed on the next steamer to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., whence it or some other company of the same regiment will be sent to Fort Dalles to relieve the company of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers. When relieved the latter will be sent by the district commander by first opportunity to Benicia, Cal. The quartermaster's and commissary departments will provide the necessary transportation and subsistence.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 3, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding District of Arizona, Mesilla:

COLONEL: I have received your letter of the 24th ultimo.* The anomaly of the column and of the district will have to be tolerated until the matter is decided in relation to the absorbing of the column into the force of this department. If the duties cannot be done without too much embarrassment we must see what will remedy the matter. The orders in relation to affairs in Arizona which you say you lack to enable you to attend to the current business have never been issued; that is to say, the troops were left at Tucson and at Fort Bowie to attend to all matters needful to the service, without having specific instructions on all points. I propose to keep a train running from Tucson to Fort Yuma and back that supplies may accumulate at Tucson for future contingencies. A six months' supply drawn from Tucson should be kept at Apache Pass (Fort Bowie). The garrison at Tucson should be two companies of infantry and one of cavalry. This will enable one company of infantry and one of cavalry to take the field against Indians, to furnish necessary escorts, &c., while a company of infantry guards the depot of supplies. The troops at Fort Bowie are to fight the Apache Indians in that vicinity whenever found, and are to help people, by escorts, through the pass whenever necessary. (See the orders establishing that post.) No flour or other subsistence stores are to be purchased in any part of your district if they can be

* Not found.

furnished from the depots at Fort Yuma or Fort Craig. You are at liberty to order the men of Capt. Joseph Smith's company from Fort Bowie to Mesilla. Mangus Colorado sends me word he wants peace, but I have no faith in him; nor have I faith in the belief that the Indians have permanently left the Apache Pass. The garrison there should now be on its guard, as there are no signs of Indians about. Give instructions that all specie funds which Captain Morris may have brought to Tucson will be sent to the Rio Grande, where these funds will not be expended until further advices from these headquarters. It may be necessary for Lieutenant Coleman to be sent to the Pima Villages to clear up any difficulty about the tickets he gave the Indians for wheat. (See Major Fergusson's letter on this subject, dated September 10, 1862, herewith inclosed.*) I desire that you furnish these headquarters with copies of all letters, orders, and instructions of any importance which you may issue. Order Lieutenant Bennett, Second Cavalry, to join his company. Captain Davis must come forward at once. When he arrives at Mesilla order him to report to me, bringing with him such papers as may be necessary to a full understanding of all his means of transportation. It will be better for him to bring with him all his papers and all the funds for which he may be responsible which he has on hand in either the quartermaster's or subsistence department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER., *October 3, 1862.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I had a talk with Governor Nye several days ago. He was very positive that the secessionists are moving in this Territory, and thought there was a band of guerrillas out near Ruby Valley, &c. His information was gained from a man at Gold Hill who is a secessionist and very rich, but being afraid of having his property confiscated, the Governor says, is giving him information which I think is all gammon. Probably one-third of the population of this Territory are secession sympathizers. None have as yet refused to take the oath of allegiance. There is considerable excitement at Carson, Gold Hill, and Virginia Cities about reported secession movements. I think it is helped along from the fact that there are a number of persons whose interest it would be to have a large number of troops at these places, and also those who sympathize with the rebels are always starting and helping along reports. There were a number of rebel bummers at these places without any visible means of support, who have gone off somewhere, probably some had means given them to go east. One party of secessionists of fifteen persons going east were attacked by the Indians on the Humboldt, and all but one supposed to be killed. I do not think from the information I could gain from the emigrants who came that route that secessionists have anything to do with the Indian difficulties there. There are Mormons keeping ferries in the neighborhood of the Indian troubles who sell ammunition and arms to them, and if there are any trains worth robbing the Indians are sure to be informed of it by these scoundrels, and probably a few white men who are rebels to all governments. The Indians have good arms, and

* Page 109.

on the approach of the troops retreat into the mountains, where they are inaccessible to an immediate attack. They ought to be completely wiped out, which could only be done by establishing a post there well provisioned and clothed and armed in the winter time. The winters are very cold, but it is the best time to hunt them.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. BROWN.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., October 3, 1862.

General B. ALVORD,
Commandant of Oregon Mil. Dist., Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on my return home at the first of the present week I immediately advised the Commissioner of your having issued more explicit orders to the officers in command east of the mountains to prevent trespass on the lands of the Indians and to suppress the traffic in liquor. I find much uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the Nez Percé Indians, which is spreading amongst the adjoining tribes, and am well satisfied that there is good reason to fear a serious outbreak there before the winter sets in unless great watchfulness and care shall be exercised. The removal of trespassers from their grazing and agricultural lands and the breaking up of the whisky shops scattered through the reservation, if done thoroughly, judiciously, and speedily, will have much to do with allaying the excitement and restoring the confidence of the Indians. I have therefore respectfully to ask that you will not at present diminish the force now placed there or permit them to relax any of their efforts to secure the faithful observance of treaty stipulations until I can see you again, as it is my purpose to return to that region in the course of a week or two that I may satisfy myself more fully as to the indications. I trust also that you will instruct Major Rumrill, at Fort Colville, to use every means in his power to secure the faithful observance of the amendment of last session to the intercourse act, as it refers particularly to the introduction or attempting to introduce spirituous liquors, &c., into an Indian country. The whole of that upper region comes under that denomination, and the introduction of ardent spirits for the purpose of traffic in any shape is expressly forbidden, and the provisions of the law for its exclusion should be enforced to the very letter where parties are knowingly and willfully persisting in these violations.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am still without late advices from Brigadier-General Carleton. I have received dispatches from Maj. D. Fergusson, First Cavalry, commanding in Arizona, dated at Tucson, 18th of September. He had heard nothing from General Carleton since the 4th of August. General Carleton's force is deemed ample, in co-operation with that previously in New Mexico, to hold securely that country; or even, should it

be deemed advisable, to advance into Texas and create a diversion in our favor, should it be the design of Government to re-establish our authority in that State at once, by landing a force on its southern borders. I learn (unofficially) that Brigadier-General Canby has been withdrawn from New Mexico; if so, I presume that General Carleton is now in command of all the troops in that country. Colonel Connor, Third Infantry, having established a post at Ruby Valley, is now on his march to Salt Lake, and on his arrival there will establish himself near the city, as I have already advised you. Affairs in the District of Oregon, under the management of Brigadier-General Alvord, are quiet. In the District of Humboldt the Indian difficulties still continue. However, nearly 1,000 Indians have been captured or induced to surrender to the military authorities and have been transferred to the reservations. Arrangements have been made to so dispose of the troops as to afford the greatest possible security to the settlements. I am happy to say that quiet prevails generally throughout the department; yet we must not disguise the fact that there is a large element of opposition on this coast, and that it is only by watchfulness, prudence, and prompt action in case of emergency that we can expect to preserve the peace. I telegraphed to you a few days since asking that 20,000 stand of small-arms and equipments might be sent here by the first steamer. I hope they will be sent; occasion might arise rendering it necessary to use them. I would most respectfully request that authority be given for raising another volunteer regiment of infantry in California for service here, as I do not think it would be prudent to send beyond the limits of the department any more troops raised on this coast. I have deemed it proper to prohibit the transmission through the United States mails and post-offices, and express, of several newspapers published in California and Oregon. They were violent in their denunciations of the Administration, of its policy, and the war, thereby discouraging enlistments in the army. You can rest assured that I shall take no measures to disturb the quiet of this country unnecessarily; but if it becomes necessary to strike, I shall be prepared to do so effectively.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States,
Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Some time when you have more leisure than you have now, you may feel an interest to know how the California troops got through the desert, what they accomplished, &c. It is a meager, bloodless record, yet it is one of much hard work, of many privations, and as the times go, of but little credit, except to the officers and men who did the labor. The last part of the accompanying report to General Wright will call your attention to the claims of Colonel West and First Lieuts. John B. Shinn and Franklin Harwood. Last summer I wrote to General Wright a letter, marked A, setting forth my wishes to have gentlemen on my personal staff promoted, *i. e.*, Surg. James M. McNulty, whom you know; First Lieut. Benjamin C. Cutler (nephew to Judge McAllister), my adjutant, and First Lieut.

Lafayette Hammond, my regimental quartermaster. No notice has been taken of my application. I beg, as a slight reward for very hard work in the public service, that First Lieut. Benjamin C. Cutler, First Infantry California Volunteers, be appointed an assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, to rank as major. He is now assistant adjutant-general of this department. That Surg. James M. McNulty may be appointed a surgeon of volunteers. He is now medical inspector of the Department of New Mexico. That Lafayette Hammond be appointed an assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with the rank of captain. He is now captain of infantry. If this communication should be sent to the Adjutant-General it would be put in a pigeonhole. As it is only to obtain the just dues of some of your old California soldiers, pray overlook the impropriety of my writing direct to you about them. I ask nothing for myself.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *October 4, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: As considerable difference of opinion has existed, and does exist, in regard to the number of rebel troops that occupied this Territory since the commencement of the insurrection, I have taken considerable pains to set the matter at rest, and have the honor to transmit herewith affidavits made by reliable residents of this place on this subject. A few days ago a person named Ferguson passed through here en route to Camp Wright, from Mesilla. He stated to Major Coult, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, that he resided in Mesilla from March, 1861, until last month, and the number of the Confederate troops in Mesilla never exceeded 270; that they belonged to Baylor's regiment, and that this was the force to whom Major Lynde surrendered 700 men in New Mexico. The command of Hunter at Tucson, and Baylor at Mesilla, comprised all the enemy's force in this Territory, viz, 375 men. A few of the miners at Pino Alto, for the purpose of self-protection against the Apaches, organized themselves into a company, and in order to obtain arms, ammunition, &c., from Colonel Baylor, they took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, but in nowise formed part of its forces or took any part in its service. Mr. Ferguson, above referred to, is a brother of Mrs. Cable, at Oak Grove, San Diego County, and is now on his way there, where his affidavit can be taken if necessary. The statements of Stevens, Aldrich, and Gay are abundantly corroborated by the evidence of almost every person residing in Tucson during its occupation by the rebels.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

P. S.—I have opened this to inclose copy of a scrap of a letter found amongst the records of Tucson (Post) from Colonel Baylor, which substantiates the statements in regard to the force of rebels in this Territory.

D. F.

TUCSON, *October 5, 1862.*

Hiram Stevens, at present a resident of Tucson, Ariz. Ter., being duly sworn, deposes and says that he accompanied a detachment of C. S. troops from Mesilla

to Tucson; that the said troops left Mesilla in January and arrived at Tucson in February, 1862; that the said detachment was composed of Captain Hunter's company and Lieutenant-Colonel Reily's escort; that the whole number of the said detachment, including employés, did not exceed 105 men; that the means of transportation consisted of three wagons; that they had no artillery; that the men were all mounted and well armed; that the said detachment was the only Confederate forces that occupied Tucson, or any part of the Territory of Arizona west of the Pinos Altos Mines; that the escort of Colonel Reily consisted of thirty men; that the colonel returned to the Rio Grande with his escort in March, 1862, and that Hunter's company after that time was not re-enforced, and that its numbers did not exceed seventy-five men from that time until it left the town of Tucson in May, 1862, for the Rio Grande; that his company was not drilled nor disciplined during its stay in Tucson so far as he (Stevens) knows, and he had every means of knowing, being a resident of Tucson during the time the said company occupied it; that the horses of the said company were kept in the corral of the Overland Mail Company; and that the men of the said Hunter's company slept each where he liked, in any part of town he chose, as a general thing, while the said company occupied Tucson.

H. S. STEVENS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3d day of October, 1862, at Tucson, Ariz. Ter.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

Mark Aldrich and M. G. Gay, of Tucson, Ariz. Ter., being duly sworn, depose and say that they are acquainted with Hiram Stevens, who made the foregoing affidavit, and that they were residents of Tucson during its occupation by the troops of the Confederate States between the months of February and May, 1862; that the statements made by the said Hiram Stevens in regard to the numbers, discipline, &c., of the said Confederate troops are correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

M. ALDRICH.
M. G. GAY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3d day of October, A. D. 1862, at Tucson, Ariz. Ter.

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

DEAR THEODORE: I write this letter in hopes that it may reach you by some good luck. I am, as you may know, in command of this Territory as civil and military governor, having come up in July last with 375 men—thrashed and took prisoners all the troops at Fort Fillmore, 700 in number, and have held the country until the arrival of General Sibley with 4,000 Texans, who are now en route for Fort Craig, where Colonel Canby is, with 1,200 regulars and 2,800 greasers, all of whom will get used up in no time when the fight comes off. [I take] it for granted that you are with us. So far Mr. Lincoln is not making much headway in suppressing the rebellion. He has got himself thrashed in every fight from Manassas to Mesilla, and to-day we dare them to attack us at any point. I have only to say that I would be glad to see [you] with us, and the way is open. Sister is with me at Galveston [*sic*] who is Captain Wharton now and quartermaster. She wrote to you, but I have had no chance to send the letter. She was well by last letter from San Antonio. Our family are all in the rebellion. I am [*sic*] and when the Union is restored by force of arms it will be when there is not a battalion of Southern men left to fight. I rely on your coming to me, for I can now aid you and give you a position; so come and bring with you in your own way all who want to fight for Dixie's Land.

Yours,

JNO. R. BAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 4, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: By your letter of instructions of the 11th of July quarters at Fort Walla Walla for four companies of Oregon cavalry and two companies of infantry were directed to be placed in readiness. There are five companies of Oregon cavalry in that vicinity. Unless I receive orders from your office to the contrary I propose to order one of those companies after they reach Fort Walla Walla on the 1st of November to take post at Fort Dalles. Preparations for it have been made at that post. I shall probably order Major Rinearson, of First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, to command at that post, the company under his command at Camp Lapwai, near Lewiston, accompanying him thither. The Nez Percé Indians near his camp are very restive under the occupation of their reservation by the whites. There are many dissatisfied spirits among them, under Eagle of the Light. Congress having appropriated $40,000 to enable the Indian Department to extinguish the Indian title to a portion or to the whole of the reservation, the hope is entertained that some satisfactory arrangement may eventually be made with that tribe. Major Rinearson appears to have made strenuous efforts, but with little success, to break up the sale of liquor to the Indians. The chiefs have a very creditable desire to prevent the traffic.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, October 5, 1862.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I arrived at the post with my command to-day by the way of Big Meadows. On my arrival at that place I received information that the party who went in pursuit of the Indians who committed the depredation in Mountain Meadows had returned, having trailed the Indians to the vicinity of Eagle Lake and killing 2 and taking 2 prisoners. Came down the Lawson trail to the Honey Lake emigrant road. Met several trains, the members of which reported no trouble since leaving Humboldt. I left two non-commissioned officers and six men to patrol the road between Honey Lake and Hot Creek Station, as the only difficulty to be apprehended in that neighborhood would be of those Indians stampeding the cattle of small parties, and that force would, I think, be sufficient for that duty. It having been reported that a band of Indians had assembled on Cañon Creek, some thirty miles to the southeast, I sent a scout in that direction, whom I expect to return in three days, when, if necessary, I shall proceed in that direction. During my absence one Bailey, from Oregon, whose brother was killed in Big Valley last year, came here to get his remains, and while in the valley killed three squaws, which may result in giving me some trouble. The Indian guide, Pugh, has several trusty natives under his control, and employs them in hunting the hiding places of the neighboring tribes, and through them I shall endeavor to keep myself posted as to their movements. The trouble reported at Mountain Meadows amounted to killing one man by a party of Eagle Lake Indians, the pursuit of whom was

ended on my arrival in the vicinity. My provisions being exhausted, I was obliged to return, but shall again go out on receiving the necessary information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MELLEN,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 6, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to forward a copy of a dispatch of the 22d ultimo from Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, commanding the expedition upon the emigrant road.* He was encamped on Bruneau River, about forty miles from Salmon Falls. You will perceive that he proposes to start on the 28th ultimo on his return. So far as I can learn, the emigrants who kept the old road south of Snake River have had little trouble from Indians. Those who crossed Snake River above Fort Hall and kept north of that river, trying to get to the Salmon River mines, have been in some instances attacked by the Snakes, who have also attacked travelers east of Fort Hall. Colonel Maury and Captain Crawford, commanding the expedition of seventy-five men enrolled in Nebraska Territory, have naturally kept the old emigrant road. You will notice that Colonel Maury reports an emigration this autumn of about 1,300 wagons with 8,000 people.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 6, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to reduce the garrison of Fort Gaston by one company, believing the remaining force (two companies) sufficient for the protection of that point. While affording the greatest possible protection to the various settlements, you will have the least number of posts practicable for permanent locations. All small detachments should be withdrawn and the troops concentrated at the points suitable to commence a vigorous winter campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salem, Oreg., October 7, 1862.

General B. ALVORD:

DEAR SIR: The Legislature has under consideration a militia law; and there is a question under our constitution as to what officers are

*See Part I, p. 167.

to be appointed by the Governor and which are elective. The question arises as to which are "the chief officers of the general staff" and which are "officers of the line." Herewith I send you a copy of our constitution * and call your attention to sections 3 and 4, article 10. Who are "officers of the line?" Where is the distinction between "line" and "staff?" There is a difference of opinion here. If our constitution means anything I presume you are perfectly familiar with the rule that should govern, and you will place me under renewed obligations by giving me information upon these points at your earliest convenience. Any general suggestions you may be pleased to make on the organization of the militia will be gratefully received. Doctor McBride has just returned from the Powder River mines, and he told me this morning that, in his opinion, there will be trouble with the Indians in that vicinity; that the Indians had informed the miners that they might dig gold, but must not take their lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 7, 1862.

Maj. J. S. RINEARSON,
First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, or
COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp Lapwai, near Lewiston, Idaho Ter.:

SIR: You are hereby directed not to move with your command to Fort Walla Walla until you receive further orders from these headquarters. I expect to leave in a few days for Fort Walla Walla and Lewiston, probably in company with the two superintendents of Indian affairs.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, October 7, 1862.

I. In obedience to Department Special Orders, No. 173, Light Company A, Third Artillery, and Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will be held in readiness to march for Fort Craig by the commander of Camp Johnson under such instructions as will be communicated to him. In case any men of these companies shall be unable from sickness to travel, their descriptive rolls will be left in the proper hands.

II. Company D, First Cavalry California Volunteers, upon the return of the detachment now on a mission into Texas under Lieutenant French, will report at its regimental headquarters. The detachment of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, now stationed near San Elizario, Tex., will remain there, or at such point in that vicinity as Capt. Nathaniel J. Pishon shall approve of, until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel West:

W. L. RYNERSON,
Second Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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* Not found as an inclosure.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DRUM,
October 8, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this encampment on the 7th instant, and in obedience to the requirements of Special Orders, No. 171, Department of the Pacific, I assume command of Companies F, G, and H, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, now stationed here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARVEY LEE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, October 8, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that pursuant to instructions from headquarters Department of the Pacific I have this day selected a permanent camp in the neighborhood of Visalia. Said camp is situated about one mile north of the town of Visalia, and has been by me named, subject to the approval of the general commanding, Camp Babbitt, in honor of the deputy quartermaster-general of the Pacific Department, Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt. I have further to report, pursuant to said instructions, that flour can be purchased at $5 per 100 pounds, barley at 2 cents [per pound], hay from $20 to $25 per ton, according to quality; wood from $3 to $4 per cord, and beef at 5 cents per pound, and that all such articles can be procured from loyal citizens. All supplies other than those mentioned will have to be shipped by way of Stockton.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, October 8, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your instructions from department headquarters for the movement of Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to Fort Craig, and Light Company A, Third Artillery, to Albuquerque. There have been heavy rains here for the last four days, which retarded bringing grain up from San Elizario. In all probability these companies cannot be moved for a week. The want of forage on hand here, and the neglect of advice of what is being collected below (for which Captain Roberts, First Infantry California Volunteers, has been placed under arrest), has caused me some temporary embarrassment, and until obviated will prevent the prompt execution of orders for any movement. I therefore send twenty wagons to Fort Craig for grain by permission of the general commanding. Upon its receipt no more delays need occur. Lieutenant-Colonel Rigg

informs me that the train of twenty wagons that accompanied him to Fort Craig were being loaded with subsistence stores to return to this post. He had written instructions to send them to Peralta to report to Captain Enos, assistant quartermaster. These may have been countermanded by higher authority. The inclosed order* also refers to movements of troops within the district, which are deemed judicious in consequence of the reduction of my force. After Captain Bishon's return Lieutenant Wardwell with twenty-one men of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will form the extreme outpost at San Elizario. Captain Willis, with Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, will guard Franklin and Hart's Mill, and will, in my opinion, be sufficient for that purpose. Companies A and D, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will be located at Camp Johnson, five miles below La Mesa. The garrison at Mesilla will consist of Companies B, C, D, E, H, and K, First Infantry California Volunteers. Fort Fillmore will continue to be occupied by Company A, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, until further orders. The withdrawal of the artillery from the district greatly weakens my strength. I trust the deficiency will soon be supplied by the battery which the general commanding designs sending from above. I propose to put it in charge of Lieutenant Thompson and Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers. I know of none better for the purpose. I was on the point of sending Captain Shirland with twenty men to the Pinos Altos Mines. Active operations are going on there; the Indians are troublesome, and disorder prevails among the Mexicans and Americans. Should the general commanding agree with me that one company of infantry and one of cavalry are sufficient for the garrison at Tucson, I will order Captain Whitlock with Company F, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to take station either at Fort McLane or at the mines. This company is now at Tucson. If moved as indicated it can be used in case the Texans advance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, October 8, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Johnson:

The inclosed order† relates to the movement of Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and Company A, Third Artillery, to Fort Craig. Make up a train of twenty wagons and one water-tank to accompany them, and as soon as you have six days' full grain forage in camp, at twelve pounds for horses and nine pounds for mules, let them take up their line of march, crossing the river below and camping the first night in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore. Send a detachment with two, or as many wagons as may be necessary to carry ten days' rations for both companies, by way of this post, leaving your camp when they do, with the requisite provision returns half a day in advance. The remainder of the train will carry company property (except the tents, which will be sent here by the provision wagons and turned in), all the ammunition belonging to the artillery, the six days' grain forage, and as much corn fodder as may be necessary for six days, at fourteen

*See Special Orders, No. 55, October 7, p. 155. †See p. 155.

pounds per animal, if practicable. Keep me advised of the probable time when these companies will move, and I will endeavor to have the paymaster (expected here on the 13th instant) go down and pay them off. Send the extract of same order referring to Captain Pishon's company to Lieutenant Wardwell; also that for the latter officer. Instruct Lieutenant Wardwell to throw out a picket after Captain Pishon's return of three men daily from three to five miles below his camp, locating them at some prominent point. Direct him to observe the utmost watchfulness, as he will then be the extreme outpost between us and the enemy. If they do approach, their first efforts will undoubtedly be to steal his horses. This must be strictly guarded against. Stimulate Lieutenant Wardwell's precaution and zeal to prevent our being surprised.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 8, 1862.

J. J. MCGILVRA, Esq.,
U. S. Attorney for Washington Territory, Walla Walla:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your communication of the 27th ultimo. I have not in any instructions from this office designed to interpret the laws for any other department of the Government but the military. Any interpretation which the civil officers of the Government may place upon them it is in their power to carry out. I did not deem it advisable as a practical question that the military should originate or institute proceedings in certain impracticable cases under the act of 13th of February, 1862. It is the first duty of the military to defend the frontiers. It should also, as far as it can, aid the civil authority. If you in the discharge of your duty choose to institute any proceedings under the laws, and if the marshal in obeying the mandate of the magistrate cannot get a sufficient civil posse, and calls upon the military, we are bound to assist him. This is the general rule. Any exception would grow out of extraordinary circumstances. It was reported to me by the inhabitants that the commanding officer at Fort Colville had arrested a white man in whose possession liquor was found, who was passing through the country of Spokane. It became a question whether I should authorize a conflict with the Territorial authorities who had organized a county and extended their laws over it. I knew that Judge Oliphant had held court at Colville. I said to Major Rumrill, "As we do not undertake to prevent the transit and mining of the whites, it is idle to prevent liquor being sent to or sold to them. The laws of the Territory must govern in these matters." I meant by this, perfect submission to the laws of the land. If the laws of the Territory are in conflict with the laws of Congress or the Constitution of the United States, they are null and void, and are, in point of fact, no laws. I did not dream of putting these laws superior to the laws of Congress. I have enjoined in the strongest terms the enforcement of the laws against the sale of liquor to Indians and the destroying of liquor in the hands of those who sell to them. The act of 13th of February applies in that respect to the whole Territory, leaving no ground to raise the question of what is "Indian country." I have notified the commander that they

had this option in stopping the sale of liquor to Indians, to make complaint either under the laws of the Territory or under the laws of Congress. My object in this was only to increase the chances of efficient action. Of course, if any competent judicial authority decides that the laws of the Territory are null and void, or cannot be enforced for want of jurisdiction upon an Indian reservation, nobody would resort for such purposes to the Territorial magistrates. It would seem reasonable that wherever the whites go in the Territory of Washington they must carry with them all the laws of the land for their own safety and protection. And this brings us to the main point at issue in this subject. We must either prevent the whites going in any way, except for mere transit, into that country, or we must suffer them to carry on the ordinary commerce of the country. The first step is the false step. The Government has an undoubted right under the treaty to prevent their settling on the Nez Percé Reservation. On the 7th of July last I was placed in command of this district, and what was then the state of things? There were 10,000 or 15,000 people, either on that reservation or beyond it, compelled to look to Lewiston for supplies. I am not informed whether any branch of the Government attempted to prevent the whites going on it. The miners commenced going on it two years ago. I know of no call upon the military being made to remove them. I have been notified by C. H. Hale, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, that Lewiston and the mining towns have been "excepted from the strict provisions of the treaty by the Indians themselves." I have not been informed what was the exact date of said arrangement, but think it was made more than a year ago. Of course this arrangement encouraged the whites to continue to enter the country. Lewiston seems an absolute necessity as a depot of supplies to the large mining population. Florence is also on the Nez Percé Reservation. Having admitted the impossibility of keeping the miners in search of gold from that country, it seems but natural and expedient to let all the trade which follows be regulated by the laws. As commerce for all the wants of the people in the nature of things will inevitably exist, the remaining practical question is, whether it shall be wholly unregulated, or shall the laws of the Territory be permitted to control and restrain it.

You, as a law officer of the Government, should be ready to construe with tolerance all action of the military having for its purpose to leave the people in the enjoyment of the laws and of civil government. Unless the necessity is irresistible, the military should leave the whites to their own self-government. Military rule is always odious. It is for this reason I would not wish to stop the formation of counties where the whites are suffered to go. A more fearful responsibility than an Indian war might follow any other course on the part of the military authorities. As to the Colville country, the donation act was in operation up to the 1st of December, 1855, and whites were invited under it into that region. By an act of Congress of 17th of July, 1854, and by the act of 29th of May, 1858, all the provisions of this donation act were extended to the country east of the Cascade Mountains (see Brightly's Digest, pp. 574 and 1105). By an order dated the 31st of October, 1858, issued by General Harney, then commanding the Department of Oregon, it was directed:

As it appears that citizens are prevented from locating near some of the military posts in this department, the general commanding directs that hereafter every encouragement will be given them to do so, provided no infringement is made upon either the military or Indian reservation.

When I came to Oregon in 1852 the Indian title had not been extinguished at Salem, the very seat of government, the Senate having refused to ratify the treaties. An attempt was made by Mr. Parrish, an Indian agent, to prevent the introduction of liquor at Salem for sale to the whites. A chief justice of Oregon Territory, then embracing Washington Territory (I think it was Judge Williams), decided that the Indian intercourse act of 1834 was not applicable there in respect to the introduction of liquor for sale to the whites. The act of 5th of June, 1850, extended the Indian intercourse law "so far as applicable" over Oregon Territory. But he argued that Congress having, by the donation act, invited the settlement of the country by the whites, that portion of the intercourse law was not applicable. It is certain that the pre-emption law does not authorize settlements where the Indian title has not been extinguished. But it is unfortunately too true that the whole early settlement of this country, both before and after the organizing of a Territorial government and the passage of the donation act, was in utter neglect of the Indian title. I lament this state of things, and know that it probably caused the former Indian wars and may cause another. I have instructed the military commanders to protect the Indians in the most efficient manner, to the extent of their power, from all aggression and violence, and from all encroachment on their grazing and agricultural lands. Our Indian relations, in their present attitude, are not according to my wishes. Far from it. They grew out of the policy of the Government in stimulating the early settlement of this country, and are also due to the gold mines and the irresistible spread of the whites in the search for gold.

I might here close, but I shall add a few words as to my personal history. In the spring of 1853, then captain Fourth Infantry and brevet major in command at Fort Dalles, I declared the country east of the Cascade Mountains not open for settlement. I sought repeatedly from the Government, in the most earnest manner, a decision as to whether that was not the Indian country under the act of 1834. That act says that the President shall, when he thinks proper, order the execution of said act. I never got any decision from Washington. I was not sustained. The only effect of my movement was the passage of the act of 17th of July, 1854, extending all of the land laws east of the Cascade Mountains. Major Lugenbeel says he repeatedly sought from higher authority and from Washington a decision as to whether the country around Fort Colville, where he then commanded, was the Indian country, but he never received any reply. My instructions to Major Rinearson, commanding at Camp Lapwai, have received the approval of my immediate commander, General George Wright, at San Francisco, commanding the Department of the Pacific. I shall most cheerfully obey any orders on this subject which I may receive from higher authority. I desire to add, also, that I have felt a strong personal interest in the Nez Percé Indians. From their evidences of dawning civilization and their past unwavering attachment to our people and adhesion to our Government amidst every temptation, they have merited not only justice, but the kindest and most generous treatment at our hands It is melancholy to reflect that the march of events should have caused them to have received such rough usage, and to be placed in a position so trying to their loyalty. I hope they will look favorably upon the recent offer of Congress to purchase a portion or the whole of the reservation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, October 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT:

SIR: I am just in receipt of two letters from the supervisor of the Indian reservation at Round Valley, and two letters from other persons corroborating his statements, informing me that some of the settlers in that valley have in a clandestine manner from time to time during the growing season opened the fences on the Indian farms and turned in their cattle, hogs, and horses, until the entire crop of corn (over 100 acres) and nearly all the wheat, oats, and barley have been destroyed except about 500 bushels, whereas there should have been more than that many thousand in the aggregate. He informs me also that the settlers told the Indians that they had not provisions now to last them through the winter, so that they must steal or starve, and if any of their stock was missing they would kill every Indian; thus alarmed, they induced two entire tribes to leave, the Con Cows and Hat Creeks, and went with them part of the way. The supervisor had no troops to assist him, and consequently was compelled to submit, and he now expects every day they will drive away the remainder of the Indians. The settlers now propose furnishing me with supplies for the winter if our Congressmen will guarantee them assurances of payment for them and also for their land claims in the valley, so that they may remove and give up the entire valley for a reservation. Whether they have destroyed our crops in order to sell us their own surplus the facts and circumstances can only determine. I shall endeavor to get either Mr. Phelps or Sargent to visit the valley and see for themselves what is actually needed, that when in Congress they may govern themselves accordingly.

My policy heretofore recommended to the Indian Commissioner I have again urged in my last report, viz, to abandon and sell the lands of Nome Lackee and Mendocino Reservations, which are entirely unsuited to the Indian service, and enlarge Round Valley Reserve so as to include all the forks of the Eel River, thereby giving the Indians an extent of mountain territory of twenty-five by thirty miles for hunting and fishing purposes, and pay the white settlers for every legitimate land claim they have in the valley, removing them entirely beyond the line of the reservation. The mountain district included in the enlargment is entirely unsuited to white settlers' use and will give general satisfaction to the Indians. This enlargement would be locating the reservation in the northeast corner of Mendocino County and adjoining Tehama, where the Indians would be protected against the trespasses of white settlers hereafter by interminable mountain barriers, and upon this reservation could be collected and subsisted all the interior Indians of the northern district. The same can be said of Smith's River Valley for the use of every coast Indian. Ranges of mountains on its north and east which can never be settled by white men, only suited for Indian hunting grounds, constitute a barrier for the protection and safety of both races, with the Pacific Ocean on the west and south affording an entrance at Crescent City. The troops under Major Curtis, at Camp Lincoln, stationed midway between the settlements of whites and Indians.

The settlers' farms of this valley have also to be paid for, and the money arising from the sale of Mendocino and Nome Lackee Reservations will nearly or quite refund the money thus expended, and one-half the expenses of keeping up these reservations thereby reduced. It has

been suggested to me by the Members of Congress, as well as other officers of Government, both civil and military, if you would write to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating "that you have been made fully acquainted with the policy of the superintendent of Indian affairs in the northern district in securing Smith's River Valley for the coast and Round Valley for the interior Indians, and that you fully indorse it good," as set forth in my last reports, it would accomplish much in securing the object desired.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,

Superintending Agent Indian Affairs, Northern Dist. of California.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL., *October 9, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that a large number of the Humboldt County Indians, recently placed upon Smith's River Valley Reservation, have escaped. The number approximates 400, including all the worst men. So soon as I could learn the direction they had taken, Capt. M. O'Brien, Second Infantry California Volunteers, was dispatched in pursuit and returned to camp without success. Information has since been received that they rafted themselves across the Klamath, proceeding south. Indians inclined to leave Smith's River Reservation can do so at any time, favored by the forest of redwoods by which it is surrounded and by the topography of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,

Major Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, October 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT:

SIR: Inclosed please find copies of letters from my supervisor at Round Valley Indian Reservation; also one written, I suppose, by Col. T. J. Henley, who was one of my predecessors, and who has sons owning farms in the valley. The letter had no signature, which, I think, was simply an omission. In an interview with our Congressman, T. G. Phelps, last evening, he expressed himself thus: "See General Wright; inform him about the annoyances, the Indians that have been killed by the white people in the valley from time to time, the destruction of the Indian crops, their driving away the Indians, and threats to kill the rest of them if they don't leave, &c., and ask him to declare martial law in all the valley, for the whole is now an Indian military reservation." Colonel Henley informed me that before he surveyed the whole valley into a reservation and gave notice that it should not be settled on any further, more than half the settlers that are now in the valley were in it then. The truth is, there are not five good Union men in the valley, except my employés, as the several elections show.

Mr. Phelps thinks "that when you see the necessity for such a course you will order sufficient troops to at once remove every man from the

valley and then take possession of the same, and let them present their claims to Government for the damages sustained, and the Government will pay all loyal men for any such losses." If ever a case of military necessity of the kind existed this is one, and I make the above suggestion to you at the instance of Mr. Phelps. Should all the Indians be driven off, as I fear they will, a war of extermination will inevitably be the result, and it would be too humiliating on the part of the Government to be thus coerced into purchasing farms and provisions (which have been nearly all made by Indian labor) after they have thus killed our Indians and destroyed our crops. I would be pleased to hear from you on this subject at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. HANSON,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Northern Dist. of California.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ROUND VALLEY, CAL., *August 23, 1862.*

Hon. G. M. HANSON:

DEAR SIR: I should not again have addressed you so soon, had it not been for the fact, or receipt of a visit from Colonel Lippitt. It was agreed upon by the party following Colonel Lippitt, Colonel Henley, and myself, that information should be given you, that you might come in company with Sargent, and meet here, and, if possible, devise some means to purchase the surplus produce in this valley, which is thought sufficient until the season comes round, and which can be done in case Sargent will agree to use his best endeavors to obtain an appropriation to meet it. But I am fully of opinion it is with the view of Government taking the whole valley, or, in other words, buying them all out. Do not delay this visit.

Truly, yours,

JAMES SHORT,

Supervisor Round Valley Reservation.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ROUND VALLEY, *September 25, 1862.*

Hon. G. M. HANSON:

SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that the whole of the Con Cow and Hat Creek tribes of Indians pulled up stakes yesterday evening and left. The settlers have succeeded in destroying a large portion of the crops of small grain and the entire crop of corn (over 100 acres). We have found as high as seven slip gaps of one morning, where they had raised up the corners of the fence, put in chunks and slipped out the rails, until the largest hogs could walk in. And when they had destroyed the crops, they then told the Indians there was nothing for them to eat, that they would have to starve or steal, and if they did not leave they would kill them. There were quite a number of the settlers came in about the time they left, I suppose, to see that all went off right. I did not attempt to prevent them by force, for I knew it would be useless, as I could do nothing alone, when every person in the valley was doing all they could do to put them off. Old Reese, after my feeding him all the winter, came here and told the Indians "to leave and go back to their homes, that there was no reservation any longer; that it had gone in." Several of the citizens went up and spent the first night with the Indians on Eel River as they journeyed on. On their return, some brought their squaws back with them, &c. Smith told

the Pitt River Indians if they did not leave inside of three days they would all be killed. Some talk of leaving; others say they will stay and risk it, &c.

JAMES SHORT,
Supervisor.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

ROUND VALLEY, CAL., *September 27, 1862.*

Major HANSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Northern District of California:

SIR: Since I came into the valley the Hat Creek and Con Cow Indians have left the reservation to return to their old homes in Butte County. They left in consequence of there being no food here for them. The Pitt River Indians still remain here; these with the Yrekas, belonging to the valley, make the number of about 500 that have to be provided for this coming winter. There are but few cattle here that are in condition to kill. The quantity of grain on the reservation I think does not exceed 600 or 700 bushels. The potato crop is not harvested, but I am told it is short. This makes your supply of food totally inadequate to the number of Indians to be fed. Now, the question is, what is to be done? If these Indians are left in a starving condition they will undoubtedly kill the stock of the settlers, and that will naturally result in Indians being killed by the whites; and if a war of this kind begins no one can tell us where it will end. It may be very disastrous both to whites and Indians. Colonel Lippitt, of the volunteers, is here on a tour of observation; he looks upon this subject precisely as I do, and that is, that prompt and efficient action is necessary to avoid a great calamity.

Now, in answer to the question, "What is to be done?" I will reply that there are surplus grain and cattle enough in the valley belonging to the settlers to supply you through the winter, and they will sell it to the Government on credit, provided they can be assured of two things—first, that the money will be appropriated next winter to pay for the supplies thus furnished, and that provision will also be made for the purchase of their claims and improvements, and the appropriation of the entire valley to the purposes of a reservation and the removal of the settlers from it. When I saw you last you informed me that Mr. Sargent had promised to accompany you in a visit to the valley. Now, there is but one way to accomplish these objects, and that is for Mr. Sargent and yourself to come here and give the assurances I have mentioned, and the whole matter can, in my opinion, be arranged in a single day, and this is, I think, the only method by which anything can be done. The settlers are very anxious, and will do anything in their power to assist you in providing for the Indians this winter, provided they can look forward with some hope to a period when their difficulties with the Indians can be terminated. I wish, now, to impress upon you the importance of coming, in company with Mr. Sargent, immediately, while there is yet time to provide for the winter. It will do no good to come unless Mr. Sargent is with you. His presence is necessary to give confidence to the measures proposed. Write to him that it is all-important for him to come with you; but I would not undertake to explain to him these plans in writing. It will be better to explain them to him here, where he will have no difficulty in understanding what is necessary to be done. Write to me when you will come, so I can make arrangements to be here at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Mesilla, October 10, 1862.*

I. The troops at Fort Fillmore are ordered withdrawn, and will repair to Mesilla and join the garrison of that post. The sick and the hospital department will be removed to-morrow. Acting Assistant Surgeon Kittridge will report to Surgeon Prentiss on reaching Mesilla.

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By order of Colonel West:

W. L. RYNERSON,
Second Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[OCTOBER 11, 1862.—For Carleton to West, relating to expeditions against the Mescalero Indians, &c., see Vol. XV, p. 580.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 11, 1862.

Hon. A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

Who are "officers of the line?" The third section of the tenth article of the constitution of Oregon says: "The Governor shall appoint the adjutant-general and the other chief officers of the general staff and his own staff, and all officers of the line shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty in their respective districts."

My opinion is requested as to the meaning of the term "all officers of the line" in the above paragraph. I understand by this all regimental and company officers, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, first lieutenants, or second lieutenants, either of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. I understand the constitution to confer upon the Governor the appointment of all other officers, that is, the officers of every branch of the staff. (See Col. H. L. Scott's Military Dictionary, p. 389.) The phrase "officers of the general staff" must include all officers not regimental, including general officers. (See Halleck's Military Act, p. 236, first edition.)

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

LEWISTON, *October 11, 1862.*

Colonel STEINBERGER,
Walla Walla:

SIR: At a meeting held in this town a short time since the citizens drew up a series of resolutions and also a memorial, which they have forwarded to His Excellency Governor Pickering, requesting or urging upon him the necessity of continuing the troops now at Lapwai at or near Lewiston during the ensuing winter; also for an additional force of 200 muskets with which to protect themselves in case of need, as it is greatly feared that there will be an outbreak among the Indians. They have commenced to show signs of hostility already, and I am authorized by them to notify you of the facts. Anything that you can do in this matter to aid us in getting the necessary force or arms will be kindly remembered by our citizens.

Your most obedient servant,

R. BAILEY,
Secretary.

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY,
Lapwai, Wash. Ter., October 12, 1862.

General ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon and Washington:

SIR: I understand from Major Rinearson, commanding the detachment of troops stationed at present on this reservation, that his command will probably be removed from this part of the country in a short time. I fear the withdrawal of all the military forces from this neighborhood at the present time will be attended with serious consequences. A very considerable portion of the Nez Percé tribe are disaffected toward the whites, and I fear only await a favorable opportunity to retaliate on the settlers on their lands, and on those passing through their country, for the many wrongs they have suffered at the hands of the whites. The reservation is infested with a great number of lawless white men, who sell whisky to the Indians, steal their horses, and debauch their women. A military force, and one that will act promptly, is essentially necessary to hold these men in check, as well as to protect the whites against the depredations of the Indians. If either the whites or the Indians be permitted to carry on their acts of violence and wrong without restraint, a war between the two races must necessarily ensue. Day before yesterday a white man was murdered by an Indian within three or four miles of the agency; to-day I hear of another murder within five or six miles of the agency on the other side. I do not know positively who committed this last murder, but from the few facts I have been able to gather I doubt not it was done by Indians. I have sent out a party of men to bury the dead body, but they have not yet returned. I am afraid we are only at the beginning of our difficulties with the Indians. I have conversed with numbers of them since I have been here, who do not hesitate to express their unfriendly feelings toward the whites. Lawyer, the head chief, seems much excited, and says he is apprehensive of danger from a portion of the tribe. The military force stationed here at present is, in my opinion, entirely inadequate to protect the Indians in their rights and at the same time insure safety to the whites over so great an extent of country as that covered by this reservation. Could two or three companies of troops, say two of infantry and one of cavalry, be stationed at different points on the reservation, their presence would no doubt overawe the disaffected portion of the Indians, and thus maintain peace and quiet in the country until a treaty could be effected with the tribe. I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to the existing state of affairs on this reservation, that you may take such measures as you deem necessary to insure protection both to whites and Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. ANDERSON,
Sub-Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, October 12, 1862.

Lieut. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

I respectfully ask permission to return the within copy of a letter from Major Fergusson, commanding Tucson, to the Governor of Sonora, suggesting the establishment of a passport system between our lines

and the neighboring territory of Mexico.* In my opinion such a system would be totally ineffectual, owing to the extent of a frontier line that is altogether without prohibition of free passage either way. An individual desiring to avoid the necessity of a passport can choose his own point for crossing the line, and can tell his own story whenever questioned as to where he comes from. When there are troops in the district no man goes to and fro without the cognizance of the officer in command. That is all I can presume to control without a certainty of failure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

OCTOBER 21, 1862.

This correspondence is respectfully referred to the commanding officer at Tucson for his information. The whole matter is left with Colonel West, commanding District of Arizona, to decide upon.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

MESILLA, *November 1, 1862.*

The within correspondence is forwarded to the commanding officer at Tucson with instructions to enter into any arrangement in regard to the subject-matter that may be deemed by him expedient, but in no event will anything be attempted that cannot be effectually enforced. Otherwise the subject will be dropped.

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 73. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 12, 1862.*

I. Captain Dowling's company of Washington Territory Volunteers will proceed to Fort Dalles, Oreg., and take post, pursuant to instructions of the 3d instant from department headquarters.

II. The detachment from Company B, Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, at the Warm Springs Reservation, will at once join its company at Fort Dalles, bringing to the latter post all the supplies which may be remaining on hand.

III. On the arrival of this detachment at Fort Dalles, Company B, Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Benicia, Cal., pursuant to Special Orders, No. 175, of October 3, 1862, from headquarters Department of the Pacific.

IV. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., Commanding District.

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* See Fergusson to Pesqueira, September 15, p. 121.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication addressed to me by His Excellency Don Ignacio Pesqueira,* Governor of the State of Sonora, in reply to mine of the 3d of May last, a copy of which was sent to your office.

Your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 13, 1862.

Maj. G. M. HANSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 9th and 10th instant, with copies of three letters addressed to you from the Round Valley Reservation. To prevent any further molestation of the Indians remaining on the reservation, I have directed Col. F. J. Lippitt to declare martial law over the whole valley, and to station a sufficient number of troops there to insure peace and quiet as well as protection of the public property. After a careful consideration of the subject, I fully concur with you as to the best disposition of the Indians, viz, let there be but two reservations, one embracing the Round Valley for all interior Indians, and one at Smith's River Valley for the coast Indians. Should you deem it advisable you are at liberty to submit this communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 180. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 13, 1862.

1. Capt. John C. Crowninshield's company, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Benicia Barracks. Capt. R. W. Kirkham, assistant quartermaster, will provide the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, October 13, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my return from a tour of inspection in which I have visited Round Valley, Fort Bragg, and Camp

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* See Pesqueira to Wright, August 29, p. 93.

Lincoln, near Smith's River. The reservation in Round Valley is in urgent need of a military force. The settlers in the valley, some eighty or ninety in number (nearly all of whom are open secessionists), are evidently determined to break up the reservation. Four of them have squatted upon 1,080 acres of it and refuse to go off. The settlers generally are constantly threatening the Indians, that they will kill them if they do not leave. Some three days before my arrival they had thus succeeded in driving away two entire tribes, the Con Cows and the Hat Creeks, from 400 to 500 in number. The remainder, consisting, it is stated, of some 1,500, are being worked upon in the same manner, and Mr. Short, the supervisor, thinks that nothing will prevent them from leaving also but the presence of troops. Ample crops of grain had been planted this season, all carefully hedged or fenced. Mr. Short states that with the view of starving the Indians out, all these crops have been destroyed by the settlers, or by some among them. As the winter's supply of grain for the Indians has thus entirely failed, and as there is very little live-stock left there must be great distress among them this winter for food, and many of them will no doubt be driven to obtain it by depredating upon the whites, who will naturally retaliate by massacring the Indians. Only a few weeks since some twenty-two Indians, including women and children, were killed by the settlers in cold blood. These were not reservation Indians, but belonged to a tribe of Wylackies that had taken refuge on the reservation from a band of white kidnapers that were in pursuit of them. The pretext for the massacre was that some forty head of cattle belonging to the settlers had disappeared, and that there was ground to suppose that they had been killed by these Indians. It afterward turned out that the cattle had only wandered out into another pasture ground, and they were all brought in safe and sound. Some of the murdering settlers admitted, Mr. Short says, that they knew these Indians had not taken their cattle, but that they killed them for fear that they would. The supervisor's own life is perhaps hardly safe. Two rifle-shots were fired at him in his bedroom last May, though without effect. I shall send Captain Douglas' company there as soon as possible. This is one of the three companies at Fort Gaston. Captain Douglas will take with him the mountain howitzer now at this post, and will be instructed to erect a stockade or other defense immediately on arriving. For obvious reasons it will be necessary for the company to be posted as far away from the Indian rancherias as possible, and the troops will be required to put up the buildings usually required for shelter during the winter season. I respectfully recommend that Captain Douglas' acting assistant quartermaster be authorized to incur such expense as may be necessary to complete them. There are plenty of logs and building material in the neighborhood. Twenty of the thirty mules now at Fort Bragg will be turned over to Captain Douglas. All supplies for Round Valley should be landed at Fort Bragg or Mendocino City, ten miles below. From Fort Bragg to Round Valley the distance is seventy miles over a tolerable trail. After the winter rains set in Round Valley is for a great part of the time inaccessible. It is nearly surrounded by Eel River, which rapidly swells so as to be impassable. In cases where there should be no loss of time I trust that Captain Douglas may be permitted to communicate directly with your headquarters. By the overland mail from San Francisco, which is semi-weekly, dispatches would reach him in three days. Fort Baker, on the Van Dusen, and Camp Curtis, near Arcata, will be retained as posts through the winter, being neces-

sary pivots of operations. I trust that the requisite expense for providing shelter at these posts will be authorized, the labor being performed by the troops. The timber will cost nothing. The posts that will be kept up during the winter in this district are as follows: Camp Lincoln, two companies, and supplies to be shipped to Crescent City; Fort Gaston, two companies, supplies shipped to Eureka; Camp Curtis, one company, supplies shipped to Eureka; Fort Humboldt, two companies, supplies shipped to Eureka; Fort Baker one company, supplies shipped to Eureka; Fort Bragg, one company, supplies shipped to Mendocino; post in Round Valley, one company, supplies shipped to Mendocino. I found the discipline and instruction of the garrison at Fort Bragg (Company D, Second Infantry California Volunteers) in a highly satisfactory state, reflecting great credit upon Captain Hull, who is a very efficient officer. The discipline and drill at Camp Lincoln, near Smith's River (Major Curtis' post), I found to be admirable. The command there consists of Companies C and G, Second Infantry California Volunteers. At both these posts my visit was entirely unexpected. Of the 834 Indian prisoners taken up to the Smith's River Reservation from this post by Mr. Hanson, some 400 more or less escaped about the 24th ultimo, including Las-Sic and all the more turbulent among them. Major Curtis on being informed of their flight lost no time in sending Captain O'Brien's company in pursuit of them, which returned, as was to be expected, entirely unsuccessful. The Indians had scattered in parties of two or three through the woods and chaparral in every direction. In this country if Indians have a few hours' start there are no troops in the world that can ever find them. I have now positive information that since then all or nearly all of the remainder of these Indians have stolen away from Smith's Valley in small parties in such a way as to be unperceived, and that they have all made their way back to their old haunts in Humboldt County, the bucks returning more hostile and dangerous than when they went away, having been robbed of all their young squaws on their way down by the Klamath Indians, and being rendered reckless and desperate by the loss of their families. The few scattered settlers that have been willing heretofore to take their chances are now reported to be much alarmed and moving away. In short, the state of things is far worse than when we arrived. My previous reports will suffice, I think, to show that for this result neither I nor my officers and men are responsible. The truth is, two companies of State volunteers could be raised here, consisting of old hunters and mountaineers familiar with the habits of the Indians and accustomed to hunt them, that would be of far more service than a whole regiment of the finest troops in the world, no matter how active and zealous they might be. A party of Indians was reported two days ago to have been seen near Cooper's Mills, at about thirty-five miles from here. A detachment was immediately sent out in quest of them, but from past experience I have but little hope that they will be found. The number of Indian prisoners now at Fort Humboldt is forty-eight. In order that each post may have a medical officer I shall instruct Captain Douglas to employ the physician of the reservation of Round Valley. If this would violate any existing order I request to be informed of it without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Colonel Second Infantry California Volunteers,

Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., October 14, 1862.

Lieut. W. A. THOMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Mesilla, Ariz. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: I have to report the arrival in Tucson at 9 p. m. on the 13th instant of Captain Fritz, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with train of wagons, forge, and tank, and express matter for this place, Fort Yuma, and California. In reply to the communication of the colonel commanding the District of Arizona, dated 27th ultimo, concerning beef-cattle, loading the train, and sending troops forward, I have to say that I have no information relative to the present whereabouts of the 1,000 head of cattle sent from California by Mr. Beard or Mr. Rains, excepting that contained in a letter from Lieutenant Bennett to Major Fergusson dated at Fort Yuma, October 3, in which he incidentally mentions that the cattle have crossed the river. Neither Mr. Beard nor the agent in charge of the band have vouchsafed any information as to the probable time of their arrival at Tucson. The contractors are some sixty days behind their time in the delivery of these cattle, and having been driven over so long a distance through such a country they will necessarily require at least thirty days for rest and recruiting before they can possibly be in a condition to drive to the Rio Grande. Besides this, cattle in excellent condition can be purchased in any quantities required for about the same price as Beard's contract calls for. In view of these facts, it was the intention of Major Fergusson, had he been continued as chief commissary until the arrival of Beard's cattle, to ignore the contract and make the contractor pay the difference, if any, between the terms of his contract and what he would have to pay for good wholesome beef. I respectfully refer the colonel commanding the district to Capt. N. S. Davis, First Infantry California Volunteers, chief commissary, for full information on this subject. I merely refer to it because under the existing circumstances as I have explained them, and with the knowledge that Captain Davis is accompanied by a band of some 300 head taken from here to sell to Government at private risk, it had been my determination not to send any of Beard's cattle on until I had communicated with the colonel commanding. I request that I may receive instructions on these points in full at an early day. There will be sufficient time before Beard's cattle can be in a condition to advance beyond Tucson. Captain Fritz informs me that the train he brought over is in a deplorable condition. Many of the mules gave out on the road, and he thinks that it will require at least three or four weeks' rest before they will be able to pull a load from here to Mesilla. I will have them examined by Mr. Allen, who is now here, and the colonel commanding may rest assured that they shall not be detained a day after they are in a condition to travel. In regard to sending forward troops, I respectfully ask the attention of the colonel commanding the district to my letter of the 2d instant and to the district return for October 10. By these he will see that the garrison of this place is hardly sufficient for the purpose of affording protection to the supplies collected here and to fulfill the requirements of General Orders, No. 11, from headquarters Column from California, dated Tucson, July 21, 1862, organizing the District of Western Arizona and defining the duties of the commanding officer. Since the date of the return I have sent away two detachments of infantry; one of ten men to the Cerro Colorado mines, to relieve the detachment of Company E, First Cavalry, stationed there, who were ordered to report for duty to Major Fergusson as he passed that place on his way to Libertad. I have also sent

Lieutenant Burkett, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with a detachment of ten men to the Pima Villages, to disburse the Indian goods which have arrived there in payment of the Government indebtedness in the hands of Indians. This reduces my force for duty in town to about 100 men, which I consider inadequate to properly carry out the requirements of the order above mentioned. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to whether Company G, First Infantry, is or is not to be ordered on. Major Fergusson received orders from General Carleton to send on 200 mules and some broken-down wagons under escort of Captain Greene's company. As there was a much smaller number than that—in fact, but those now in charge of Captain Davis—Major Fergusson did not send Greene's company on, and I cannot now spare it without weakening my force very greatly. To send on that company will, in fact, leave me but twenty or thirty men here. I will, therefore, retain it until I can hear further from the colonel commanding the district. I desire again to urge the propriety of ordering Hinds back to this place for the winter, or that proper arrangements be made for winter quarters for his men at that post. He is not within my district, but having been there so long I fully appreciate the necessity of prompt action in this matter. Before I left I found a fire very comfortable at night and in the morning, and Captain Fritz informs me that it is really very cold now. If the supplies for the troops in the advance are drawn from New Mexico, I cannot see the necessity of maintaining more than a vedette post at that station. If Captain Greene is ordered forward it would certainly be very injudicious to have the depot of supplies here guarded with the few troops which would be left unless Hinds is sent back. Captain Fritz informs me that he has no orders directing his movements, and none have been sent to me, but as Wellman is ordered to escort the train back I presume Fritz will be left here for some time. I have also to report that Maj. D. Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, started for the port of Libertad on the 10th with an escort of eighteen men of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. C. P. Nichols. I have also to report that Capt. S. P. Ford, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, tendered to me his resignation, which I sent to department headquarters direct on the 1st instant, with an indorsement strongly recommending its acceptance. I did not send it through the proper channels on account of the uncertainty of the communication, and because I deemed it would advance the public interests to have a speedy reply from the executive authority. I trust my action will meet the approval of the colonel commanding the district. I have appointed Lieut. W. B. Smith, First Infantry California Volunteers, to take the census of this district. In consequence of the scattered positions of the inhabited parts of the district, it will necessarily take some time before a report can be made on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 14, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I am satisfied that a post ought to be established at or in the vicinity of Fort Boisé next summer, and it is the object of this communication to recommend that authority be obtained from the War

Department to establish it. And I will accordingly respectfully request that this letter may be forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army, and I confidently ask General Wright to concur in the recommendation, as he two years ago, when in command of the Department of Oregon, made a report in favor of the same step. His dispatch on that subject was dated October 10, 1860. Every consideration which then called for it now applies with tenfold force. The whole route from Walla Walla to Fort Boisé (250 miles) is being settled with either farmers or miners. First comes Grande Ronde Valley, containing some inviting agricultural land, where there is a considerable settlement. Next, Powder River. On this river the gold mines have attracted many people and a large share of the emigration this fall. Auburn, on Powder River, twenty-five miles west of the emigrant road, contains now 300 houses. Next comes the mines on Burnt River, and lastly the recently discovered and very inviting gold mines on Boisé River. I am satisfied from personal inquiry of reliable persons whom I met in Portland that there have been discovered such attractive mines on that river that there can be no doubt there will be a rush of thousands in that direction next spring. I append to this letter one newspaper statement on this subject, which I have reason to believe is a fair sample of the well-vouched reports from Boisé River.

Two years ago the main object in the establishment of a post in that vicinity was the protection of the annual emigration from the Mississippi Valley. Now it is also needed for the protection of the settlements, for, as the general commanding the department well knows, the Snake Indians are, and have for years been, very hostile. They have made several attacks this season, killing several persons, as, for instance, the emigrants, who, unfortunately leaving the old road, crossed the Snake River above Fort Hall and kept north of that river. About the 9th of August they made an attack on Boisé River on a train, the captain of which was named Zimmerman. The same party had been attacked on the 9th of July near Soda Springs.

A party of emigrants who attempted to take the southerly emigrant road, intending to enter Oregon at Rogue River Valley, were attacked by the Snakes some time in September about a day's journey after leaving the main emigrant road. Two parties of miners on Boisé River have also been attacked. The report that fifty-seven miners had been killed on Burnt River by the Snakes about the 19th of September was an utter fabrication. As a large share of the emigrants have stopped in that country and not come to this region, it is very difficult to procure the true statistics of these transactions. I have made it my aim to procure such in every way. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, commanding the expedition upon the emigrant road, in his letter of the 23d ultimo, already forwarded to you, says that the emigrants "have met with very little trouble from the Indians, and that at or near Raft River, Fort Hall being the focus of their operations east and west." The emigrants with Captain Crawford have also been well protected. But I am satisfied that many attacks have been made which could not necessarily come to the knowledge of those officers. Colonel Maury's expedition has been very successful in protecting the emigration, and it is now fortunately in the very position to protect the whites, who in large numbers are prospecting for gold on the Boisé River. These miners are mostly armed. I hear of one party of 75 men and another of 100 men starting for that river two weeks ago. They will be likely to meet Colonel Maury about Fort Boisé.

Colonel Maury was not able to get possession of any of the guilty authors of the massacre of September, 1860. My instructions to him of

the 12th of July contemplated his doing so if possible. But so far no opportunity has occurred. Those Indians deserve to be well punished for all their offenses, and an efficient campaign against them next summer should be prosecuted. The establishment of a military post in their country would check them more effectually and permanently than any other step. But, until they should get a good whipping, that post would be harassed by the thieves. Gorged with plunder and steeped in blood, the appetite for robbing and marauding has been sharpened and cherished by their success and impunity. The dispatch of General Wright of two years since (above referred to) contemplated an active campaign against them; and no doubt but for the secession movement the proposition would have been carried into effect. A large share of the attacks on the emigrants and other travelers occurred between the South Pass and Fort Hall. The dispatch above mentioned recommended that early notice should be given in the newspapers when a column would leave Utah for the protection of the emigrants, so that they might avail themselves of the escort. As this department now embraces Utah, I recommend that orders be given that a command shall leave Fort Crittenden, Utah Ter., about the 15th of June next, proceed to some eligible point near the South Pass to intercept the emigrants, and, having gathered together sufficient to render it proper to move for their protection, to repair on the emigrant road to Salmon Falls, on Snake River, there to meet a command from this district about the end of August.

I concur in the recommendation in the dispatch of the 10th of October, 1860, that the garrison at Fort Boisé should consist of three companies of infantry and two of cavalry. The latter for the first winter could return for shelter and subsistence to Fort Walla Walla. After the first winter plenty of forage would be grown for the supply of the post by the inhabitants in that neighborhood. I respectfully request that you will please direct Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, in estimating for the funds needed for the quartermaster's department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1864, to include sufficient for the establishment of Fort Boisé. After all the companies of Colonel Steinberger's regiment of Washington Territory volunteers shall have been raised, I shall need, to accomplish the purposes above set forth, three or four additional companies, say one of cavalry and the remainder of infantry. I may ask in the spring that they shall be sent from California, especially as I am satisfied it will be necessary next season to establish a permanent post at or near Camp Lapwai, on the Nez Percé Reservation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Walla Walla, October 14, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM PICKERING,

Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day received a communication from the citizens of Lewiston reporting the imminent prospect of Indian difficulties in their vicinity, and requesting my aid in having troops stationed at or near that place and in the procuration of arms for its defense. I am advised at the same time that a memorial

has been forwarded to Your Excellency on this subject. During the month of August intelligence reached me that gave evidence of disaffection among several of the tribes in this portion of the district, and as a precaution in the event of outbreak requisitions were made by the commanding officer of this post for increased supplies of arms and ammunition. William Kelly, esq., the assistant adjutant-general of Washington Territory militia for this section, was also advised to make requisition upon the proper Territorial authorities for ordnance stores suitable to about 250 stand of arms now in his possession. In pursuance of the communication referred to, and in furtherance of the views of the citizens of Lewiston, I have respectfully to recommend their application for arms. The request for troops will no doubt be referred to the general commanding the district, with whom the disposition of the military force in this district rests. I have officially advised him of the matter of this communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, October 15, 1862.

HON. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: A few days since I received several letters from the supervisor and physician on the Round Valley Indian Reservation, giving me the unwelcome news that the white settlers in said valley had clandestinely after night, during the maturing and harvesting of the grain crops, from time to time thrown open our fences, making as many as seven gaps in one night on the Indian farm, turning in their hogs and cattle until nearly the entire crop has been destroyed, and then they told the Indians they had nothing to eat through the winter and must steal or starve, and if they stole anything belonging to the settlers they should all be killed. This frightened and induced several hundred Indians to leave the reservation and start back to their old homes in the mountains. I immediately telegraphed to the officer in command of troops at Red Bluff to stop them, which he has done, and they are now at Nome Lackee, in charge of troops, whither I go to-morrow to make some arrangement for their support. I have laid the whole matter before Brigadier-General Wright, who has answered me promptly, as you will see by the inclosed letter.*

I hope you will now, without delay, have instructions by telegraph given to the general to remove every settler within the limits of the valley immediately, all of which has been surveyed for and declared an Indian reservation, called Nome Cult. Some of the settlers in this valley have just claims for their farms made in the valley before the whole of it was declared an Indian reservation. But it is a military necessity now to remove them, in view of securing peace, quiet, and safety to Government property, and afterward let them bring their claims up against the United States for settlement and payment after having been compelled to remove. I know of no other way to have the constant annoyance we have with the settlers settled, for I feel sure nearly all who thus annoy us are disloyal to the Government of the United

*See October 13, p. 168.

States, and will continue these troubles while they remain. Should they be immediately removed I can buy their surplus grain, which will keep the Indians until in safety we can raise another crop, in 1863. Hoping to hear from you soon on this subject, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintending Agent Indian Affairs, Northern Dist. of California.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, October 15, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Maj. D. Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with an escort of twenty cavalry, left Tucson on the 10th instant to examine the road between this place and the port of La Libertad, in the Mexican State of Sonora, under orders to that effect from headquarters District of Arizona. I have also to report that Capt. W. G. Morris, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, arrived at Tucson on the 9th instant and started on his return to San Francisco on the 13th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 15, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that for the purpose of preserving the peace and quiet in the Round Valley Reservation, and protecting the public property therein, you will declare martial law to exist over the country embraced in the above-named reservation. For the purpose of enforcing all lawful orders and preventing a repetition of the disgraceful acts recently committed by the whites, you will post a sufficient force at such point or points within the reservation as you may deem best suited for the above purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 15, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I start to-morrow morning for Fort Walla Walla and Camp Lapwai, Wash. Ter., on the Nez Percé Reservation. Agreeably to the wishes of the general commanding, verbally expressed to me in San Francisco, I had arranged (as my special orders set forth) for the return of all the parties in the field to Fort Walla Walla by the 1st of November, including the command at Camp Lapwai, Captain Matthews' company of Oregon cavalry. Congress has appropriated $40,000 to pay the expense of instituting negotiations with the Nez Percés for a part or the whole of their reservation. C. H. Hale, esq., superintendent of

Indian affairs for Washington Territory, writes me on the 3d and 10th instant that he contemplates going to Lapwai Agency in a few days. W. H. Rector, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, accompanies him. They are appointed commissioners to discharge this duty.

They are now to hold, I learn, a preparatory talk with the chiefs; but the final council for a treaty will not be convened until next spring or summer. On reaching Fort Walla Walla, I will have to arrange for a command to stay at or near Camp Lapwai until the commissioners leave. As cavalry ought not to be on the march after the 11th of November, I shall probably order Captain Matthews' company at once to Fort Dalles, as contemplated in my letter to you of the 4th instant, and I shall probably order an infantry company to Camp Lapwai to remain there temporarily. Unless the winter is one of extraordinary severity, an infantry company can well remain encamped there until the 30th of November. Mr. Hale in his letter expresses the apprehension that there will be a "serious outbreak of the Indians before winter."

There is too much reason for dissatisfaction among the Nez Percés, but I cannot believe from all the intelligence I can gather from that quarter that they will rise. Evil-disposed and abandoned white men may, as is rumored, have endeavored to incite them to revolt. Fortunately, the main body of the Nez Percés have more principle, more intelligence, and more loyalty than those men have. Secession sympathizers, fiendish enough to wish to see re-enacted the scenes in Minnesota, may exist there. But there is reason to hope that they would fail of their purpose. I have instructed the commanding officers in that quarter to arrest and hold subject to my orders any white man found guilty of such an atrocity. The Snakes may attack the outer mining camps south of Salmon River, but that must be expected. They are perpetually at war. Eagle of the Light, a Nez Percé chief who married a Snake woman, may have a small band of his people with him. It is rumored he is in affiliation with the Snakes. It may be so. He never assented to the treaty of 1855. On my return I hope to be able to report to you more satisfactorily on these subjects. I expect that no step will more conduce to quiet and satisfy the Nez Percés than the establishment next spring of a permanent military post. They have been habituated to look for protection from the military. Major Rinearson has, agreeably to my instructions, removed recently a good many intruders from their farming and grazing lands and broken up various grogshops, much to their satisfaction. I do not see how I can, unless there is a stern necessity, have a company there all winter, as no quarters have been erected. If I shall venture to promise to the Nez Percés the establishment of a military post next spring, I hope my course will meet the approval of the general commanding.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Walla Walla, October 15, 1862.

R. BAILEY, Esq.,

Secretary, &c., Lewiston, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant on the part of the citizens of Lewiston, and referring to their requirement of troops and arms for the ensuing winter. Impressed with the belief that preparations should be made in that

portion of the district for the defense your letter suggests, [and] by other and frequent reports received at this post, I have some time since represented the necessity to the proper authority. Judge William Kelly, assistant adjutant-general of the Territorial militia, near Walla Walla, has in his charge about 250 stand of muskets, and during the month of August last he was requested by myself to make requisition on the Governor for 100,000 rounds of ammunition for that arm. At the same time, and in view of the contingency your letter now refers, requisition was made by myself for a supply of ordnance and ordnance stores for the garrison. Since the receipt of your letter yesterday, and in furtherance of your request for my assistance [in] the procuration of arms, I have written to the Governor of Washington Territory commending your memorial to his earnest attention and indorsing your views. Referring to the posting of troops at or near Lewiston, which forms a part of your communication, I have officially forwarded a copy thereof to the headquarters of the District of Oregon for the consideration of the commanding general. I am advised of the early visit of Brigadier-General Alvord, in company with the superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, to this post, en route to your city and Lapwai Agency, and reserve a representation of your requests for a personal interview with these officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,

Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Drum, October 17, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: On my arrival at this encampment I found the command, both officers and men, very uncomfortably situated. The encampment is stationed on a low, flat plain about half a mile from New San Pedro. The soil is sandy, but I am told mixes into mud after the rains begin to fall, until the roads are nearly or quite impassable. There is nothing to shelter us from the sea winds, which at times are very severe. Tents are often blown down and the atmosphere filled with sand. There is no such thing as keeping anything free from sand; desks, tables, and papers are constantly covered. The tents are old, and I am told leak very badly; indeed, I think they are totally unfit for service even in a better locality, and here they certainly would furnish a poor protection from the winter storms. If it is the intention of the department to keep troops at the present locality temporary quarters should, in my judgment, be at once constructed. I fear that I will find it difficult to keep this command in proper discipline unless quarters are built or a more comfortable location selected.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

HARVEY LEE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Camp Drum.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, October 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to these headquarters by Brig. Gen. James H.

Carleton, commanding Column from California, dated at Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 20, 1862.* General Carleton forwarded with his dispatches copies of his correspondence with Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, then commanding the Department of New Mexico, and other officers serving in that quarter. I have selected out such as I deemed necessary and proper to forward to the Headquarters of the Army, viz: First. Copy of a communication from Lieut. Col. E. E. Eyre, commanding First Cavalry California Volunteers, dated at Las Cruces, Ariz., August 30, 1862.* Second. Copy of a communication from Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, to the commander of the C. S. troops at San Antonio, Tex., dated headquarters District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex., September 1, 1862.* Third. Copy of a communication from Capt. E. D. Shirland, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to the acting assistant adjutant general of the Column from California, dated at Camp on the Rio Grande, September 2, 1862.*

The communication of Brigadier-General Carleton will fully inform the General-in-Chief of the movements of the Column from California up to the 20th of September. I am happy to say that the troops from this department have successfully accomplished all that I proposed to do when I asked authority to organize the expedition. The hardships endured in crossing the deserts, the subordination and good conduct of the officers and men of General Carleton's command are fully set forth by the general. This expedition I organized and prepared in Southern California during a winter and spring unprecedented for severity. Its advance was delayed, on account of the roads being impracticable for wagons, until late in the season. I then launched forth this column on the dreary desert with perfect confidence in success. I knew the officers and felt assured that, with the indomitable perseverance, energy, and foresight of General Carleton and those under his command, there was no such word as fail. General Carleton speaks in glowing terms of the conduct of several of his officers and asks for their promotion. I most cheerfully unite in that recommendation. Although they have not been engaged in any brilliant action with our enemies, yet the hardships they have endured without a murmur and the zeal they have manifested in the discharge of all their duties will, I hope, be recognized by the Government, and that they may be promoted for meritorious services.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 17, 1862.

Col. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding District of Arizona, Mesilla:

COLONEL: In pursuance of my purpose not to keep any one company for a long while at Fort Bowie, Chiricahua Mountains, you are authorized to relieve Captain Hinds' company by Captain Ford's as soon as it may be, in your judgment, practicable to do so. When thus relieved, Captain Hinds' company will be ordered to take post at Mesilla. The officer and twenty men, named as a scout beyond the Waco Tanks in my letter to you dated the 2d instant, will not need to be kept upon that duty during the time Captain Roberts' expedition is in the field.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See Part I, pp. 100, 126, 114, 111, respectively.

FORT CRITTENDEN, *October 17, 1862—9.13 p. m.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

Have just arrived. Will cross the Jordan to-morrow.

P. E. CONNOR.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oreg., October 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to inform you that the protection of the Siletz and Alsea Indian Agencies on the coast reservation in this superintendency demands the reoccupation of Fort Umpqua by a military force. Herewith I transmit a copy of a letter recently received at this office from the agent in charge of the Siletz Indian Agency. The special agent at Alsea writes that—

The Siletz Indians have succeeded in making the Coos Indians disaffected. A few of the Coos Indians have already left this agency, and others will go. By all means, use your influence to have the fort at Umpqua immediately occupied by soldiers, or the Siletz Indians will leave and take mine with them. They are going now almost daily, and when they reach their old homes they will fight rather than return to the reservation.

The special agent at Alsea, from whose letter I have quoted the foregoing extract, resides about fifty miles up the coast north of Fort Umpqua, and has the Coos and Umpqua Indians under his charge. The Siletz Agency is about thirty miles to the north and east of the Alsea, and the Indians who leave the Siletz pass by the Alsea as they go down the coast to their old homes. Fort Umpqua is located about six miles south of the southern boundary of the coast reservation, and I am compelled to urge upon the consideration of the commanding general of this military department the necessity of the immediate reoccupation of that post, and I hope it will not be deemed inconsistent with the interests of the service to order a company to Fort Umpqua at an early day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. RECTOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure.]

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREG., *October 1, 1862.*

W. H. RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I would urge upon your immediate consideration the importance of having Fort Umpqua reoccupied by troops. Since the evacuation of that post large numbers of Indians from this agency have availed themselves of the opportunity and fled down the coast to their former homes on Smith's and Rogue Rivers. Had the fort been garrisoned they could not thus have made their escape, for the reason that this fort guards the only road leading from this agency to the country south of the Umpqua River. I am of the opinion that if the fort is not reoccupied most of the coast Indians who reside at this and the Alsea agencies will leave before next spring. The expense of removing to this agency those Indians who will escape and go down the

coast will far exceed the cost of maintaining a company of soldiers at Fort Umpqua. That fort is of much more importance to this agency than Fort Hoskins.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. BIDDLE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 18, 1862.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Last winter General George Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, submitted to the General-in-Chief a proposition to have the Southern Overland Mail Route opened by volunteers from California, and to have certain forts in New Mexico then held by the rebels reoccupied by our troops. General McClellan acceded to this, and I was directed to organize and conduct a military expedition from California across the great desert to the Rio Grande, to give practicable effect to the proposition. This duty has been done. Our troops now occupy Mesilla and Tucson, Ariz. Ter. Besides, I have established a post at Apache Pass, and have now in successful operation a chain of vedettes from Tucson to Los Angeles, in California. One great purpose had in view by this movement was to give your department an opportunity to remove the overland mail from its present route, where, in the Sierra Nevada and eastward from the range of mountains to Salt Lake, for months in the year the mail is obstructed by snows. Tons of mail matter it is said the company was obliged to leave along the road on this account last winter. The Bannock and Shoshone Indians west of Salt Lake, and the Sioux Indians between Salt Lake and Kansas, are more hostile and offer greater risks to the safe transit of the mails by that route than are offered by any Indians on the southern mail route. If the mail should run from Independence, Mo., or Fort Leavenworth, Kans., via Santa Fé, N. Mex., thence down the Rio Grande to Mesilla, and thence over the Southern Overland Mail Route to Los Angeles, Cal., it would have little or no obstructions by Indians; would absorb the present mail to New Mexico; would afford to this Territory a daily mail; would absorb the present mail from Los Angeles to San Francisco, Cal., and afford that portion of California with a daily mail. It would run through a country where in winter there are no obstructions by snows, and over which it ran in other years almost invariably inside of schedule time. On the southern route from Mesilla to Los Angeles the road is good; the stations are nearly all built, and many are yet in tolerable repair; the wells are dug, &c., and I have been informed by the agent of the company in San Francisco, Mr. Louis McLane, that if the southern mail route should again be opened the road could be restocked and the mail set running in sixty days from the time the order to that effect should be given. Time has proved and will always prove that the Northern Overland Mail Route in winter is not a sure, safe, practicable route. No sophistries can stop the snow from blocking the road west of Salt Lake and through the Sierra Nevada, and none can prove that the southern mail route is not now entirely practicable. Should the people on the Pacific Coast be granted a daily overland mail by your Department, your Department will be sure to find that it must be by the southern route.

This being a matter of great moment to them, as well as of official interest to yourself, I have felt constrained to write to you this letter, and have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., October 18, 1862.

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: Judge Hewitt and family arrived at this place yesterday safely and in good health from the States by the overland route of the South Pass, and from him I learn that he had the satisfaction of seeing you as he came through Vancouver, when he explained to you at full length all that he had previously heard about the truly horrible murders and robberies committed by the Snake (and perhaps by other) Indians, and it is generally believed that villainous white men have been mixed up with those atrocious savages, completing the gangs of white and Indian land pirates, thieves, and murderers. This is a sad and bloody page in the history of our overland emigration to the gold diggings of Oregon and of this Territory. This black picture of the past season's emigration points out the positive and determined necessity of such suitable provision being made for the protection of the next year's emigration as shall completely put it out of the power of any black-hearted redskin or whiteskin devils in human shape from injuring or jeopardizing either the life or limb or property of any one man, woman, or child who may desire to travel across any part of the soil of the United States between the Missouri and the Columbia Rivers. For the numerous robberies and murders that have been committed upon overland travelers during every season for many years past, and with continuous impunity, for I have never heard of any of the vile criminals being justly punished, so that the escape from worse punishment of all the vast numbers of those cruel murderers and robbers seems to have operated as a license and as an encouragement for murderers and thieves to select the overland travel road as their field of operations, their harvest field of plunder, of robbery, and of murder. And I now pledge you my troth that I will do everything in my power to assist to do full justice and obtain full indemnity, and inflict just and righteous punishment and satisfaction for the past crimes of those marauding guerrillas, whether red or white, and to insure peaceful security for all travelers over our roads for the future. And I am very confident that you will cheerfully do all in your power to carry into full effect whatever plan may be finally agreed upon and adopted, by which to insure the success of such highly desirable and necessary action. And whatever plan may be decided on, we shall have to rely and depend upon your well-known zeal and energy in the cause of right, truth, and justice to carry such highly benevolent and holy purposes into successful execution.

Judge Hewitt also informs me that quite a large number of hardy, enterprising miners and settlers are going to remain during the coming winter at their mining claims, and they are all scattered widely about in companies and squads at long distances apart from each other, and scatteringly spread over a widely extended mining region of country; and in his opinion those miners and settlers will stand in as much need of military protection to save them from Indian depredations during

the coming winter as the overland emigrants have needed military protection during their journey through this Territory during this past season's travel.

And now, my dear sir, the first question to be rightfully asked and rightfully answered, which is deeply impressed upon my mind as an imperative duty, is this: How can all these vast numbers of miners and settlers be perfectly protected in their lives and property during this coming winter and spring? For the proper solution of this all-important question, involving nothing less than the saving or the losing of a large number of lives of our fellow-beings, who are our fellow-countrymen and citizens, I shall have to seek aid and counsel of your more enlarged experience in protecting our brethren of the white race from the savage murders of the degraded and untutored Indians, who now feel themselves aggrieved by the intrusion of our miners and settlers upon their lands, which by solemn treaty regulations the United States Government and people solemnly bound themselves to protect the Indians in their quiet and peaceable possession both to themselves and to their heirs and descendants forever. I repeat that I must look to you for advice and information about the best and most efficient plan for securely saving the lives of each and every person, of each and every company, of all this large number of our American citizens at this time spread over a large extent of mining country. For such advice and for all advice your generous good-will may prompt you to give me I beg leave to assure you I shall be very thankful to receive, and I close with requesting you to consider that for the present, and for the coming winter, the lives and safety of every person within the limits of this Territory are placed by the law of our land as completely under your kind care and mine as are the lives of the inhabitants of Washington City now placed under the kind care of President Lincoln and the commander of the U. S. Army of Virginia, Maj. Gen. George McClellan, for to nobody else but to you and myself to whom the power of protecting the inhabitants of this Territory has been intrusted. President Lincoln on one part and General Wright on the other have confidingly given to us this sacred trust and power.

Very respectfully and very truly, yours, &c.,

WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, Oreg., October 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the inclosed memorial adopted by the Legislative Assembly of this State at its late session.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. MAY,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

To the General Commanding the Department of the Pacific:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, respectfully represent that the protection of the Coast Indian Reservation in this State requires that Fort Umpqua should be occupied by U. S. troops.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby requested to forward a copy of the above memorial to the general or other officer commanding the Department of the Pacific.

Adopted by the House October 17, 1862.

JOEL PALMER,
Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the Senate October 17, 1862.

WILSON BOWLBY,
President of the Senate.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, October 19, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I desire to submit through you to the department commander, and if necessary to the Secretary of War, that Fort Bragg, in my district, has long enough borne the name of a traitor, and to respectfully suggest that its name be changed to Fort McRae, in honor of the hero of Fort Craig.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. LIPPITT,
Col. Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, October 19, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: In connection with my official report of the 13th instant I deem it my duty to lay before the department commander the following facts, learned by me in my recent visits to the Round Valley and Mendocino Reservations: For upward of a year that Mr. Short has been the supervisor of the Round Valley Reservation no funds whatever have been received from the superintendent, Mr. Hanson, for the payment of his salary, or that of the physician employed, or of any other of the employés, nor for the necessary expenses of the reservation. Mr. Robinson, one of the employés, told me that Mr. Short had already been obliged to use from $4,000 to $5,000 of his own private funds for these expenses. The grain crops of this year have been destroyed, and there are but few cattle left for the consumption of the 1,500 Indians stated to be remaining on the reservation. There are no means to purchase any supplies, and there is great danger of the Indians starving to death during the coming winter. To remedy the evil—the credit of the Indian Bureau being entirely exhausted—I suggested to Mr. Short to get some of the settlers to furnish the complement of supplies needed, they consenting to look for their payment to a special act of Congress to be passed for the purpose at the coming session, the Hon. Mr. Sargent to be requested to visit the reservation immediately in company with Mr. Hanson, in order that he might verify personally the necessity of the purchase and the justice of the claims, and satisfy the settlers that such an act would be passed. Mr. Short accordingly wrote to Mr. Hanson to have this done. In reply to the repeated application for funds, Mr. Hanson has always answered that

no remittance had yet been made to him from Washington. It was suggested to me that all the settlers would be willing to sell out to the Government, leaving the whole valley, containing some sixty square miles, for an Indian reservation. One great objection to this scheme is that the valley has no river or running stream, which is everywhere almost an absolute necessity to the Indians for fishing and for bathing. But the principal objection is one that applies also to every reservation in the district, and I consider it a fatal one, that all the turbulent Indians, those whom it is one of the chief objects of the reservation system to withdraw from contact with the whites, never stay on these reservations unless compelled to by force, and that to prevent their escaping from Round Valley it would require an army of 100,000 men. On the Mendocino Reservation there are said to have been formerly several thousand Indians. Some months since the post commander at Fort Bragg reported to me that there were then about 1,000, but on my visit there I was informed that there are now only about 280 left. They go when they please; it is seldom ever known when they leave. The reservation contains forty square miles, and to prevent the Indians from escaping from it, or from any other of the reservations, it would require a chain of sentinels to be kept posted entirely around it. Mr. Whipple, the supervisor of the northern station, told me that Mr. Hanson admitted he had received $14,000 from Washington for the payment of the employés and other expenses of the Round Valley and Mendocino Reservations, but stated that he had been obliged to spend all this remittance on the Smith's River Valley Reservation (the purchase of which has not yet been sanctioned by the Government). Of this amount Mr. Whipple obtained from him $1,100, leaving some $6,000 due him and the employés, besides $2,000 to $3,000 owing to traders for supplies furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

ROUND VALLEY, *October 19, 1862.*

Hon. G. M. HANSON:

DEAR SIR: I again call your attention to the aggrievances which I have given you an account of in a former communication, perpetrated by a portion of our white population. In addition to what I have written you, I will briefly state that our supervisor planted 100 acres of corn, 50 or 60 acres of wheat, which has been entirely destroyed by our neighbors' cattle and hogs, and destroyed a part of other grain which has been raised on this reservation; fences have been let down at night and their stock driven in. Now, sir, what language can I make use of to awaken you so that some action may be taken to prevent these outrages? Winter is near at hand and nothing to feed our Indians. There are many other strong reasons I might add why some immediate action should be taken, but forbear with a single remark, that unless some steps are taken in earnest immediately we shall be obliged to leave the reservation.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

W. P. MELENDY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, October 19, 1862.

Don JOSÉ MARIA URANGA,
Prefect, &c., El Paso, Mexico:

A reply to your communication of the 8th instant, advising me of your authority to comply with the terms of the extradition treaty, celebrated between the Governments of Mexico and of the United States of America, has been delayed until I should receive a copy thereof. I have the honor now to apprise you that I am empowered, as superior military chief commanding in this district, to comply with such demands for the surrender of criminals in accordance with the terms of said treaty as you shall make upon me. The difficulties in the way of compliance with this convention of our respective Governments which you seem to anticipate do not suggest themselves to my mind. If you will be so good as to apprise me of their nature, I shall be much pleased to adopt proper measures to obviate them. In the meantime the responsibility will be assumed on my part of surrendering to your demand persons duly charged in accordance with the terms of said treaty with the larceny of property of less value than $25. One such case, that of Nicholas Flores, is now within my authority. On the 3d instant I had the honor to address you a note in regard to him. As no reply has been received from you the note may have miscarried. He will be delivered upon your requisition.

Trusting to find you disposed to exert your authority in every way toward the suppressing of the disorders which unfortunately prevail upon the frontiers of our territories, I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., October 19, 1862.

I. Company E, First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, commanded by Capt. W. M. Knox, will repair without delay to Camp Lapwai, Wash. Ter., near the Nez Percé Agency, where it will be stationed.

II. Quarters will be erected at some eligible point in that vicinity for the company, and Lieut. W. B. Hughes, acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Walla Walla, will furnish, so far as practicable, the necessary tools, materials, &c., for that purpose. He will also supply the company with Sibley or other tents, and with all the necessary wagons and teams for the wants of that post.

* * * * * * *

V. So far as practicable the labor will be performed by the troops, but such citizen employés as are absolutely necessary for the erection of the quarters at Camp Lapwai will be hired by Lieut. W. B. Hughes, acting assistant quartermaster; but in all the expenditures the utmost economy will be practiced. Major Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding post, will vigilantly guard the public interests in all disbursements and in the care of public property.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, October 19, 1862.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Emigrant Road Expedition:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general of the district, now at this post, to inform you that it is his wish that you reach this post with your command as soon as possible consistent with the safety and good condition of your troops, and without any reference to his instructions to remain in the field until the 1st of November. Have the muster and pay rolls of your field and staff and companies of your command made out ready for muster and inspection on the 31st of this month. It is desired that the muster should take place here, and the sooner you arrive here the better, unless some pressing necessity connected with the object of your expedition compels delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Colonel Connor, commanding expedition for the protection of Overland Mail Route, telegraphs me from Fort Crittenden October 17: "Have just arrived; will cross the Jordan to-morrow."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SALT LAKE, *October 20, 1862—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. R. C. DRUM:

Just arrived. Encamped on site of new post. Command in good health and discipline.

P. E. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., October 20, 1862.

I. Col. Justus Steinberger, First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, is placed in command of all the troops on the Nez Percé Indian Reservation and at Fort Walla Walla, and on the departure of the general commanding the district he will give such orders for the movement of the troops to and fro as may be necessary for the public service.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., October 20, 1862.*

I. Col. J. Steinberger, First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, will on the arrival of the superintendents of Indian affairs accompany them to Fort Lapwai and remain there during their visit. He will not return to Fort Walla Walla until the approach of winter and the state of affairs shall render his presence unnecessary.

II. Company F, First Oregon Cavalry, and Company E, First Washington Territory Volunteers, will constitute the garrison of Fort Lapwai, and quarters and stables will be built for both under the orders of Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry.

III. On the arrival of Colonel Maury's command Company A, First Washington Territory Infantry Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Lapwai, Wash. Ter.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., October 20, 1862.

J. W. DAVENPORT,
Indian Agent, Umatilla Reservation:

SIR: Your communication of the 19th instant was received this morning by the general commanding. The general commanding directs me to inform you, in reply, that instructions have been heretofore given to the commanding officer of the post, Col. J. Steinberger, for the protection of the whites from the trespasses of the Indians, upon your application and after notice. Colonel Steinberger says that in six hours a mounted force from this post can reach your agency. Instructions have been issued to commanding officers to render the Indian Department all necessary aid to enforce the laws and preserve the peace.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *October 21, 1862.*

Colonel WEST,
Commanding District of Arizona, Mesilla:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I inclose herewith for your perusal a note from Mr. Beard. I should judge from this that he has plenty of cattle on the road, and so, if his agent can get along until a herd arrives from Tucson, by your arrangement in loaning him some of the Government cattle you will have no embarrassment. If you can figure it out so that justice can be done to all concerned without sending Coleman to Tucson I beg you to do so; otherwise send him. I had White's Mill repaired, and let him have a bolt, belt, and pledged my credit for some lumber for the making of a bolting chest, and agreed to loan some mules to help drive the mill until Lennan and himself could get a start, and to take pay for all this in the service of the mill in grinding for the Government. This I believe to be substantially my understanding of all

the bargain made with Lennan. Under no circumstances is the garrison at Fort Bowie to be withdrawn. You can, by your own order, if you so desire it, attach that post to the District of Western Arizona; and please to give such orders in relation to the clamors of the released gamblers as will be just to them and to the Government; and, if they still continue to give trouble after that, you will give orders "needful to the service." That part of Arizona is under martial law. Continue to get up supplies of subsistence stores from Fort Yuma. Obtain information of Somers' train, which went for clothing. Ascertain where the clothing is and when you may be expected by me to receive it. Try and get an account of the stores on hand at Fort Yuma. See if Colonel Bowie will not send another company at once to Tucson to help Coult out, in view of the influx of people to Fresnal. Write to Colonel Drum, assistant adjutant-general, on this latter point. I think Colonel Bowie's whole regiment will be ordered on to the Rio Grande.

In haste, very truly, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., October 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Comdg. Pacific Military Department, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding all your careful vigilance in providing military protection for the overland emigrants, and notwithstanding the prompt manner in which Col. Justus Steinberger carried your orders into execution for that purpose, together with General Alvord's hearty concurrence and support of all your plans and directions given to dispose of the troops under your command in this Territory in the most advisable manner, so as to render the most efficient protection to the whole population of emigrants coming on the overland road from the States to this Pacific region, yet with all this care and pains thus taken by yourself, by General Benj. Alvord, and by Colonel Steinberger, with which I have felt so well pleased and for which yourself, Alvord, and Steinberger have so well merited and deserved not only my sincere thanks, but the thanks, the confidence, and the good will of the whole community, and yet, sir, after all has thus been done that could be done to afford protection to the lives and property of our overland emigrants, Judge Hewitt informs me that from the most reliable statements he has received he has reasons for believing that a larger number of emigrants have been robbed and murdered along the Snake River road during this season than in any previous year. This terrible human butchery of our own white American population of men, women, and children is too horrible a picture to think of, to look at, to reflect upon, or to record in the history of the manner in which settlers have had to come to this country, in constant jeopardy of losing their lives and property, and numbers have been thus sacrificed in their efforts to get here. We cannot bear to hear this tale of accursed cruelty told without every feeling of sympathy being aroused, of sorrow and pity for the sufferers and all their family relations, their friends and acquaintances; nor can we think of those flagrant outrages without every sense of justice and every feeling of our hearts and souls being roused to the highest pitch of resolute indignation against these foul and atrocious murderers and robbers. My dear sir, it is enough to make us all instantly raise our hands and our voices and swear by all that is

sacred in heaven and on earth that the avenging hand of public justice shall be swiftly, yes, immediately stretched out to deal energetic and proper punishment upon all those fiends in human form who have been guilty of these recent as well as all former murders and robberies on these emigrant roads for all time past since these roads have been traveled by the Pacific Coast emigration.

General Wright, in the name and on the behalf of the population of this Territory, I want instant and immediate retributive justice done in these cases of brutal murders and robberies that have been so lately inflicted upon our own innocent, peaceable, and unoffending fellow-citizens while they were quietly traveling from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific States and Territories. And expressly for this purpose, I now most earnestly, respectfully, and urgently beg and request that you will immediately decide upon the most practicable plan of dealing out the proper measure of punishment upon each and every one of these monsters in atrocity who have been guilty of all these foul crimes against the just laws of God and man; against the lives and property of our fellow-citizens. And I pray you do not delay nor weaken the blow of inflicting punishment by procrastinating the time of action for ten, nor five, nor four, three, two, nor one year after the perpetration of these crimes against humanity, but strike quickly, and I pray you strike now, while the hands of these villainous murderers are yet reeking and red with the blood of their innocent and unoffending victims; for if your effort be left until next spring before you begin the work of preparation to then send troops in warm sun-shining weather to catch these vicious murderers, long before our troops can reach that bloody ground the white and red skinned demons who have murderously assassinated our own peaceable fellow-citizens will by that time have safely gotten out of the reach of all who may then be sent, entirely too late to catch the guilty men; it will then be, as it has always been, a mere farce. To effectively punish the guilty and strike terror into the hearts of all others, as a lasting warning, and to give positive and enduring proof that their crimes shall not go long unpunished, it is absolutely necessary that troops should be sent at least as far on the road up Snake River as Fort Boisé, or perhaps still farther, and with plenty of provisions with them, there to winter, if they could get no farther (with safety) toward Salmon Falls, where it is thought the Snake River Indians and their white associates reside during winter. And the protection of our scattered mining population will need two or three new military stations being immediately established as far southward and eastward as Fort Boisé. Therefore, with these views of the necessity of immediate action being taken by the troops under your command, in order to inflict a lastingly righteous punishment upon the murdering and plundering Snake River Indians and their associates in crime, and for the further purpose of affording suitable and necessary protection to our newly settled farming and mining population now going to winter on both sides of the Snake River Valley, I respectfully request you will authorize and direct General B. Alvord to establish a military post at Fort Boisé, and another half way between that place and Lewiston, with plenty of provisions to sustain the troops through the winter and spring months, and for all our forces to be directed to reach the Salmon Falls and Fort Hall at the earliest day practicable to punish the murderers and robbers of our citizens.

With great respect, &c., your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am advised by Colonel Connor of his arrival with his command at Salt Lake City on the 20th instant, and occupation of the site for a new post. The colonel reports his command in good health and discipline. I also inclose* a copy of a communication received from Maj. D. Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, dated at Tucson, Ariz. Ter., October 4, with two inclosures, all relating to the occupation of Arizona by the rebel troops previous to the arrival of the Column from California.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., October 23, 1862.

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: I have received a memorial signed by 151 citizens of Lewiston expressing their conviction of the positive necessity of the company of soldiers now stationed at Lapwai being allowed to remain there all winter for the purpose of preserving the public peace by the influence of their presence; and in case of any disturbance or Indian insurrection, then by the advantage of the troops being on the spot they could more readily suppress and put down any such outbreak at its first onset much better and more certainly than if the same number of soldiers had to be sent for if stationed at Walla Walla for the winter. I have written to General Wright, and have requested him to consider the propriety of complying with this reasonable request of the citizens of Lewiston. I have also informed the postmaster at Lewiston, A. L. Downer, esq., that I have received the said memorial of 151 of his neighboring citizens and have forwarded their request to General Wright, at San Francisco. To Mr. I. L. Downer I have stated that from my personal knowledge of General Wright, of General Alvord, and of Colonel Steinberger, I have every reason to believe that each and every one of said military officers will cheerfully carry out in all good faith everything best calculated to preserve the public peace and protect the lives and property of our whole population. With my sincere wishes for your deliberate considerations on the subject of my communication forwarded to you a few days since on the horrible murders and robberies committed upon overland emigrants along the Snake River road, and upon the quickest and surest method of dealing out immediate punishment upon the offenders,

I remain, dear sir, yours, very truly, &c.,

WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

P. S.—I am exceedingly anxious to see you and learn from your own lips all your views and opinions of and concerning punishing the murderers and robbers on Snake River Valley, and upon the best plan of preventing any more murders and robberies. I think I shall leave

*See pp. 151, 152.

here on Tuesday morning next along with Mr. Hale, superintendent of Indian affairs, and I will try and get to Walla Walla if I find you are still in the far-off eastern part of our Territory, for I feel very deeply and very severely the imperative necessity of having everything done that can be done to have full satisfaction and compensation for all their past offenses and crimes and full indemnity and perfect security for the future.

W. P.

Talk of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord to the chiefs of the Nez Percé Indians, assembled at the Lapwai Agency, Wash. Ter., on the 24th of October, 1862.

I left Fort Vancouver to visit you before I had heard of the murders in your country. The report of them met me at the Des Chutes on my way up the Columbia. I have come to see you in order to assure you that the Government desires to do all in its power to protect you. Hereafter, as heretofore, every officer under me will be directed to spare no exertion to afford all possible protection to you. Oftentimes this duty must necessarily be performed imperfectly, and you will, as heretofore, often find our intentions and wishes more satisfactory than our performances. You are entitled to this protection by the treaty. You are also doubly entitled to this care and friendship from your long and unwavering fidelity to our people and to our flag. You received with kindness Lewis and Clark sixty years ago, when they crossed the Rocky Mountains and wintered on the Clearwater. You were kind to Colonel Bonneville in 1835, and to Frémont in 1843. In 1847 you indignantly rejected the proposition of the Cayuse, after the murder of Doctor Whitman, to join in a war. In the spring of 1853 I was in command at The Dalles, and I learned that you again scornfully rejected the messages of the Cayuse asking you to join in a grand combination for a war against the whites. That war did not finally break out until two years later, when you refused to join them and aided Governor Stevens in safely reaching Walla Walla from the Blackfeet country. In 1858, under General Wright, in the Palouse and Cœur d'Alene country, some of you fought on our side, and we promised accordingly to fight for you against your enemies. You will never have a worse enemy than the whisky sellers and the bad whites who intrude upon you and commit outrages upon you and on your families.

Major Rinearson has been making war upon them as Captain Smith did a year or two ago. Like Captain Smith, he is a warm friend to the Nez Percés. Major Rinearson shall continue to discharge this duty. He will remain here permanently, and will build a military post, and will no doubt continue hereafter, as heretofore, faithfully to discharge the task confided to him. It will be his duty to make all good Indians his friends by doing all he can to protect you when requested by the Indian agent to prevent the whites from settling upon your farming and grazing lands, to aid in the arrest of whites who commit crimes against the Indians, and to punish those who sell or give whisky to your people. When I first met Lawyer with Mr. Craig in 1853 at The Dalles you were then fortunately remote from the emigrant road, and I had hoped that thus you would have an opportunity of developing and cultivating those elements of Christianity and civilization which had by the aid of missionaries been planted among you. As one worshiping the same God and Savior, I must admit that I took a deep interest in the experiment.

When encamped near The Dalles in May, 1853, your men were seen to kneel on the ground and say their prayers and worship in truth and

sincerity the great God of Heaven. You won in that way my respect and regard. Could I have had my will, I would have raised a wall as high as the heavens around you to keep out intruders. It is very sad to find that the discovery of gold and the consequent rush of miners to this country should have brought such a mass of the very worst white men in contact with you, and thus impeded your improvement. Better if all the gold found there were sunk in the ocean than that such injustice should be done you. In this unfortunate and unlooked-for state of affairs the best the Government can do for you is to provide, as it has, for the making of a new treaty, so as to compensate you so far as possible for the unauthorized occupation of the gold mines by our people. It is true that no amount of money can compensate you for your injured feelings. But the making of this treaty is not given to me. It is in other hands.

It will be my duty after a new treaty is made to aid the Indian agent in enforcing it. Some vexatious delays have occurred in executing the old treaty. A portion of the annuities were at Wallula as I passed there. The new superintendent, Mr. Hale, is an honorable gentleman, who I am sure wishes to do you justice. He had to send his bonds to Washington before he could get money for you. But that delay will soon be at an end. When the Pacific railroad is built, which the present Congress has provided for commencing, we can communicate so quickly with Washington that such delays will be at an end. Some of you and some of your sons will yet visit the Great Father at Washington on that railroad. Believe not the deceitful words of the cunning and slanderous men who say that this great Government has lost its power. The very reverse is true. Never was the Government so mighty and terrible in its power. Never did it have so many rifles or so many soldiers. It has a million of brave and gallant warriors in the field. In the very midst of such a war it makes a beginning, as I have already said, of a Pacific railroad. Owing to the delays interposed by the Southern States, that measure was never before started. The Northern people have all the country from here to Texas, including California, Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Kansas—nearly all to the Mississippi River. You are under a great, a proud, a rich, and a generous Government, and never did we have more noble, patient, and faithful allies than the Nez Percés. It takes fire to temper steel. Temptation is the test and trial of virtue. If a Nez Percé's lodge will stand rain and storm and hail and hurricane, it is then well pitched; it is then firmly secured to the earth. The sun may shine, but fair weather and sunshine are no test for it. It required all this severe and harassing treatment by the gold diggers to show how true and honest and straightforward a Nez Percé can be. Such fidelity shall always have my praise. We wish in return for it not only to be fair, not only to be just, but to be also as kind and as generous as possible toward you.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

(Copy for Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: A few days since I had an interview with His Excellency J. W. Nye, Governor of Nevada Territory. It is well known that many

persons in the Territory of Nevada sympathize strongly with the rebellion, and the character of many of the emigrants recently arrived in that country has only added to the disloyal element previously there. The Governor, anxious for the welfare of the Territory, came to consult with me as to the best means to be adopted to crush any attempt of the disaffected to raise the standard of rebellion. The Governor had already organized and armed four companies of loyal men at different points in the Territory, and he proposed to organize two more of infantry and one of cavalry, composed of good men and true, who would be always ready to meet any emergency which might arise. To enable the Governor to carry out his patriotic views I have placed at his disposal 100 stand of small-arms and equipments, also such arms and equipments for a company of cavalry as could be spared from our limited supply. For the same purposes I some time since placed at the disposal of His Excellency Governor Stanford, of the State of California, 500 stand of small-arms, to enable him to organize and arm companies of good Union men at certain points in the State. The Governors are particularly careful that none but men of undoubted loyalty shall enter the companies, and the very fact of having such organizations of men well armed and ready to act will go far to prevent any demonstrations of disloyalty. I have placed these arms at the disposal of the Governors without any special authority from the General-in-Chief or the War Department, not doubting that my acts would be approved, having for their object the maintenance of the peace and quiet of the country.

I beg here to renew my former request that 20,000 stand of small-arms and equipments may be sent to this coast at an early day; they may be needed, and remote as we are from the source of our supplies, prudential considerations demand that in an emergency we should be able to call out and arm 30,000 men at once. I would also respectfully recommend that another regiment of infantry be raised in this State, and that the First Cavalry Regiment of California Volunteers be increased to twelve companies. It will be recollected that this regiment, now consisting of only five companies, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, was originally organized for special service with the command designated to protect the Overland Mail Route; subsequently its destination was changed to Southern California; it is now in Arizona and New Mexico, having formed a part of the Column from California under Brigadier-General Carleton. Owing to the vast extent of this department, and the detaching of large forces to New Mexico and Utah, the increase herein recommended is deemed absolutely necessary. I am compelled in the present state of our affairs to post troops at a great number of points, and it is highly important that they should be sufficiently strong to command respect for the Government of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith communications from Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon, dated,

respectively, on the 14th and 15th instant.* In the general's letter of the 14th of October he has frequently referred to the policy which I recommended to the War Department when I was in command of the Department of Oregon in 1860, and which, but for the breaking out of the rebellion, would doubtless have been carried out with beneficial effects. I most cordially approve of all the recommendations of General Alvord, especially as to the establishment of a post at or near old Fort Boisé, and the arrangement of a system of escorts for the protection of the large and annually increasing number of emigrants arriving from the east.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 25, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. L. H. ALLEN,
San Francisco:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received and submitted to the Secretary of War. At the present time no additional arms or artillery can be sent to California, but measures will be taken as early as possible to arrest any apprehended danger to the harbor of San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., October 25, 1862.*

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2. Capt. Daniel O'Regan's company, Washington Territory volunteers, will proceed to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., on the steamer leaving this port on Monday next.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH, *Camp No. 49, near Salt Lake City, October 26, 1862.*

Pursuant to orders from department headquarters a military post is hereby established at this camp, to be called Camp Douglas. The following is declared to constitute the military reserve pertaining to this post. Commencing at a post due north one mile distant from the garrison flag-staff, and running thence west one mile, thence south two miles, thence east two miles, thence north two miles, and thence west one mile, to the place of beginning, containing 2,560 acres more or less.

By order of:

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

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* See pp. 172, 176.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, October 26, 1862—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Camp Lapwai, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 25th instant, 9 p. m. In compliance with your directions I will await the arrival of Mr. Hale and accompany him to Fort Lapwai, unless otherwise directed by you. Company A, First Washington Territory Infantry, will be moved immediately after the arrival of Colonel Maury's command as indicated in District Special Orders, No. 77. It was my intention to dispatch also a detachment, say thirty men, of Company E, First Oregon Cavalry, to Lapwai, as suggested by you in conversation on your recent visit here. I will be glad to know your wishes in this respect and if recent events since your arrival at Camp Lapwai will make any change advisable. Forage has been distributed on the road to Lewiston, and a rapid march can be made hence and returning. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury is expected on the 28th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have served on the Pacific Coast for ten years, the last year in command of this department. My duties have called me to nearly every section of this great country; from the sunny plains of the south to the farthest bounds of our possessions in the north. I have been called, either to battle with our savage foes, or to aid in the preservation of this beautiful land from the horrors of civil war. During this long period I have had ample opportunity of judging of the character of the people and the value to the Union of these remote possessions of the United States. Previous to the war with Mexico but little comparatively was known of this country; a few of our most adventurous people had found their way across the continent and taken up their abode either in Oregon or California; but when peace was restored, and we acquired California, and coeval with that event the discovery of gold mines, extensive and almost fabulous in richness, caused a large influx of population. It was not alone from the States of our Union that the people came; every quarter of the globe, as well as the isles of the ocean, contributed to swell the number. It will thus be seen that this country was overrun and occupied by people bringing with them and retaining all their home prejudices, and ill calculated to establish a colony of loyal citizens eager to promote the prosperity of the country. Time and contact have done much to harmonize and smooth down the discordant elements of this incongruous population, yet the outbreak of a formidable rebellion in our land had a tendency to revive those sectional sympathies and attachments, which have prompted men to glory in the fact not that they are Americans but that they are from such or such a State, to which their paramount allegiance is due.

Happily the number of men who thus ignore the authority of the Federal Government and declare their fealty to the State from which they came is small compared with that of the men who are Americans,

and who love the Union and are willing to risk their all for its preservation. Such was the character and such the division of sentiments on this coast when I assumed command of the department. I saw at once that to overcome all these threatening difficulties it was necessary to be watchful, vigilant, and firm; not create unnecessary alarm in the public mind by hasty and ill-advised acts, but to pursue the even tenor of my way, regardless of personal consequences, and feeling assured that such a course could not fail to secure the respect of political parties of every complexion, and ultimately redound to the honor of our Government and country. If what little I have done has contributed in the smallest degree in preserving intact our glorious Union and maintaining unsullied our flag, I shall feel more than repaid. It affords me high satisfaction to inform the General-in-Chief that during all the period of my command in this department I have received the most cordial approval and assistance from the Governors and State officers, as well as from the most prominent citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., October 27, 1862.*

1. As soon as the organization of Captain Whannell's company is completed Lieut. Col. T. C. English, Washington Territory volunteers, will proceed to Fort Steilacoom, Wash. Ter., and relieve Maj. G. W. Patten, Ninth Infantry, in command of that post. When relieved, Major Patten will repair to the Presidio of San Francisco and report for duty to the commanding officer thereof.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT, *Fort Humboldt, October 28, 1862.*

I. Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Round Valley. For this purpose it will march for Fort Humboldt as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order, to be in readiness to embark for Mendocino or Fort Bragg. The company will take with them six days' rations.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Second Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have already written to you asking for authority to raise another regiment of infantry in this State, and also to raise seven additional companies of cavalry to complete the organization of the First

California Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, now in New Mexico, and composed of only five companies. Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, of the First Cavalry, is now here, having been sent from New Mexico with dispatches by General Carleton, and if the authority is granted for the additional cavalry companies I will thank you to inform me by telegraph in order that no time may be lost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *October 31, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

All the companies of Washington Territory volunteers required have been organized, and I find one extra company at Alcatraz Island. Can I retain this company in a new regiment for California, or transfer it to the Oregon cavalry?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., October 31, 1862.*

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3. Company I (Atchison's), Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will be held in readiness to proceed by water to Fort Umpqua.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } CAMP BABBITT, *Near Visalia, Tulare County, Cal., October 31, 1862.*

I. This camp is hereby named and shall hereafter be known and called Camp Babbitt, in honor of Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. Army, Department of the Pacific.

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By order:

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. H. CARLETON, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé:

SIR: Your communication of the 30th of September has been received and submitted to the General-in-Chief.* The General Orders (No. 29)

*See Carleton to Thomas, Vol. XV, p. 576.

to which you refer does not apply to your command. You having succeeded Brigadier-General Canby in the command of the Department of New Mexico, your troops have become a part of the force stationed in that department, and are considered as detached from the Department of the Pacific.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 31, 1862.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg., Round Valley, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that until further orders you will report direct to these headquarters on all matters relating to Indian affairs in the circuit of your command. All requisitions will be forwarded direct, except those on depot at Fort Humboldt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, November 1, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: Have just returned from a tour to Nome Lackee and Round Valley Indian Reservations, and on inquiry found the statements communicated to you in my letter of the 15th of October to be correct.

The crops of this year have been nearly all destroyed by the hogs and cattle of the settlers in Round Valley, and the Indians that had left the valley by the persuasions and threats of the settlers, and whom I had stopped at Nome Lackee Reservation, I have temporarily provided for on the Sac River, where they can fish and collect some acorns, which, with an occasional supply of coarse flour and beef, which I have procured, will suffice until I can in safety return them to the reservation in Round Valley, which cannot be done until the settlers are removed, that we may in security plant and grow our future crops. The Indians thus stopped on the Sac River number about 400. They were ordered and advised by the settlers to return to their old homes in the mountains, and I had been notified if they did thus return the miners would immediately exterminate them; hence, without any money to purchase, I was compelled to engage a temporary supply, contrary to instructions in which I was ordered not to incur any debts, &c. This I was compelled to do or disgrace the service by allowing them to go off and all be massacred by white people. I would be pleased to know whether in such emergency I am allowed any discretionary power, or whether to follow the strict letter of instructions.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintending Agent, &c., Northern District of California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 1, 1862.

Maj. JAMES F. CURTIS,
Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Lincoln:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires me to express his admiration of your prompt action in arresting the deserters from your command and your manner of dealing with the disloyal element in Southern Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 2, 1862.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

The desire expressed by the general commanding to send an expedition against the Indians in the vicinity of the Pinos Altos Mines can be attained, and I think with successful results, if troops can be spared from the northern portion of the department. Jack Swilling is at the mines and is available for service. I have in Government employ here a Mexican boy stolen from Sonora, who was seven years a captive of Mangus Colorado's band. With such guides and a good force a severe castigation could most likely be inflicted upon the Indians. The Pinos Altos Mines are growing in importance daily. Were they relieved from the danger of Indian outrages they would rapidly develop.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 2, 1862.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I am directed by Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico, to request that the general commanding the Department of the Pacific will be so good as to order a company of infantry forward from Fort Yuma to Tucson. It is contemplated to require some of the troops now at the latter post to advance to the Rio Grande, and the additional company now asked for is needed to take their place. I am also directed by the same authority to request that the commanding officer at Fort Yuma be ordered to furnish me at stated periods with an account of the stores on hand at that post. Also that the commander of the District of Southern California be instructed to make such arrangements of vedettes as will insure regular communications between San Pedro, Cal., and Tucson.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding, San Francisco, Cal.:

The extra company Washington Territory volunteers will be retained. Assign it at your discretion.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, November 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army:

SIR: Since I had the honor of addressing you in regard to the trouble on the Indian reservation at Round Valley, I have received other information which I beg leave to lay before you*; also, I have just returned from a visit in person and find the facts are not exaggerated. I inquired into the cause of the late massacre of twenty-one Indians at one of the Indian farms, viz: In July last, some twenty-eight whites came armed after night, surrounded the Indian camp, and killed 12 men, 7 women, and 3 children, wounding several others. The reason alleged was that they killed them because they expected the Indians would leave the reservation and steal their cattle, hogs, or horses. Since then they cut the throat of one, stabbed and hanged two others. They have now destroyed our crops and driven or frightened away some 400 Indians. Nearly all this mischief is done after night, and I fear the presence of troops, even, will not remove the principal trouble. I represented to the Department at Washington that the settlers were entering upon our lands in the valley and giving us much trouble, as they called it "swamp" land which they had purchased from the State, and requested advice in the premises. They answered, directing me to consult the U. S. district attorney, but carefully to protect the rights of the Indians, and Government would sustain me. I advised with the U. S. attorney, and he said "take troops and put them out." While in the valley I talked with the most interested, and they all admitted that the two races could not remain in peace so near each other, and they would all be willing to leave if they had any assurance that they would be paid for their improvements on the reservation lands. I then told them I must apply to you for troops to expel them from the valley, and asked if they intended to resist. They answered they would not. I promised them if they left peaceably I would purchase their surplus produce, and some of their stock, and furthermore I would go immediately to Washington and urge payment for their improvements. They appear to be satisfied with this. The fact is, the whole valley was surveyed for a reservation years ago, and as such reserved from sale, and notice to that effect frequently posted by my predecessors, as well as myself, forbidding further improvements and settlements, which has all been disregarded. I cannot hazard another crop in the valley while the settlers remain there. They keep immense herds of cattle, hogs, and horses, devouring our grass, as well as our grain. So the crisis is upon us, and I do hope you will come to our relief before the

*For inclosure (here omitted) see Robinson to Hanson, August 28, p. 92, and Melendy to Hanson, October 19, p. 185.

winter sets in, and they cannot be removed. Indeed, I believe most of them would be glad to be coerced, thinking they would then get paid for their improvements.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,

Superintending Agent Indian Affairs, Northern Dist. of California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 155. } *Fort Humboldt, November 3, 1862.*

I. Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, is hereby ordered to proceed immediately to Fort Humboldt en route for Round Valley.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,

First Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Infty. Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bragg, Cal., November 3, 1862.

First Lieut. and Adjt. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt:

SIR: Agreeably to post order dated Fort Bragg, Cal., October 27, 1862, copy herewith inclosed, I have the honor to report that I proceeded in the direction of Eel River a distance of sixty miles. While in the vicinity of that river made a thorough search, but found no fresh Indian signs except that of one or two, whose camp-fires showed they were simply on a fishing excursion; neither could I hear of any depredation being committed against ranch owners.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. HULL,

Captain, Second California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, November 3, 1862.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Comdg. Detachment 2d Infty. California Vols., in Round Valley:

CAPTAIN: On arriving in Round Valley you will send for the supervisor of the Indian reservation, with whom you will confer in regard to the best location for a military post, which should be as far removed from the Indian rancherias as will be consistent with your affording them protection in case of need. You will lose no time in erecting the necessary buildings for the preservation of your stores and other public property, and for the shelter of officers and men, using for this purpose the labor of the men exclusively. There are a number of dilapidated huts around the headquarters of the reservation which will furnish at least a part, if not all, of the materials needed. You will cause your acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence to forward without delay to department headquarters an estimate of the articles required for the completion of the buildings, as also his requisition for at least six months' subsistence. You will forward at

the same time your own requisition for ammunition, both for the howitzer and small-arms. You will erect the buildings in such a manner as to afford shelter to the whole command in case of attack; as, for instance, by connecting them together by a stockade work, which should be loop-holed as well as the buildings. On arriving you will cause the copies of the proclamation you take with you to be distributed throughout the valley. You will receive herewith a list of the returns and reports required to be made by post commanders to these headquarters. If from any unforeseen accident you should be in want of supplies, whether of subsistence or of ammunition, you will send for them to Fort Bragg. If this is impossible you will obtain the same by purchase, immediately reporting the circumstances to department headquarters. For re-enforcements, if any should be needed, you will call on the commanding officer at Fort Bragg. You will be ready at all times when called upon by the superintendent of Indian affairs or his agents to furnish the requisite protection to all Government property in the valley and to remove all trespassers upon the reservation. You will also at all times afford protection to the Government agents and employés, as also to the Indians of the reservation, against molestation from any quarter whatever, and you will arrest and confine all persons who shall attempt by violence or by threats to drive the Indians away. You will also promptly arrest and confine all persons in the valley who shall be guilty of any treasonable act or openly express any treasonable sentiments. You will disregard all writs of habeas corpus for the bodies of citizens whom you may have arrested under these instructions, from whatever court or magistrate they may come, and if any magistrate or other civil officer should attempt to interfere with your duties in this respect you will immediately arrest and confine him. You will report all arrests of citizens made under these instructions without delay to department headquarters, as well as to the headquarters of the district. You are expected to use your utmost efforts to prevent the demoralization of your command by intercourse with the Indians.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Infty. Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP HOOKER, CAL., *November 4, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Herewith I have the honor to forward the inclosed report of a recent expedition to Merced County, in this State, by Lieut. Caleb Gilman, Third Infantry California Volunteers. Lieutenant Gilman was ordered upon the service indicated in the report for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in relation to alleged disloyal armed organizations in the above section. Believing the report to be important, as showing the true state of public opinion in the above-named county, I respectfully submit it for the consideration and information of the general commanding the department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. POLLOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP HOOKER,
Near Stockton, November 1, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. POLLOCK,
Commanding Camp Hooker, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In consequence of certain rumors received at this camp from various sources, concerning the open and avowed disloyalty of a large portion of the population of Merced County and vicinity, and of the strong suspicion entertained by many loyal Union men of there being a secret armed organization in that section of country for the purpose of carrying out some treasonable design against the Government, I received verbal instructions from you to travel through that portion of the country as a citizen, for the purpose of eliciting what information it was practicable to obtain, in order that the true condition of affairs, if possible, might become known. In obedience to those instructions I left this camp on the 12th of October and proceeded to travel on horseback, in citizen's clothes, through the various settlements of that section of country for several days. While among those whom I knew to be disloyal (from information derived from reliable Union men) I found by careful questioning that, though personally embittered against the Union cause, all expressed themselves as willing to pay the Government tax without any resistance or opposition, and many of them did not hesitate to say that they thought it extremely unwise for those whose sympathies were with the South to pretend to offer any opposition to the Government while living in a loyal State like California. I heard no one make use of any expression that would imply that there was anything like an armed organization among them. The Union men living in that vicinity say that several months ago many of them were very bold in giving expression to their treasonable feelings by cheering for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy and cursing the "Lincoln Government," but that such expressions were confined chiefly to a low, ignorant, worthless set of men, who had no property at stake and the larger portion of whom have since left the country. Parties, consisting of some three or four of these desperadoes, are occasionally seen on horseback, armed with a rifle and pistol, ostensibly bound for the Colorado mines. But it is the opinion of many of the Union men that there is a rendezvous somewhere in the southern portion of the State, where they meet and arrange for an expedition across the country to Texas. There are several Union men living among them who are keeping a sharp lookout and try to catch every item that may escape them. Mr. Anderson, county clerk of Stanislaus County, who has recently moved to Snellingville, a Kentuckian by birth, but who from the start has been a most genuine Union man, thinks there was evidently a design among the secessionists of that county several months ago to perfect a secret armed organization for treasonable purposes, but in consequence of the strong military force that was then being raised in the State they abandoned the idea. The same opinion was expressed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ayres, living on the San Joaquin River near the mouth of the Merced, both true and active Union men, who are watching very closely all the movements of those who they have reason to believe are disloyal. All the reliable Union men with whom I conversed promised to forward any information they might obtain at the earliest moment. From what I could learn and observe, therefore, while traveling among them, I do not think that there is any difficulty to be apprehended with them, though it is very evident that

the stringent orders which emanate from department headquarters, backed by the strong military force of the State, are powerful agents in restraining them in their mad career and operate very effectually in keeping them from carrying out any of their wicked and treasonable purposes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB GILMAN,
Second Lieutenant, Third Infantry California Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, November 4, 1862.

I. Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Capt. C. D. Douglas commanding, will embark on board the steam-tug Mary Ann for Fort Bragg, where it will disembark and march without delay to Round Valley. On arriving at Round Valley, Captain Douglas will establish a post on the Indian reservation, agreeably to his letter of instructions of date November 3, instant.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Infty. Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bragg, Cal., November 4, 1862.

First Lieut. and Adjt. JOHN HANNA, Jr.,
Second California Volunteer Infantry,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt:

SIR: I do myself the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that I have made a thorough investigation of the state and condition of the Indian reservation since being in command of this post, and which is nearly as follows: The present number of Indians now on the reservation amounts from about 200 to 300, consisting of old men, women, and children, mostly sick or diseased. I am informed that there were some 400 or 500 about six months ago. Since then the young men capable of work have straggled off through the country, induced to leave by the encouragement given them from neighboring farmers to work in digging potatoes, &c., at 50 cents per diem. The licentiousness of the females causes the young men of the command to be continually under medical treatment, otherwise those Indians are inoffensive and peaceable. On the Noyo River, adjoining the headquarters of the reservation, is situated the Noyo steam sawmills, which give employment to sixty men, who are fully capable of protecting themselves and the establishment. The reservation improvements appear dilapidated and the fences broken and out of order. There are some potatoes, oats, and barley under cultivation, but at present the few Indians that are here appear to live upon fish, mussels, and such breadstuff as they get by begging and by their womens' prostitution. If the Indians cannot be induced to remain on the reserve by their own free will I fear that the presence of a military post on the reservation will not have the desired effect. The brigadier-general, taking into consideration the expense to Government attending

the existence of a military post here and the apparent uselessness of its position, may please to cause it to be abandoned.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. E. HULL,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 4, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report my return to this post, having, as I proposed in my letter to you of the 15th ultimo, made a visit to the Nez Percé Reservation. On my way, at the Des Chutes, I heard of two murders of white men in that country having occurred, supposed to be the act of Indians, and was thus, besides the reasons assigned in my dispatch of the 15th ultimo, gratified to find myself en route to the scene of trouble. I have been compelled to establish a military post on the Lapwai, three miles above its mouth, where the Nez Percé Agency is established, and twelve miles from Lewiston, Wash. Ter., which is at the confluence of Clearwater and Snake Rivers. I have left there Maj. J. S. Rinearson in command, with two companies—one, Captain Matthews' company (F), of First Oregon Cavalry, and the other, Captain Knox's (E), of First Washington Territory Infantry. You have seen by Special Orders, Nos. 76, 77, and 78, heretofore inclosed to you (duplicates sent herewith), that I have enjoined the strictest economy in the execution of this duty, and have ordered First Lieut. D. W. Porter, regimental quartermaster First Oregon Cavalry (daily expecting his commission as captain and assistant quartermaster), to be stationed there as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.

For taking this step, I hope to be able to assign reasons satisfactory to the general commanding the department. I have to throw myself on his indulgence, as he verbally expressed a wish before we separated at San Francisco that no new post should be established without his authority being previously obtained. I found that the motives alluded to in my letter of the 15th ultimo, which would demand its establishment next spring, imperatively demanded it now. When I assumed command of the District of Oregon on the 7th of July last, there were about 15,000 people, mostly gold miners, on the Nez Percé Reservation, in defiance of the express provisions of the treaty with that tribe which was ratified by the Senate 29th of April, 1859. The treaty was made 11th of June, 1855, and not ratified until the above date on account of the revolt of other Indian tribes, with whom treaties had been made at the same time. As the Nez Percés never shared in said revolt, but on the contrary opposed it, and assisted our troops to suppress it, it was very hard that they had to wait four years before their treaty was ratified. Even now, at the end of seven years, I can find but few evidences of a fulfillment of the treaty. Lawyer has never received but six months of his salary as head chief, and the house with which he was to be provided has but just been commenced. Few of their annuities have ever reached them. I met some now on the way to Lewiston, and I am happy to say that I think the new superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, C. H. Hale, esq., is a

man of integrity, who will take an interest in securing so far as practicable the rights of those Indians. Their whole history, from their earliest contact with the Americans, has been signalized by their fidelity to the whole white race, especially to us, the other tribes having rather called themselves "King George Indians" before the boundary line was run.

In every war they have indignantly refused to join those tribes, and sometimes fighting on our side, as in 1858, when we promised in return to aid them in future against their enemies. Two years ago the stream of gold-seekers began to invade their country. I shall not attempt to portray the number and nature of the outrages to which this faithful tribe has accordingly been subjected. With no evidence of any adequate fulfillment of the old treaty, the tribe is agitated with the prospect of being invited to form a new treaty, provision for making one being made at the recent session of Congress. They learn that the whites are clamorous to get possession as well of their farming and grazing as of the gold-mining regions. Vile rebel sympathizers, of the lowest class of gamblers, outlaws, and land pirates, such as always haunt an Indian frontier, have infested the reservation and instilled poisonous words into their ears, such as representing that the power of our Government was gone, &c. I doubt not that a few such vagabonds have sought to hatch a revolt. The signal was to have been any great reverse at the East, as the capture of Washington or Baltimore. The object was nothing but plunder, pillage, and robbery in the midst of the disorder. On the 30th of September I sent the instructions, a copy of which is herewith inclosed,* to Major Rinearson, but he has been unable to obtain sufficient testimony upon which to found any action.

As the Nez Percés had in their own recent experience too much reason to regard the power of our Government a myth, the fiendish plotters might have supposed that they had ready prepared for them a congenial soil upon which to operate. Fortunately the Nez Percés' fidelity has been able to withstand even all this unwonted array of temptation; the two murders had occurred, one on the 10th and the other on the 11th of October. These the whites attributed to an intention to make war. The imputation, even if untrue, was calculated to excite and irritate. To crown all, the military force which has been at Camp Lapwai this summer was about to be withdrawn for the winter. As they afforded the Nez Percés their only protection against trespasses, outrages, and whisky-selling, you can readily imagine the disturbed and dissatisfied condition of the tribe on my arrival. I reached Fort Walla Walla on the 19th and met there the letter of the Indian agent, herewith inclosed, and the proceedings of the mass-meeting of citizens of Lewiston, both on the subject of additional force being ordered to the reservation.

I immediately ordered forward Captain Knox's company to Fort Lapwai, and directed also Captain Thompson's company (A) of Washington Territory volunteers to go thither on the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Maury's command. But I subsequently (on the 28th) countermanded the order for the last-named company. I placed all the troops (as see in accompanying General Orders, No. 15) upon the Nez Percé Reservation and at Fort Walla Walla under the command of Colonel Steinberger, with authority to move them to and fro, according to the demands of the public service. This is eminently proper, as the winter may soon cut off all communication with these headquarters for a long period of time. On reaching Camp Lapwai, on the 23d, I found that in

*See p. 142.

anticipation of my arrival and that of the Indian superintendents (for whom I had not waited), a large gathering of the Indians of the tribe had occurred, in part also occasioned by the reported murders, which were evidently a cause of as much concern to the Nez Percés as to the whites.

On that day one of the accused, named Wet-too-law-in, an illegitimate son of Pe-pe-mox-mox by a Nez Percé woman, was surrendered by Lawyer to Major Rinearson. He is accused of the murder of Mr. Titus, a citizen of Oro Fino. On the 24th I met the Indian chiefs, thirty in number, in a grand council composed of Lawyer, Joseph, Big Thunder, and all the principal chiefs except Eagle of the Light, who has never participated in any of the treaties. A brother of Looking Glass was there. They were assembled to see me, and expected from me a talk. I gave them the talk, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* I have every reason to believe that it had a happy effect upon them. I dwelt upon their past fidelity, and promised them protection to the extent of our ability, stating that the military whom I should leave in their country would protect them so far as possible under the old treaty, and also under any new treaty which might be formed. Under the operation of the confidence inspired by the establishment of a military post among them, they may by spring be prepared to form a new treaty, surrendering their gold mines to the whites. It appears that all factions of the tribe are pleased with the establishment of a military post, which is to this faithful tribe a harbinger of good. Major Rinearson appears to have discharged his duty with fidelity and discretion, and obtained the good will of the Indians, as Capt. A. J. Smith, First Dragoons, did a year ago last summer. The company of Oregon cavalry there is composed of excellent material, who have behaved well and have not been ruined by the temptations of a mining town. The infantry company sent there is composed of the best behaved men in the garrison at Fort Walla Walla. I was desirous, with a view to economy, to leave only an infantry company there this winter; but I am satisfied that it would not answer. The Indians would see no token of good faith or efficiency in such a command. A mounted force inspires their respect, as they rate the consequence of any man by the number and value of the horses he owns, and it is only a mounted force which can promptly move for their protection. Their chiefs, to their credit be it said, persistently insist on the removal of whisky-sellers from points outside the mining towns and the lines of transit.

I inclose herewith a copy of my instructions of the 7th of September, to Major Rinearson, in reference to the removal of intruders on their farming and grazing lands.† You were furnished at the time with a copy of my instructions of the 18th of July, to which the other is only supplemental. I found on leaving that I had no further instructions to give. One of the Indians accused of murder belonged to the band of Big Thunder, who is a leader of the party in opposition to Lawyer, and a rival candidate for the head chieftainship. He and the chiefs in his interest sought an interview with me at Camp Lapwai on the 27th ultimo. He said that he wanted more time to investigate the question of the guilt of the accused. When satisfied of his guilt he would surrender him, as required in the treaty. Doctor Newell, Mr. Craig, and Mr. W. H. Rector (the latter superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon) concurred in advising me to give him more time as he asked. He went on to profess that he was for peace, that this murder, if it was committed, was the act of a mere boy and no indication

*See p. 192. †See p. 103.

or presage of war. The above-named gentlemen agreed in thinking that he was sincere, and that he and his adherents, notwithstanding the causes of irritation, have evinced no warlike intentions or preparations. Thus I am pleased to say that I think the murders were exceptional cases, and not the precursors of revolt. One of the accused, a half Walla Walla, can find sufficient cause for his deed in the killing of his father, Pe-pe-mox-mox, by the whites in 1856. The other, if guilty, remains the only full-blooded Nez Percé who ever killed a white man. This is averred as true of them by Doctor Newell and Mr. Craig, who have known them for thirty years. It is a miracle, with all the causes of conflict existing on that reservation for the last two years and all the outrages from bad whites to which they have been subjected, that some white man has not before been killed. It is an exception which proves the general rule. It is truly wonderful to find such persistent loyalty, and such a want of crime in a tribe subjected to such trials and temptations.

I have reason to hope that under existing circumstances no general outbreak will occur, but we may from time to time hear of more murders, as it can hardly be anticipated that even the virtues of this tribe and the establishment of the military post will prevent the natural consequences of such provocation, of whisky and of contact with bad white men. The military post will act as a check both to the whites and to the Indians, and I trust that my course in establishing it will be approved. As the roads are now painfully infested by robbers and cutthroats, the presence of the military will materially aid the civil authority. Still I declined the entreaties of some of the citizens of Lewiston to establish martial law for the preservation of order among the whites. I conceived that the troops had full as much on their hands as they could accomplish in attending to their legitimate duties. No such step would, of course, be justifiable, unless it was entirely practicable and absolutely necessary for the preservation of the peace of the frontiers. Of the interest centering in Lewiston you can form some idea when I state that half a million dollars for freights have been paid at that place during the last year. I have called the new post Fort Lapwai. Letters for that post should be directed to Fort Lapwai, near Lewiston, Wash. Ter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 199. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., November 6, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

3. Captain Atchison's company (I), Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will be sent to this city on Wednesday next, 12th instant, whence it will proceed to Fort Umpqua. The assistant quartermaster will make the necessary preparations for transportation.

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5. The troops now in camp near Stockton will proceed by land to Camp Union, taking with them all the movable public property.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 7, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 31st ultimo. During the past season no pains have been spared by General Alvord and Colonel Steinberger to afford protection to the emigrants approaching Washington Territory and the State of Oregon, and had the emigrants followed the usually traveled routes they would doubtless have all reached their destination in safety; but on their approach they break up into small parties—some strike for the Salmon River mines, others diverge off for the Willamette Valley, and it is impossible to afford escorts for every family or small party. Your Excellency may be assured that I fully concur with you as to the propriety and necessity of severely chastising those Indians. I am under the impression that the number of emigrants reported to Your Excellency as having been murdered during the past season has been greatly overestimated. However, as soon as the final reports are received I hope to ascertain all the facts. In the meantime your communication will be referred to Brigadier-General Alvord, who will be instructed to do all that is possible to capture and punish the murderers. Estimates have already been made for the establishment of a strong post at or near old Fort Boisé, but I have but faint expectations that any force we can send on the route would entirely stop these murders. I once recommended a system to protect the emigrants as they approach, and if the Government and emigrants will adhere to it, there will be no difficulty.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Sacramento, Cal., November 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Since I last had the honor to address you nothing of importance has taken place in this department. From Oregon I have received advices from Brigadier-General Alvord. He was at Walla Walla making arrangements for the continuance of the military post at Camp Lapwai, in the Nez Percé country, during the winter. This has been rendered necessary in order to maintain the peace between the miners and Indians. General Alvord has already strongly recommended the establishment of a military post at or near Fort Boisé, on the Snake River. I have concurred in the general's views, and directed the deputy quartermaster-general to prepare his estimates accordingly. The establishment of a post at Boisé was directed by the War Department some three years since, but the order [was] afterward revoked, and in consequence of the disturbed state of our country nothing further was done in the matter. It is now considered important to create the post to overawe the marauding savages and afford protection to the emigrants annually approaching that country. The public sentiment in this country remains unchanged, and it is believed that the precautions already taken will effectually suppress any attempt of the disaffected

to throw this State into the vortex of rebellion. I have frequent personal interviews with the Governor of this State, and I am happy to state that he is watchful and vigilant, doing all that is possible for the preservation of this country from the horrors of a civil war. We have frequent reports of organizations in the remote interior districts of the State for resistance, but such reports have, upon investigation, been found highly exaggerated; that many organizations hostile to the Government do exist I have no doubt, but they are principally confined to the localities where the sympathizers with the rebels are in the majority. By the organization of militia companies in those places, composed of loyal men, with officers appointed by the Governor, together with a judicious posting of U. S. troops, I can apprehend but little danger that any open demonstrations against the Government will be made.

I propose to make a tour through different sections of the department for the purpose of ascertaining more correctly the true state of feeling, and to be prepared to meet any emergencies which may arise. In the absence of any special authority to travel over the department or to remove my headquarters temporarily, I have thus far been no farther from San Francisco than this city. In the present condition of our affairs I beg leave to ask that authority may be given me to remove temporarily my headquarters to such positions as may be deemed necessary. During a few months past I have been suffering with the asthma, the only affliction I ever had, and this only in San Francisco. Anywhere removed from the coast I am perfectly well. I find this city, which is the seat of government and the residence of the Governor, very convenient for the transaction of the business of the department; besides, being but a few hours from San Francisco, the mails from the East reach me here a day sooner. Under these circumstances I respectfully request that authority be granted to remove my adjutant-general's office to Sacramento, at least during the session of the Legislature, as well as a general authority to visit any post or section of the country where my presence would be beneficial to the interests of the Government.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, November 9, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here last night. The command, consisting of the non-commissioned staff, Companies I (Captain Tuttle) and K (Captain Tidball), Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will be in to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. BOWIE,
Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 9, 1862.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

I have the honor to transmit herewith official copies of letters to Colonel Rigg, Captain Pishon, and Captain Willis, and Special Orders,

Nos. 71, 72, and 73, from these headquarters, all relating to the expedition ordered by the general commanding to leave Franklin, Tex., on the 15th instant on a campaign against the Mescalero Apaches.* The repetition of the order that Captain Roberts' company should constitute the infantry arm of Captain Pishon's expedition was received subsequent to the issue of my Special Orders, No. 71, by which the company was detailed for the duty required. I have endeavored to fully meet the wishes and comply with the orders of the general commanding in the directions given this expedition. Company H, First Infantry California Volunteers, has been sent as auxiliary for the reasons that the inclosed correspondence explains. As the gang of secessionists in El Paso are making some threats against Captain Willis' stores at Franklin, I would respectfully ask permission to keep the remainder of Captain Hammond's company at that post until such precaution is deemed no longer necessary. I was ordered to send out all of Captain Pishon's company north of Fort Quitman. Circumstances which are deemed justifiable have induced me to keep five men of that company on picket at San Elizario. These were, that no spy that I could trust could be engaged for that duty. Captain McCleave's expedition will be dispatched at the appointed time. With this also an auxiliary company will be sent unless orders to the contrary should be received in the meantime. When I call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that neither McCleave's nor Pishon's expedition will likely number over 100 men in two companies, I trust that the sending of an auxiliary force to guard their depots and their trains returning will meet with his approbation. They have been so sent solely because I believe that the fighting force falls within his expectations. Without the auxiliary companies each field force would have been further reduced by thirty men at least.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 9, 1862.

Lieut. Col. EDWIN A. RIGG,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Franklin, Tex.:

Referring you to Special Orders, No. 186, current series, from headquarters Department of New Mexico, you will inspect Capt. N. J. Pishon's company (D), First Cavalry California Volunteers; Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers, and twenty New Mexican spies and guides, under Gregorio Garcia, constituting a force ordered by the general commanding the department to operate against the Mescalero Apaches beyond the Hueco Tanks. The campaign is ordered for the period of six weeks, and the nature of the service and its duration will govern you in your inspection in the following particulars: See that the horses of Captain Pishon's company are well shod; that enough extra shoes, set, and nails go with them; that their saddle blankets are good; that hobbles and picket ropes are provided, and that all the horse equipage is as complete as it can be made from the supplies at hand; that all the men's arms are in good order; that 100 rounds carbine and fifty rounds pistol ammunition per man are provided, with a small surplus for accidents; that their train be filled with all the forage it can contain, in addition to the other supplies of the expedition; that Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers, is equipped with knapsacks, haversacks,

*Special Orders, Nos. 71 and 72, omitted as unimportant.

and canteens, and provided with necessary clothing for their comfort and service; that they have 100 rounds ammunition per man and a small surplus for accidents; that the twenty Mexican spies and guides are complete in their organization and comprise not less than five men accustomed to packing mules; that they have blankets and comfortable clothing; that their horses are shod, on the forefeet at least; that each man has a rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition. You will see that the foregoing force has rations from the 15th of October to the 31st of December next; that all the salt meat in the hands of acting commissary of subsistence at Franklin is taken by the expedition, and that any deficiency be supplied in fresh beef; that both companies and the detachment draw rations for the full term before leaving, and that these be separated in the train, so as to prevent their being improperly appropriated. If jerked beef can be procured in El Paso at a proper cost you can substitute it for fresh beef if desired. If onions or other fresh vegetables can be procured, see that the regular allowance is taken by the troops. Acting Assistant Surgeon Kittridge is ordered to accompany this force. See that his medical supplies are ample; that two hand litters and one horse litter are taken by him. See that each company has the requisite supply of axes, spades, and picks; that one paulin, five common tents (bell pattern) complete, thirty pack-saddles and saddle blankets be taken by the acting assistant quartermaster of the force. A train of twenty wagons and one ambulance, under Assistant Wagonmaster Allen, are ordered to accompany Captain Pishon. Inspect this train thoroughly; see that all the animals are well shod; that extra shoes and nails are provided; that a suitable number of herders accompany the train, and that some are designated to remain with the mules that Captain Pishon will take for packing. As the orders from the general commanding direct that a depot for this expedition shall be established and well guarded farther out than the Hueco Tanks if practicable, and that can be reached by wagons, I have deemed it advisable, owing to the reduced numbers of the companies above named, to send Captain Hammond, with Company H, First Infantry California Volunteers, for the purpose of detaching a guard of twenty-one men for that depot and to escort the train back to Franklin. You will accordingly inspect that company with reference to such duty. See that the guard to be detached has rations to the 31st of December and 100 rounds of ammunition per man; that it is composed of one sergeant and two corporals (selected for their prudence and reliability) and eighteen privates, picked men; that the remainder of Captain Hammond's company has twenty days' rations from the 15th instant and thirty rounds of ammunition per man. See that all surplus transportation is filled with grain forage packed in the bags which have been provided, and that no officer or man composing the expedition carries the least article that is not indispensably necessary. It will be well that you make inquiries as early as possible on reaching Franklin with the view of ascertaining whether any article named above, or any others which reflection may suggest, are deficient. If so, let me know by express what is wanting, and I will endeavor to supply it. Report to me in writing when these duties are completed. I particularly wish to know how much forage is taken, and you will embrace in your report to me all points that are necessary to convey to the general commanding the department a proper idea of the efficiency of the force which you are ordered to inspect.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 9, 1862.

Capt. N. J. PISHON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, San Elizario, Tex.:

You are intrusted with the command of an expedition composed of your own and Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers, attended by a party of twenty Mexican mounted men under Gregorio Garcia, who are ordered to report to you. This expedition is sent out under the direction of the general commanding the department, with orders to start from Franklin, Tex., on the 15th instant. It was the general's design that Captain Roberts, First Infantry California Volunteers, should command, but subsequent orders devolve that duty upon you, and all the original papers sent from department headquarters to Captain Roberts have been delivered into your hands. These comprise a map of the country in which you are to operate, a copy of the general's letter to Col. Christopher Carson, who has been sent with a force to Fort Stanton, and a copy of a letter to myself, dated headquarters Department of New Mexico, October 11, 1862.* These will convey to you the general's wishes as to the duties you are to perform, and they are so marked and worded as to make any elaboration on my part unnecessary. For the purpose of guarding the depot which you are ordered to establish, "if practicable at a point beyond the Hueco Tanks that can be reached by wagons," and for the purpose of guarding your train on its return to Franklin after depositing your supplies for the campaign, I have deemed it advisable, owing to the limited numbers of which your two companies are composed, to send with [you] Company H, First Infantry California Volunteers, under Captain Hammond. This company will go with you to the depot that you establish. You will detach from it one sergeant, two corporals, and eighteen privates to remain with and guard your supplies. The importance of this duty will not escape your observation, and every precaution must be taken that it shall be faithfully and efficiently executed. This detachment forms part of the command under your orders. To conduct your operations against the Indians beyond your depot you can take such number of mules, not exceeding forty, from Allen's train of twenty wagons that is sent with you as may be in your judgment necessary for transporting supplies. Thirty pack-saddles have been provided you. An ambulance is sent to bring wounded men into the posts. This will remain at the depot. Doctor Kittridge is supplied with horse and hand litters for service beyond your depot. As soon as you establish the depot, order Captain Hammond to return with the train and the remainder of his company to Franklin and report to the commander of that post. The general commanding writes to me under date of October 17, as follows:

> The officer and twenty men named as a scout beyond the Hueco Tanks will not need to be kept upon that duty during the time Captain Roberts' expedition is in the field.

This implies that you will dispense with Garcia's party at some time before returning with the main body of your command. The determination of that period must be left to your judgment. On the 19th ultimo the general also writes to me, "After the campaign is over which is to be made by Captain Pishon, direct him to march all his force, but the spies and guides, to report to you at Mesilla." You will be governed accordingly. Special Orders, No. 73, from these headquarters,

* See Vol. XV, pp. 579, 580.

are herewith inclosed for your information. They relate to the contingency of an advance by the rebels up the Rio Grande during your absence. Acquaint the commanding officer at Hart's Mill with the direction in which you will be found. How you will elude the enemy in case you should be recalled can only be determined by yourself. An official copy of extract of department Special Orders, No. 186, directing Colonel Rigg to inspect your command before it takes the field, is herewith transmitted for your information. Your attention is called to that portion of the letter of the general commanding which directs that journals shall be kept and transmitted to department headquarters. On the day of your leaving Franklin you will transmit to me a field return according to district General Orders, No. 23. These returns will also be sent during your campaign if opportunity offers. Garcia's party is only to be noted in the remarks. The correspondence from department headquarters which has been placed in your hands will convey to you the wishes and designs of the general commanding as to the warfare that you are to conduct against the Indians. I am aware that the fullest confidence is felt in your ability and judgment, and that it is expected that you will teach the Indians a lesson that will be long remembered.

Wishing you the fullest success, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—I have mistaken the general's wishes as to Garcia's party. Keep them with you as long as you are out.

[Inclosure No 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 9, 1862.

Capt. E. B. WILLIS,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg., Hart's Mill:

An expedition composed of Company D, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and Company E, First Infantry California Volunteers, under Captain Pishon, is ordered by the general commanding to start from Franklin, Tex., on the 15th instant, against the Mescalero Apaches beyond the Hueco Tanks. Company H, First Infantry California Volunteers, is sent by me as auxiliary to the above expedition. Twenty-one men of this company will remain in the field. Captain Hammond with the remainder will return to your post with Allen's train. Future instructions will be sent to you how to dispose of those upon their return. Special Orders, No. 73, from these headquarters, are herewith inclosed for your guidance. Captain Pishon has been ordered to leave five men at San Elizario, with instructions to scout down the Rio Grande to prevent your being surprised. You should hear from that picket occasionally. When left with only your own company at Hart's Mill and Franklin, keep a watch over the movements of the gang of secessionists in El Paso that they work you no damage. I shall leave Captain Hammond's command with you if it meets the approval of the general commanding. It is desired that Captain Pishon's object be kept secret as long as possible. To that end you will keep this letter and inclosure in your own possession until no longer necessary. By direction of the general commanding, Colonel Rigg is sent to Franklin to inspect the troops ordered into the field.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 73. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Mesilla, November 9, 1862.*

Should an advance by the Rio Grande by rebel troops be threatened during the absence of Capt. Nathaniel J. Pishon's expedition against the Indians, the commanding officer at Hart's Mill will immediately notify Captain Pishon to rejoin the main force in this district, and furnish him with every information essential to the execution of that step in a manner that will prevent his falling into the hands of the enemy.

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 9, 1862.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

The postscript to instructions sent to Captain Pishon under this date will explain that I have discovered my mistake as to the general's design to have Garcia's party return while Captain Pishon was in the field.* I would respectfully state that for some time after receiving the general's direction of October 2 to send a scout to the Hueco Tanks of an officer and twenty men "as soon as practicable," I had no force nor officer fit to send. Lieutenant Wardwell's detachment was recruiting, and before it could be sent on the duty named orders came to send it back to Tucson. I endeavored to get Lieutenant Baldwin off from here. He was so engaged with his papers that he could not leave. Meanwhile the orders for Captain Roberts' expedition came, and I concluded that the general had changed his plans. I now see my mistake, and regret it very much. My duty was plain, had I the means at command to have performed it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, Nev. Ter., November 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Pacific Department:

SIR: I inclose you two articles clipped from the Sacramento Union of Saturday describing two bloody atrocities committed on the road between Honey Lake and Humboldt. They are very startling, and quite indicative of the intentions of the Indians for the coming winter. I do not know what to do. I have no money or rations to supply men with if we send them out. If we could have a company stationed in that vicinity for the winter they would be able to keep peace. If there is not, I am apprehensive of serious and constant trouble. While I write two of the representatives from the county of Humboldt are present and inform me that these depredations were committed on the road over which the supplies are taken into all that mining region, and will subject them to great inconvenience if they are not able to get

* See p. 214.

supplies from that direction. Some of the persons killed are acquaintances of theirs, and they are filled with anxiety in view of the future. What can be done? How can it be done? Those people must not be sacrificed. They must be protected. Will you inform me what to do? I am willing to aid in all possible ways. If I had means I would not call upon the department for aid.

Please answer at the earliest convenience, and oblige, yours, &c.,

JAMES W. NYE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

INDIAN OUTRAGE AT HONEY LAKE.

MARYSVILLE, *November 7, 1862.*

The Quincy Union extra of November 5 contains the following exciting news from Honey Lake Valley:

SUSANVILLE, *November 3, 1862.*

EDITOR UNION: But a few days ago I wrote you an account of an Indian outrage in the vicinity of Lathrop, at the lower end of Honey Lake Valley; also of the burning of Hot Springs Station on the Humboldt River. On Saturday last Theo. C. Purdoll, a citizen of Honey Lake Valley, and ten others were returning from Humboldt. At Mud Flat, nine miles from Lathrop, they were fired upon by about fifty Indians, who were concealed by sagebrush. Purdoll fell at the first fire, severely but not dangerously wounded. In the fight that followed G. L. Kellogg and Joseph Block were killed and one McCoy dangerously wounded. The Indians pillaged two wagons and drove off three horses and a mule. Block was known to have about $500 upon him and Kellogg $180, all of which they obtained. Purdoll is a well-known citizen of this valley; Kellogg has lived in the valley with Lewis Stark, but for some time past has resided at Humboldt, where he was a partner of Purdoll in mining claims. His father, the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, lives in this State and, it is thought, in Yuba City. Block and McCoy have lived in the vicinity of Red Bluff. Yesterday a party from this place recovered the dead bodies, which they found horribly mutilated.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

TEAMSTERS ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

The Quincy (Plumas) Union of November 5 gives the following particulars of an Indian attack and robbery: We were informed by Oliver, of Indian Valley, who passed through town on Sunday last, that some time during the early part of last week two teamsters on their way from Humboldt to Red Bluff were attacked by Indians about two miles beyond Lathrop's ranch, in Honey Lake Valley. The party had two teams (an ox and a mule team), and at the time of the attack the mule team was some little way in advance. The Indians were fifteen in number, and as the ox teamster passed the Indians rose up out of the sagebrush about thirty yards from the wagon and discharged their rifles at the driver and a passenger. The latter in endeavoring to get his rifle, which was under some blankets, was shot in the arm (very slight wound) by one of the Indians more daring than the others who had advanced to within a few yards of the wagon. The passenger succeeded in getting his rifle and handed it to the driver, who discharged it at the Indians, whereupon one of them fell, but soon recovered himself and ran off. Several shots were fired by the passenger,

who had a revolver, but upon a nearer approach of the Indians they were compelled to leave their teams and retreat to Lathrop's, where they raised a small party and started in pursuit. They recovered the wagons and teams, the Indians having plundered the ox wagon of a trunk containing $250 and then left. The money stolen belonged to the ox driver. Our informant did not learn the names.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., November 9, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that pursuant to orders from headquarters Department of the Pacific on the 26th day of October, 1862, I established a military post in Utah Territory, and which I have named Camp Douglas. It is situated at a distance of three miles east of Great Salt Lake City, at which place there is a post-office and telegraph office, with good facilities for communication both east and west daily. It is situated at the foot and on the west side of a range of mountains which form the divide between Weber River and the Great Salt Lake Valley. It is on an elevated spot which commands a full view of the city and the Great Salt Lake and Valley, with a plentiful supply of wood and water in its vicinity, and in the neighborhood of numerous quarries of stone adapted to building barracks. If it is contemplated to establish a permanent post in this Territory I know of no spot so desirable as this. Besides the above advantages, it is the center from which diverge three roads to California, two to Oregon, and the great Overland Mail Route to the east. The low price of forage for animals is an additional advantage which it possesses, and the health of the soldiers has also materially improved since their arrival here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

SACRAMENTO, *November 10, 1862.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Suspend movement of company to Umpqua and refer the subject to General Alvord for a report.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

PROCLAMATION TO THE SETTLERS IN ROUND VALLEY.

For the purpose of preserving peace and quiet on the Round Valley Reservation and of protecting the Government property and the Government agents there, by virtue of authority in me duly vested, I hereby declare martial law to be in force throughout the said valley, of which the civil authorities there and all persons whatsoever will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. No civil officer or any other

person will be molested or interfered with in any manner whatsoever by the military authorities except when it shall become necessary in order to carry out the objects above declared.

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Colonel, Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, November 10, 1862.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, NORTHERN DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, November 11, 1862.

General G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding:

SIR: I am just in receipt of another letter from Round Valley from Supervisor Short, in which he says: "No troops have yet come and no news of them." "David Jordan has come into the valley with six or eight barrels of whisky, and I know we will have trouble here as long as it lasts." "There was a Peter McWilliams started out of the valley last Monday with a little Indian child about four years old;" (hearing of it) "I got out a writ for him and started a constable after him, who caught him at the McCord camp and brought him and the child back; had a trial and was acquitted. He proved by Mr. Witt he got the child by consent of its parents: Witt done the talking" (interpreted, I suppose). The foregoing paragraphs are taken from the supervisor's letter of the 4th instant, which demonstrates more than ever the importance of martial law in the valley. The reason I quote these facts is, Mr. Short also says in his letter: "The settlers have held a meeting and got up a remonstrance to General Wright against declaring martial law in the valley, or against their removal, setting forth their loyalty and good intentions."

I wrote to the supervisor immediately after I received your letter of the 5th instant in relation to removal of settlers, informing him not to make the requisition until the weather would be favorable and they could have time to dispose of their produce, stock, &c., for the object was not to injure them, but to protect the rights of the Indians and Government property, &c. "Martial law," I said to him, "was declared over the whole valley, as it was all a regularly surveyed Indian reservation, and reserved from sale or pre-emption, and map filed in the U. S. office here, all done by orders of U. S. authorities at Washington." Hence, I have instructed him to require troops to arrest these Indian kidnapers, take or destroy the whisky brought in the valley to retail, &c., and for all other necessary purposes protecting the United States in its rights.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. HANSON,
Superintendent, &c.

P. S.—Please say if I have done right in said instructions.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 203. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 12, 1862.

1. Lieut. Col. George W. Patten, Second Infantry, is, agreeably to instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed without delay to join his regiment.

* * * * * * *

4. The battalion of the Third Infantry California Volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Robert Pollock, at Camp Hooker, near Stockton, Cal., will take up its line of march on the 17th instant to Camp Union, near Sacramento, Cal. Such of the movable property as cannot be sent with the command will be transported by water to Sutterville, on the Sacramento River.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, November 12, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Maj. D. Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, arrived at Tucson on the 11th instant from his reconnaissance of the port of Libertad and the road from here to that place. Major Fergusson reports the road good and the harbor excellent, and I trust to receive the first invoice of supplies over the new route ere many days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *November 12, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I returned to this place yesterday after having made a reconnaissance of the routes to the ports of La Libertad and Lobos Bay, in Sonora. I found the routes to both ports practicable for transportation of supplies, and the ports both adapted for landing stores from any class of vessels and affording safe anchorage. As the express leaves to-day I am unable to send my detailed report, but will mail it by the next express, one week hence.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 13, 1862.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant the general commanding instructs me to say that directions will be given to afford all possible protection in the region of Honey Lake. Capt. Henry B. Mellen, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, a very excellent officer, has recently been sent to that part of your Territory, and as soon as his report is received the general will determine what course to pursue. The general's absence prevents his writing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, November 13, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: Owing to various unforeseen and unavoidable delays in regard to transportation (which I will hereafter explain if desired), Captain Douglas' company has not yet left for Round Valley. It leaves this afternoon on board a steam-tug for Fort Bragg, where it will land to-morrow morning and march to Round Valley. It ought to arrive there by the 18th instant. A copy of my proclamation of martial law is herewith inclosed,* as also of my instructions to Captain Douglas.† Being satisfied from my visit there that the object of the department commander could not be fulfilled otherwise, I have taken the responsibility of extending martial law over the whole valley, and I trust my action will not be disapproved. Acting Assistant Surgeon Deans leaves this forenoon for Fort Baker, whither he was ordered some time since. The circumstances under which he was temporarily detached at Fort Humboldt will be fully explained by Surgeon Egbert in a letter to the medical director which goes by this mail and to which I beg leave to refer. It appears from Major Curtis' reports that all, or nearly all of the Indian prisoners (some 835 in number) that were sent from this post to Smith's River have left the reservation. From information received by me from various quarters I am satisfied that they have returned to their old haunts, or are on their way there. The only effect of the summer campaign has been to transform some hundreds of peaceable Indians into hostile ones. Since these prisoners began to leave Smith's River Valley we have been learning of fresh outrages in every direction—ranches burned, their owners killed, travelers waylaid and murdered, mail stations plundered of their horses and forage. On the 21st of October Captain Flynn while traveling alone to Fort Baker was fired on by a party of some ten Indians in the Redwoods, two miles east of Yager Creek. On retreating down the hill he was fired on by another party stationed there to intercept him. He had the good fortune to escape after having killed one of them. The detachment under Lieutenant Hubbard, reported by me some time since as having been sent out in pursuit of the Indians seen near Cooper's Mills, returned after a five days' scout without being able to find the Indians or any track of them. To send soldiers in pursuit of any particular party of Indians in this country is as futile as it would be to send a two-horse stage in pursuit of a locomotive. To send a detachment to the spot where an outrage has been committed is simply to exhaust the men and expend the Government money for nothing, for that is the only place where the Indians will be sure not to be a few hours afterward. In a few weeks when the hills are covered with snow it may be possible to track them. At present it is impossible. No addition has been made to the forty-seven prisoners reported some time [since] as being under guard on the peninsula opposite this post. I see no prospect of any more being brought in, at least for the present. I hope I may be soon directed to send them away, as it requires a standing picket of eleven men to guard them. When the snows set in the Indians they say will be driven into the mountain gulches for shelter and for food. It is here that they will be found by the troops, if found at all. They will have to be approached by stealth in the night-time and surprised and surrounded. As the bucks invariably attempt to escape the troops will have to fire at once upon the whole

* See November 10, p. 218. † See November 3, p. 202.

party—men, women, and children—indiscriminately. I appeal to the department commander that this sort of warfare is better suited for savages than for the troops of a civilized and Christian nation, and could certainly be carried on far more effectually by a company or two of wild beasts and Indian hunters as well as far more economically to the United States. Plenty of such men can be found by the State government in this district ready and desirous to be enlisted, and if the systematic attacks upon me in the Humboldt Times can lead to such a result and the withdrawal of my regiment from this odious and thankless work I shall be but too glad to have them continued. I respectfully request that another mountain howitzer may be sent to the post commander at Fort Humboldt to replace the one that Captain Douglas takes with him to Round Valley. If there was need of one before there is equal need of one now. The present one is furnished with a prairie carriage which is entirely too large and cumbersome to be packed over such mountains as we have here, although it will be well suited to Round Valley when once arrived there. I have been teaching a few detachments for the last few days the artillery drill, in which they have made very rapid progress. On another howitzer being sent here I would be soon able to make all the officers and men at the post good artillerists, and if sent with a mountain carriage it would, moreover, be very useful in case of emergency. I feel quite mortified at the delay in getting the troops to Round Valley, where they might have been two weeks ago but from my desire to have them there even sooner, a desire that has been frustrated by unforeseen disappointments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Colonel Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 14, 1862.

Col. G. W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that Captain Ffrench's company at New San Diego will be relieved by Captain Grant's company, Fourth Infantry. The latter company will proceed by land as soon after the receipt of this letter as practicable. Captain Ffrench will march his company to and take post at Camp Drum, forming a part of your immediate command. It is presumed that sufficient transportation is on hand at New San Pedro for the movement of Captain Grant's company. If not you will hire a sufficient number of teams for the purpose, the allowance, however, not to exceed that specified in regulations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I write this direct to you because I believe you will desire to mark the man to whom I refer as one deserving of your

notice as head of the Army. Capt. William McCleave, of Company A, First Cavalry California Volunteers, served ten years under my command, nearly all the time as a first sergeant in Company K, First Dragoons. When the California volunteers were organized he became the ranking captain in the First Cavalry. While on a scout last spring he was taken prisoner by the secessionists, and was not exchanged for four months. When he came to draw his pay he presented to the United States $582.50, stating in his letter of transmittal, "I am not here for pecuniary purposes, and respectfully ask that the amount revert to the Federal Government, whose servant I am." This was the pay which accrued while he was a prisoner. In a letter to myself Captain McCleave says: "I prefer a clear conscience rather than possess anything the ownership of which is doubtful, and especially in times like these, when the Government is engaged in such a desperate struggle, I can but render my humble assistance in the noble work." The devotion of this noble Irishman to the country of his adoption should be known. If you can give him a helping hand you may rest assured you cannot assist a finer soldier or one whose heart is in all respects without fear and without reproach. He should belong to the regular service. He possesses all the elements of which heroes and patriots are made.

I am, general, very sincerely and respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General.

[NOVEMBER 14, 1862.—For West to McCleave, relating to operations against the Mescalero Indians, see Vol. XV, p. 596.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 14, 1862.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Crook, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that you will send a detachment consisting of one commissioned officer and twenty-five enlisted men to take post at or near Susanville, near Honey Lake. You will accompany the detachment to the point designated and make all the necessary arrangements for quartering it during the winter and supplying forage for the animals. For this purpose you are authorized to hire a house of sufficient capacity and stabling. Subsistence will be taken from Fort Crook to last this party until the opening of communication in the spring. You will give the lieutenant in command detailed instructions as to his duties, to be vigilant and active in protecting the settlers and emigrants against marauding bands of Indians, pursuing and punishing any band that may threaten the quiet and peace of that region. In performing these duties he must exercise judgment in determining the truthfulness of the numerous statements that will be made by irresponsible parties. If there is not transportation at Fort Crook sufficient for this purpose (wagons or pack animals) you will notify this office of the fact without delay. After completing the duties assigned you (making the detachment comfortable) you will return to Fort Crook. You will require the officer left at Susanville to report to you, or direct to this office, whichever is most practicable, as often as possible the actual condition of affairs in the neighborhood of

the lake. In connection with the above the general directs me to express his admiration of your energy and zeal displayed in the recent expeditions against the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 204. } *San Francisco, Cal., November 14, 1862.*

1. Captain Whannell's company of volunteers will proceed to and take post at the Presidio of San Francisco.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 14, 1862.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

The attack by Indians on the 31st ultimo on the train of John Davis, assistant wagon-master, then on its way from Fort Craig with supplies for this district, has already been reported to you by the commanding officer of Fort Craig. I know of no additional facts to communicate that would be serviceable at department headquarters in connection with this matter. I inclose a certified list of the property which appears to have been taken by the Indians from the train. The socks are the greatest loss, and there is not a bootee in the district fit to issue, owing to the inferior quality of some and the extreme large sizes of the remainder. I look for a train with clothing to arrive about the 1st proximo from Tucson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 15, 1862.

Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR MR. LATHAM: I wrote to you a short note by Colonel Eyre as he started for California about the 21st of last September, in which I inclosed some duplicate original papers going to show that some property in Albuquerque, N. Mex., belonging to my children, had been burned up by order of the military authorities on the 2d of March last. I inclose herewith a certificate of Capt. Herbert M. Enos, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, that he gave the order for the destruction of the property. The proceedings of the board which assessed the damage to the property at $7,600 I sent to you by Colonel Eyre. Captain Enos' inclosed certificate makes the chain of evidence perfect. The rents per month which accrued to my children from this property was $105. If the United States had vacated and not destroyed the

property it could have been rented to others, but now all my children have to contemplate as their property is a blackened mass of unproductive ruins. I think in equity the Government should pay what is right for rendering the property valueless to rent to others, besides paying for its destruction per se. Pray do me the favor to help them out in the matter. The loss of this property and of some real estate which I had bought for my children in Texas, and which was long since confiscated by the rebels, takes everything I had in the world. I now have only my commission, after twenty-odd years' hard work, and if I should die to-morrow my children would be beggars. I mention this to show you that I am solicitous that this little should be saved to them. My wife bought a lot in San Francisco. If I can get a bill for the relief of my children for the destruction of this property I will have a house built on that lot, and have at least a home for my family. Hon. J. S. Watts, the Delegate from this Territory, has promised to help in the matter. I inclose a copy of a letter to him on the subject. I worked hard with our California boys, and got them safely through the desert. When time wears away and people begin to think again, the passage of 2,000 men over the great desert in the heart of summer will be thought to be not a contemptible achievement. I could not have done it with any other troops. The men were devoted to me, and never murmured in all their hardships and sufferings. When all their toils and all their privations are thought of by myself, and when I look back and see that a single mistake would have been a horrible disaster, I shudder at my responsibility even with that small force. It is a matter that will never properly be appreciated, but if one can fancy a desert with its hot sands, its brassy sky, its utter desolation, and its want of everything which would go to sustain life, and then imagine a caravan of 2,000 men and 1,800 animals passing over it, one could fancy what would be his feelings of responsibility as he saw them on their weary journey and saw them gathering around the scanty supplies of water with famished looks, and absolutely holding him responsible all the time that the supply should meet their wants. What if one of his calculations failed? You can imagine the result. I felt a great burden fall from my shoulders when I saw the Rio Grande. I assure you I would not encounter the same anxiety again for ten major-generals' commissions. Present my regards to Mrs. Latham, and believe me to be,

Very sincerely, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 15, 1862.

Maj. THEODORE A. COULT,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg., Tucson, Ariz.:

SIR: The department commander approves of your circular to the inhabitants of Western Arizona in relation to persons trafficking with the Indian tribes. The general cannot approve of your order of the 23d of October, preferring to leave the adjudication of rights as to real estate to the action of the civil courts when established. The general desires you to take and keep possession, for the use and convenience of the troops, of such houses, corrals, and other structures as may have

been occupied by U. S. troops, or formerly by the Mexican Government, and such places as can be secured without positive injury or inconvenience to the loyal citizens within your district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 15, 1862.

Col. F. J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt:

SIR: In executing the instructions contained in letters to yourself and the officer in command at Round Valley, directing assistance to be rendered to the supervisor of Indian affairs in removing intruders from the reservation, the general commanding the department desires you to exercise great discretion. The superintendent represents that many very deserving settlers are willing to be removed; therefore so long as these continue to behave properly they will not be removed at an unsuitable or inclement season, nor will harsh measures be applied to them when the proper time of their removal arrives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOVEMBER 16, 1862.—For Carleton to Lorenzo Thomas, in regard to threatened invasion of New Mexico by Confederate forces under Baylor, see Vol. XV, p. 597.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to these headquarters by Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon, dated the 4th instant,* with nine inclosures. The report of General Alvord, with accompanying documents, will fully inform the General-in-Chief of the state of affairs in the district, especially in relation to the Nez Percé Indians and the reservation set apart for them by treaty stipulations. I have fully approved of all that General Alvord has done and proposes to do to maintain the peace and quiet of that country. The large and constantly increasing number of miners in the Nez Percé country can only be held under proper restraint by the strong arm of military power. The Nez Percés have been our steadfast friends for more than half a century; they rendered me essential aid in my campaign against the northern Indians in 1858, and still later they have yielded to the encroachments of a multitude of miners, who have overrun nearly their entire reservation, asking only that they may receive protection from the Government in their just rights, and that the white intruders may be held under proper restraint. This must be done; and other means failing, I shall not hesitate to declare martial law over the entire reservation, and strictly enforce the

* See p. 206.

laws of Congress regarding Indian country, and take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to suppress the disloyal practices of those sympathizers with the rebellion, who have sought an asylum in the country with a view of encouraging those Indians to revolt against the authority of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT VANCOUVER, *November 17, 1862.*
(Via Yreka, 9 p. m. 21st.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army:

There is, in my judgment, no necessity for troops at Umpqua.

B. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 18, 1862.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose a duplicate original of a letter sent by express, via Mesilla and Tucson, to Colonel Bowie, requesting him to march without delay with three companies of the present garrison of Fort Yuma to the Rio Grande.* I consider it important that you give me all of Bowie's regiment on the Rio Grande; that other troops occupy Tucson and Fort Bowie in the Apache Pass, and that Fort Yuma be garrisoned by at least six companies. If you can send three companies of the Second Cavalry under such a man as Colonel Evans to Tucson, it would give me all of the First here, and I cannot get along with less of this description of troops. It seems to be a settled purpose of the rebels to occupy this country and Arizona. If you will help me with another regiment of infantry, posted as herein indicated, and three companies of cavalry, I believe he cannot succeed. I shall try to get some troops from Colorado Territory to make this part of New Mexico as warm as possible for him in case he comes here. What you do, general, should be done at once. You are aware that there are many stores accumulated at Fort Yuma and at Tucson, so that these movements will not be attended with much additional expense. The means of transportation now at Tucson, and which I can send there, will be sufficient for all movements this side of Fort Yuma. I will send a duplicate of this letter by express over the southern route.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—Please notify me by telegraph via Denver City of what you decide on doing.

J. H. C.

[NOVEMBER 18, 1862.—For Carleton to West, relating to threatened invasion of New Mexico by the Confederates under Baylor, see Vol. XV, p. 599.]

* See inclosure No. 2, Vol. XV, p. 605.

FORT CHURCHILL, *November 18, 1862—8.40 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Metropolitan Hotel:

Citizens of Humboldt ask protection of the troops at this post against hostile Indians of that vicinity. Will I send a detachment of soldiers to their assistance?

C. McDERMIT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 19, 1862.

Maj. THEODORE A. COULT,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg., Tucson, Ariz.:

SIR: The general commanding desires you to retain at Tucson, subject to the order of this department or of Brigadier-General Carleton, all papers relating to political prisoners that are now in your possession.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *November 19, 1862.*

Major McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Send a detachment to the assistance of Humboldt people.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 19, 1862.

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: I sent you by telegraph to-day authority to send in the direction of the Humboldt settlements a detachment from your command. It is not the purpose of the general commanding to continue this force on the Humboldt during the winter, but merely to afford temporary protection until the arrival of the detachment ordered to Honey Lake from Fort Crook. The time for withdrawing the force sent from your post will be left discretionary with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., November 20, 1862.

Maj. E. McGARRY,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers:

MAJOR: You will proceed this p. m. with a detachment of sixty men of your command to Cache Valley, at which point are encamped Bear Hunter's tribe of Snake and Bannock Indians, who, I am credibly informed, have in their possession an emigrant boy about ten years of age, whose parents were murdered last summer by Indians. The boy's

uncle is at present at Cache Valley and will guide you to where the boy is. You will march by night and by a trail which will be shown you by a guide who will accompany your command. Surround the Indians, if possible, before they become aware of your presence, and hold them prisoners while you send a part of your men to a valley about two miles from the Indian camp, where, I am told, there is a large number of stock stolen from murdered emigrants, which, if you have reason to believe that my information is correct, you will drive to this post. You will search the Indian camp thoroughly for the emigrant boy, and if you should not find him you will demand him of the Indians, and if not given up you will bring three of their principal men to this post as hostages. You will also investigate as to their complicity in the massacres of last summer, and if you have reason to believe any of them are guilty you will bring all such to this post for trial. You will not fire upon the Indians unless you find it necessary to the proper execution of your instructions.

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., November 22, 1862.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Captain Ketcham, Third Infantry California Volunteers, with a detachment consisting of 1 sergeant and 2 corporals, 1 bugler, and 21 privates left this post this day for the place where the late Indian depredations were committed, between Honey Lake and the Humboldt. The acting assistant quartermaster furnished said detachment with the necessary transportation, forage, and subsistence for twenty days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, November 22, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: Captain Douglas' company did not leave here for Round Valley until yesterday, the 21st instant. A delay so extraordinary requires explanation. Your letter instructing me to send a force to Round Valley was received on the 23d of October. Some ten days before that on my return from Round Valley I was already about to order the company to proceed thither by land from Fort Gaston. On making inquiry, however, I found it would require twenty days for the company to make the march with a pack train carrying the necessary baggage and sixty days' subsistence, which would delay their arrival till the 10th of November; that using all our own mules that were disposable the hire of the additional number needed would amount to about $2,000, and that to obtain and collect together the number required would have involved a further delay of ten days at least. I deemed it imprudent to send the company down without sixty days' subsistence at least, because Round Valley is generally inaccessible for

two months or more in the winter season, and there was no surplus subsistence at Fort Bragg on which they could draw, and in the valley itself they could obtain nothing by purchase but meat and bread. For these reasons I determined to await the arrival of the Panama, due here on the 22d of October, with the expectation of being able to send the company and their supplies and baggage by her on her down trip to Fort Bragg, which is within four days' march of Round Valley, where they would have arrived, if no unusual delay had occurred, by the 1st of November, instead of the 10th, and, as was supposed, at considerably less expense to the Government. But the Panama did not arrive till several days after she was due, and no arrangement could be made with her for the transportation of the company. On ascertaining this I directed Lieutenant Swasey, regimental quartermaster, to charter the steam-tug Mary Ann for the purpose, which was done on the 29th of October for the agreed sum of $700. From that date the tug kept us waiting under various pretexts from day to day until the 13th instant, when I was informed that she would take the company on board in the afternoon without fail, agreeably to my letter to you mailed in the forenoon of that day. As she again disappointed us, I directed the contract to be thrown up and another vessel to be chartered, and on the 14th instant Lieutenant Swasey chartered the schooner Dashaway for $1,000 (lighterage at Fort Bragg not included). She was ready to leave immediately, but it was not till yesterday that the tug could be got to tow her over the bar. If there should be no further cause of delay the company ought to arrive in Round Valley by the 27th instant. They have with them about eighty days' rations, which ought to carry them through the worst part of the winter. Early in September last, when the contractors for the overland mail from San Francisco applied to me for two detachments of ten men each, to be posted during the winter at the two mail stations of Larrabee Creek and Fort Seward, I told them I considered such detachments entirely too small for safety; that I would prefer posting a whole company at one of these stations, detaching from it twenty-five or thirty men, with an officer for the other, and that I expected to be able to do this. Since then I have heard nothing further from these gentlemen, and under present circumstances I rather doubt the expediency of sending a force to those two points for the following reasons: First. It would be rather for the individual benefit of the contractors than necessary for the public at large, since there is another mail route by the way of Sacramento, Weaverville, and Fort Gaston, at all times about as expeditious, and in the winter season much more reliable. Second. Guarding two of the mail stations on the route would be but imperfect protection, as the Indians must be expected to attack those left unguarded. Third. Ten men, or thereabouts, under a non-commissioned officer at each station would be in imminent danger of destruction, especially considering that a portion of even these must be expected to be occasionally absent from the post in quest of game or for purposes connected with their duty. There should be at least twenty or twenty-five men at each post under a commissioned officer. Now the only company in that section of the country is Captain Flynn's, at Fort Baker, and such detachments from that post would virtually destroy it by leaving it barely enough men for a camp guard. This would deprive us both of the services of one company for the winter's scouting, and of the benefit of Fort Baker as a post, which has been proved by experience to be the most important pivot of operations against the Indians in the district. About 750 of the 835 Indians sent to Smith's River were captured by detachments

from that post. From its close proximity to the Mad River country, where the hostile Indians mostly rove, I am placing great reliance on the co-operation of the company there in our Indian hunt the coming winter. As to affording protection to escorts to the mail riders, that is another thing. But this is what the contractors on that route have never asked, and whenever they choose to intimate to me that they would like to have escorts they will be furnished at once. My reason for troubling you with this statement is that I understand a complaint is going down by this steamer that I have refused all protection to the overland mail. If the department commander should desire me to post detachments at the two stations mentioned, I should send thither (unless otherwise directed) one of the two companies at Fort Gaston, as one of these companies could be better spared than any other. On my recent visit to Fort Bragg I became convinced that the further continuance of that post is entirely unnecessary. I respectfully refer the department commander on this point to the report of Captain Hull, a copy of which is transmitted herewith.* I have not yet received an answer to my inquiry as to whether regimental and garrison courts are considered to be abolished in this department by the act of Congress. A number of men have been for some time in confinement at Fort Humboldt awaiting their trial. I have received your letter of November 15 in regard to the removal of the regimental sutler, but no further instructions as to the collection of his demands from Company A. I infer that if Captain Flynn confines himself to making the best arrangement for the sutler that he can, his conduct will not be disapproved.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Colonel Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 210. } *San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1862.*

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2. Paragraphs 3 of Special Orders, No. 195, and 3 of Special Orders, No. 199, are hereby revoked.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Your interesting communications of the 17th and 18th of October were duly received and submitted to the General-in-Chief. Brigadier-General Carleton, having successfully accomplished the object with which you dispatched his command from the Pacific Coast, has now been ordered to relieve Brigadier-General Canby in command of the Department of New Mexico. I respectfully inclose a copy of a letter addressed to him the 31st of October.†

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See November 4, p. 205. † See p. 198.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 27, 1862.

Capt. E. B. WILLIS,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg., Hart's Mill:

Your communication of yesterday with news of the rebels was received last night.* Major McMullen with two companies will march for your post to-morrow morning. He will probably be at Camp Johnson to-morrow night, where you can communicate with him in case of emergency. The price asked by Don Juan Zubrian for corn is too high for my orders. His offer cannot be accepted. Say nothing to any one about the force of ours coming your way. Gather all the intelligence you can of the enemy. You have done exceedingly well so far.

Yours, truly,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—Should Allen's train return, retain it for further orders.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 27, 1862.

Maj. WILLIAM MCMULLEN,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Mesilla:

You will march with Companies D and K, First Infantry California Volunteers, without delay, to Franklin, Tex. An attack is threatened upon that post by a force of the enemy now said to be at the Presidio del Norte. A detachment of five men, First Cavalry California Volunteers, is at San Elizario, and will be useful to you in obtaining information of the enemy's movements. Take with you 100 rounds ammunition per man. A citizens' train will be your transportation. Return this from Franklin as soon as possible, as it is hired by the ———. Rations to the close of December are sent for you to Franklin. When Allen's train returns from Captain Pishon's expedition retain four wagons from it for a farther advance of your force down the Rio Grande. It is my desire to establish your command at San Elizario, Tex. You will therefore have that objective view, and proceed there as soon as you may consider it judicious to do so, either to meet the enemy as he advances, or to push our outposts nearer to him, if he stands still. Care must be taken to prevent him from getting in between you and the command at Hart's Mill. You will find it prudent to take only ten, or at most fifteen days' rations to San Elizario. Unless there is urgent necessity for such course you will not interfere with Captain Willis' command of the post of Franklin, but in such event you have my authority for embracing his force within your orders. There is little occasion to cumber you with detailed instructions. You are sent to foil and defeat the enemy if you can; to retire before him if he is so strong as to render a contest hopeless, and in that event to leave no particle of property in his track that can be of the least service to him. Beginning at San Elizario, Ysleta, Socorro, Fort Bliss, Franklin, and Hart's Mill must all be devastated. All grain must be carried away or destroyed; the buildings of rebels in either of the above places must be consumed; the machinery of Hart's Mill destroyed, except a set of mill-stones and the bolting cloth, if they can be carried away; a lot of fine lumber at

* See Vol. XV, p. 606.

Franklin burnt up, and, in fine, you must make a desert of the country as far as you evacuate. Should you obtain undisturbed occupation of San Elizario, I shall send you further instructions about preparations for defense of the valley. Be watchful and keep me apprised of every incident of interest.

Yours, very truly,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 27, 1862.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of various communications from department headquarters, dated November 10 to 18, inclusive. Most of the instructions therein contained are minor matters and have been complied with; the others will be in due course. The latest news of the enemy is contained in the inclosed copy of letter from Captain Willis, at Hart's Mill, yesterday.* A line from a friend from El Paso of same date says, "The talk about town is that the Texan troops are at Fort Clark." The accompanying copy of instructions to Maj. William McMullen to move with two companies will convey to you what has been done to prevent any raid upon Franklin.† I had the move in contemplation before any force was removed in the vicinity. San Elizario is the starting point for carrying out the instructions of the general commanding to lay everything waste if the enemy advances in too large force, as also the locality fixed by him for the first collection of grain. On the latter point I shall lose no time. I feel quite assured that I can cripple the enemy by following the general's instructions, if he comes this route. And I feel quite as well assured that he will go by way of the Pecos. If any force appears upon the Rio Grande, in my opinion it will be sent there to hold me in check and mask the designs of the main force. Hence my suggestion to have a scout at Fort Lancaster. Without cavalry and the New Mexicans without arms I can send none. Can it be done from Colonel Carson's outpost at the Peñasco? Horsehead Crossing must determine which road the enemy will come, then the news could be carried to Fort Craig, thence to me at San Elizario in forty hours; or, perhaps, a few men could get through by the Hueco Tanks road. If the enemy gets too much the start up the Pecos while I am at San Elizario, there is danger of preventing the junction of my force with that of the general commanding. I merely mention these matters for consideration. I am ordered to inspire the Mexican population. This is a task probably neither difficult nor injudicious. I must conclude that I am to be the judge, however, when such inspiration can be effected. It cannot be done without arms to put in their hands to assuage the fears that an allusion to danger must give rise to. Yet it shall be attempted in obedience to orders whenever the danger becomes imminent. I am asked how many arms can I use in their hands? I reported six weeks ago that 500 are needed, and adhere still to that opinion. Captain Shoemaker has sent me no rifle ammunition, nor have I a line from him on the subject. I do not intend to complain of my position; it may the result of necessity. But I trust the depart-

* See Vol. XV, p. 606. † See next, *ante*.

ment commander will not expect too much of my exertions, when he remembers that he has taken away every mounted man from the Lower Rio Grande, and that my only efficient quartermaster is absent when most needed; that I have no arms for a New Mexico partisan warfare and they have none; that I have no funds to purchase forage; that I have no shoes for my men to wear; that I have a partially demoralized command from lack of efficient officers to control them; that I have neither men to spare for escorting my supply trains, nor wagons to send for them; and, finally, that I have enough prisoners on my hands to occupy the attention of a full company. It is but just to myself that I should state these facts, and it is but just to the general commanding that he should know them all, that his expectations of my ability to do the enemy damage shall not work injury to his plans. I do not mention them complainingly. The means at my command I shall use according to my best abilities, but I do not wish to be understood as being so powerfully efficient, when I know that I am really so powerfully weak. I ask for no help. What there is to do shall be done, and the debris of the California Column will hurt somebody, even if they have come to their last totter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 27, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.:

SIR: Orders have been issued from these headquarters and sent by express this morning for you to detach one company of Oregon cavalry volunteers to winter at Fort Dalles, Oreg. The command is to march overland with a light train and as rapidly as circumstances will permit. If the weather in the meantime becomes too inclement and the order can be complied with only at great risk to the men and animals you are authorized to use your discretion in the matter and suspend the order if necessary, reporting your action to these headquarters.

Respectfully communicated by command of Brigadier-General Alvord.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MEARS,

First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. WEST, U. S. Volunteers,
Mesilla:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed herewith I have the great pleasure to forward to you your appointment as a brigadier-general. I received it under cover from the Headquarters of the Army. I beg to congratulate you on your good fortune. You have worked hard and earnestly and well deserve this reward. Report to me by letter, as I cannot have you leave your district at this time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 28, 1862.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to report that I have directed Colonel Steinberger, commanding at Fort Walla Walla, to detach a company of Oregon cavalry from that post to winter at Fort Dalles, unless the extreme severity of the weather should at the moment of starting render it not advisable. This measure is owing to the fact that Lieutenant Hughes, acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Walla Walla, reports under date of the 21st instant that he has overrated the amount of oats to be obtained in that valley. I have to express my satisfaction in receiving your letter of the 18th instant in which you state that the general commanding fully approves of what I have done and propose to do in the establishment of the military post at Fort Lapwai, on the Nez Percé Reservation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November 29, 1862.*

Major MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

A detachment of twenty-five men will be sent from Fort Crook to Susanville. Send thirty days' rations to that point to await its arrival. Keep it supplied during the winter.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, November 29, 1862.

Capt. ED. B. WILLIS,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg., Hart's Mill:

Bradford Daily and Capt. W. L. Parvin (late of our regiment) are sent out by me to watch the movements of the Texans on the Pecos. As they will go by way of Captain Pishon's depot, be good enough to apprise them of the readiest mode of reaching it. This they can learn through Captain Hammond, if he has returned, or they can meet him on the road. While at your post these gentlemen will remain at Hart's Mill and out of sight as much as possible. No one but yourself, Captain Hammond, or Major McMullen must know their business. Be good enough to render them every assistance to put them on the road in proper trim.

I am, captain, yours, very truly,

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, December 1, 1862.

I. Companies G, First Infantry California Volunteers, Capt. H. A. Greene, and E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will march for

Mesilla, Ariz. Ter., to-morrow morning, under command of Capt. H. A. Greene, First Infantry California Volunteers.

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THEO. A. COULT,
Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, Tulare County, Cal., December 1, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of facts for the consideration of the general commanding: I have been in this place, Tulare County, now nearly two months, and have since my arrival made it my special business to inquire into and examine without prejudice the condition of affairs as between Union men on the one hand and secessionists and sympathizers with the South on the other, and I have come to the conclusion, and am fully satisfied after a careful investigation, that there are more secessionists in this and the adjoining counties than there are in proportion to the population in any part of the United States this side of Dixie, or the so-called Confederate Government; and not only that they are in great numbers, but that they are organized and armed, ready at a moment's warning to take up their arms against the Government of the United States. They are, many of them, the bitterest haters of our Government that can be found alive, and do not attempt to conceal their hatred. It is an everyday occurrence for them to ride through the streets of Visalia and hurrah for Jeff. Davis and Stonewall Jackson, and often give groans for the Stars and Stripes, and, in short, they do and say everything in the presence of soldiers to insult them by calling them Lincoln hirelings, and that they wear Abe Lincoln's livery, &c., and in one instance have gone so far as to draw a pistol and present it at a soldier, telling him that he had a good mind to shoot the buttons off of his coat just for fun. One Doctor Russell, one of their leaders, paid his license, and posted the license up in a conspicuous place in his office with the following words written upon the bottom of it in his own handwriting, and his name signed to it in full: "I pay this license to help murder my people." The Equal Rights Expositor, a newspaper published in this place, the same that was by order of the general deprived of postal rights, is, and has been since the date of that order, becoming more and more bitter in its abuse of the Government and all in authority, until it goes as far if not further than the vilest sheet published in Richmond. These things being persisted in on the part of the secessionists of this county and vicinity, in my opinion will inevitably bring about civil war in this State. Already there have been several fist fights and knock-downs between the citizens and the soldiers, and on Saturday, November 29, there was quite a serious difficulty occurred in which fire-arms were used and one soldier shot (who died from the effect of his wounds to-day) and two citizens wounded, the citizens, as the proceedings of the coroner's jury show, commencing the shooting. As I have stated above, if these things are persisted in, if the open and avowed secessionists of the county are permitted to come in presence of the soldiers and insult them by all kinds of slurs and insinuations against their Government, and them as men because they wear the uniform of the United States, and hurrah for Jeff. Davis and Stonewall Jackson, and above all if this paper is allowed

to be published, as it has been, urging them on to perpetrate these acts of treason, all the officers between here and the Potomac, in my humble opinion, cannot prevent frequent collisions between the soldiers and the citizens, the ultimate result of which will be civil war. I see it stated in one of the public prints that a U. S. marshal cannot hereafter make arrests under the order of the President relative to arrests for disloyal practices, but that all arrests must be made by a provost-marshal. I, not being at the headquarters of the regiment, am unfortunately deprived of the privilege of seeing any orders from Washington (none ever being forwarded to me), and therefore most respectfully ask that if such are the facts the present deputy U. S. marshal here, Mr. W. S. Powell, be appointed provost-marshal, with instructions how to proceed and what his powers are, &c.; also that I may receive some definite instructions relative to disloyal parties and what course I am to pursue in the premises. My last instructions relative to disloyal parties, dated October 16, 1862, according to my interpretation, do not permit an arrest to be made in any case except upon affidavit. Accompanying this communication I have the honor to forward such numbers of the Equal Rights Expositor as I have been able to procure, that the general may read and judge to what extent they are treasonable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 2, 1862.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

You are authorized by the Secretary of War to raise the regiment of infantry and the seven companies of cavalry mentioned in your letter of October 30.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT BRAGG, CAL., *December 2, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report that my company (F), Second Infantry California Volunteers, embarked on the schooner Dashaway at Bucksport, near Fort Humboldt, at 10 a. m. on the 21st of November, 1862, and landed at Noyo Creek near this post at noon yesterday. We were at sea over ten days. This slow passage and great delay was occasioned by the calm and foggy weather which prevailed during the entire passage. I exceedingly regret this delay. Here I was led to expect means of transportation to Round Valley some seventy-five miles distant, but I find upon examination that the acting assistant quartermaster at this post is unable to transfer to my acting assistant quartermaster (Lieut. P. B. Johnson) not to exceed twenty-three mules and fourteen incomplete and old and dilapidated pack-saddles. Lieutenant Johnson has been, or rather will be, able to put them in serviceable condition by to-morrow night, at a small expense for new material. To-morrow or next day I shall start, with from twelve to fifteen pack animals belonging to a citizen, the only means of transportation it has been possible to

employ. With these and the fourteen Government packs we hope to be able to transport to Round Valley the company property, ammunition and supplies, mountain howitzer and ammunition and acting commissary of subsistence stores for at least thirty days for the command, numbering sixty-nine men and two commissioned officers, before the 15th of the present month. It is absolutely necessary to use the utmost dispatch and every available means to hurry along the supplies of the command, because the rain will so greatly raise the waters of Eel River as to prevent its being crossed, in fact [it will be] quite impassable and at the same time [will] obstruct the trail over the mountains to such an extent, I am informed, as to prevent the passage of a pack train. I will start from here on Friday morning, the 5th instant, with my command, and will be in Round Valley on or before the 10th, and, as a matter of course, I shall make forced marches in order to get across Eel River before the rainy weather sets in. I shall have the honor to forward an official report in detail of my progress from Fort Humboldt to Round Valley as soon as practicable after my arrival at the latter point.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, December 2, 1862.

Maj. WILLIAM MCMULLEN,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Hart's Mill:

I have received your letter of yesterday. Move on down to San Elizario without delay. Brad. Daily and Parvin are out watching the enemy. Should you get news from them or any other source by which you are assured that the Texans are advancing upon you in larger force than you can successfully meet, or if you learn beyond doubt that they have moved up the Pecos beyond Horsehead Crossing to the north, then carry out my instructions of the 27th of November and fall back on Franklin. If you think that you have time to send me word before you begin your work, do so, and wait as long as you can for an answer. I shall endeavor to join you, but in every event you must keep me advised of any important news, and how you intend to act upon it. Keep Lieutenant French's detachment of cavalry with you at San Elizario. Out of the wagons with him or those with you retain five (or more if you really require them) for the use of your command. District General Orders, No. 24, will put you in possession of forage, and you can possibly buy some grama hay. If so, you have hereby the necessary authority. Get flesh onto horses and mules; insist upon the people bringing in their grain; the price is liberal. Stop any of it going to Mexico. Occupy your men with throwing up some temporary defenses, loop-holing houses, getting ready to lay waste, so that if the enemy should come upon you suddenly you will be quite ready to act. It will interest the men and keep them out of mischief. Lieutenant French's account contradicts all the rumors that we have had heretofore, yet it would be very easy for General Baylor to keep our men at Fort Clark purposely in entire ignorance of his movements at San Antonio; to send them up here with news that he was not coming, and then to follow immediately on their heels. At all events, we can lose nothing by watchfulness and precaution. As yet I have no authority to take any spy company into the service, nor even to issue them subsistence. If the man Miller wants to organize a spy company I know

of nothing to prevent him. Organization is a very good basis, and he had better effect it. Let the people keep cool; try and instill them with some sort of confidence. It is really amusing to see how that one man, Skillman, has frightened them. Keep on the alert yourself, and we will fulfill our mission.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Mesilla, December 2, 1862.*

There is reason to believe that the Texans propose to recover possession of the Mesilla Valley. Its inhabitants have once been subjected to the outrages committed by the rebels. They remember well how they have been despoiled of their property; how their cattle have been stolen and their fields laid waste by these marauders. They remember, too, how all security to life, person, or property ceased to be when the forces of the enemy occupied the country. To a repetition of all these evils, and in a greatly exaggerated degree, must they now look forward unless they themselves shall join with the U. S. troops in resistance to the advancing foe. When the time comes for active resistance the undersigned will call upon the people of the Mesilla Valley to rally for the defense of their homes and their property, and he will place means at their disposal to enable them to do so effectually. Meanwhile some preparatory steps are necessary. It is indispensable that the U. S. troops should have in their possession all the corn, wheat, and flour in this valley not required for the immediate use of the people. If it falls into the hands of the Texan not only will it be totally lost to its proper owner, but it will assist the Texan to ward off his direst foe—hunger. When delivered to U. S. officers it will either be paid for in cash or vouchers will be given to secure proper recompense to parties delivering it. And for their own use the people of the valley shall always have the privilege of purchasing these supplies at the cost price to Government. As hereafter supplies that can be made available by the enemy will not be allowed to remain in this district in a manner that will permit of their falling into his hands, the people of San Elizario, Ysleta, Socorro, Franklin, Amoles, La Mesa, Sanchez Ranch, Santa Tomas, Mesilla, Las Cruces, and Dona Aña are now hereby ordered to bring in their grain and flour to the U. S. authorities, and they will be settled with as hereinbefore indicated. Any person found with over two months' subsistence for his family, or necessary grain for his animals, within fifteen days after the publication of this order, will be considered as an enemy to the Government of the United States and will be treated accordingly. The commanding officers at San Elizario, Franklin, and Mesilla are ordered to provide depots for the reception of the property designated, and to give receipts in due form for the same. The depot quartermaster at Mesilla will settle with the proper owners upon the presentation of these receipts. The people of the Mesilla Valley know that the U. S. troops have afforded them protection, have paid them for their property, have re-established laws, government, and security among them. That people are now called upon to assist those troops in defending their homes from outrage and plunder. Unity of action is indispensable. There must be one head and one control. This duty has devolved upon the undersigned. He will exercise it for the welfare of the whole people, and he

will as assuredly summarily punish any one who shall jeopardize the safety of the community by any contravention of his orders.

J. R. WEST,
Colonel First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., December 3, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the department that Company G, First Infantry California Volunteers, Capt. H. A. Greene, and Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Capt. C. R. Wellman, marched yesterday for La Mesilla, in accordance with orders from Col. J. R. West, commanding District of Arizona, to that effect. This leaves me but three companies in my district, two of infantry and one of cavalry, a force I consider inadequate to perform the duties prescribed in General Orders, No. 10, from headquarters Column from California, organizing this district. Colonel West also in his letter ordering forward Greene's and Wellman's companies, intimates that he will soon send for another company from here. I have now less than seventy-five men in garrison, and the town is filling up rapidly with a class of men who require constant watchfulness. In addition to this, Mr. Abraham Lyon, an Indian agent and deputy collector of customs, has arrived from Santa Fé, and will require military assistance in executing his duties. Under these circumstances I shall be compelled to take the responsibility of retaining the troops here, despite the order of Colonel West, unless more are sent from California to supply their place.

Trusting that this action, if I am compelled to take it, may meet the approval of the department commander, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 3, 1862.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

The detachment from Fort Crook will be stationed on Smoke Creek near Mud Lake.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 4, 1862.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The explanation relative to the delay of Captain Douglas' company in departing for Round Valley is satisfactory to the department commander.* The general leaves it discretionary with you whether to

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*See Lippitt to Drum, November 22, p. 229.

post or not companies at Larrabee Creek and Fort Seward. With reference to trial for minor offenses, the general instructs me to say that offenders of that character will be tried in accordance with the late law on the subject. The general desires me to say that Fort Bragg cannot for the present be abandoned. You are authorized by the general to assemble a board of officers for the examination of such persons as may be recommended for appointment or promotion in your regiment, reporting the result of examination to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 6, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Your attention is called to the propriety of garrisoning Fort Bridger with a part of the California regiment.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 220. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., December 6, 1862.*

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7. Lieut. Col. George S. Evans, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, and assume command of his regiment.

8. Company F, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will on Thursday next proceed to and take post at Camp Union, near Sacramento. The enlisted men, except Sergeant Manning, belonging to this company, on duty at the provost-marshal's office, will be relieved from duty thereat and sent to their company. A number of men equal to that now on duty at the provost office will be selected from the Second Cavalry recruits at the Presidio to replace those of Company F, relieved. The Second Cavalry recruits at the Presidio not required for duty as provost guard will remain at that post under the command of Lieutenant Starr, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, December 6, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General. San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the reception of orders from Col. J. R. West, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding District of Arizona, to forward from this place without delay Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers. As the order was coupled with the information that the enemy were expected, I cannot take the responsibility of retaining the company, though it will weaken me very

much. I shall be compelled to call in the small detachments I have now stationed in various places and concentrate as much as I am able. This action will I fear give rise to claims for damages against the Government for want of that protection which settlers here protest was guaranteed them. I do not now consider myself competent to carry out the instructions contained in General Orders, No. 10, headquarters Column from California, by which this district was organized, and my object in communicating these facts to the department commander is that the responsibility of such claims or failure on my part to carry out these instructions may rest in the right quarter.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, December 6, 1862.

Maj. THEO. A. COULT,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Western Arizona, Tucson:

Your communication of the 22d ultimo, giving an account of your action and the progress of affairs in the Western District of Arizona, has been received. It is gratifying to note that your command is experiencing the good effects of proper management and zealous attention. I take occasion to thank you for your earnest desire to assist me in the management of the affairs of this district. Full copies of your records have been forwarded to department headquarters, and no doubt will commend themselves to the approval of the general commanding. Permit me to call your attention to district General Orders, No. 23, and to the fact that up to the latest dates the field returns thereby required had not been forwarded by you.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent's telegraphic dispatch of the 2d instant, conveying the authority of the Secretary of War for me to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry and seven companies of cavalry. To insure the appointment of none but efficient and competent officers, I have organized a board of experienced officers of the army at my headquarters, to examine into the qualifications of all applicants for appointments, and submit to me recommendations for filling the different grades; and if approved, I shall then present their names to the Governor of the State, who will issue the commissions. This plan will secure the services of good and reliable men as officers, and has received the cordial approval of Governor Stanford. The seven companies of cavalry will complete the organization of the First Cavalry California Volunteers,

now with Brigadier-General Carleton, in New Mexico; and if it is the wish of the General-in-Chief (as I presume it is from his dispatch to me some time since) that these seven companies should be sent to New Mexico by the southern route, I propose to advance them by company or squadron as fast as organized, via Fort Yuma, thus enabling them to pass the deserts without the inconvenience attending the movement of a large command.

The infantry regiment can be well employed within this department. The vast extent of country and the threatening aspect of our Indian affairs require at least one of the arts of war to be well understood; that is the "art of distributing troops." In the District of Oregon, by the prudence and foresight of Brigadier-General Alvord, peace has thus far been maintained, but it is much to be feared that collisions will be brought about between the large number of our people who have overrun the mining regions and the Indians now on their reservations. Last winter, in accordance with the authority granted to me by the Secretary of War, I suspended the further organization of the Oregon cavalry regiment, on the completion of six companies. Circumstances may arise in the early spring rendering it necessary to complete the regimental organization by raising six additional companies of cavalry. I doubt not that an entire regiment of mounted troops will be necessary on the route from Fort Hall to Oregon and Washington to protect the large emigration arriving from the Eastern States during the summer and fall months.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 8, 1862.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

SIR: I have authority from the Secretary of War to raise in this State another regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry. The cavalry companies are designed to complete the organization of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, now consisting of only five companies. I have organized a board of experienced army officers at my headquarters for the purpose of preparing a plan of organization, and examining the candidates for appointment, and submitting their recommendations for my action. From time to time, as I receive the recommendations of the board, I propose to submit them to the consideration of Your Excellency. It is believed that the plan proposed for selecting the officers will secure the services of efficient and reliable men. The power of commissioning the officers is by law vested with the Governors of States, and should you approve of my plans, and refer all applicants for appointments to the consideration of the board before giving any commissions, Your Excellency will be relieved from much embarrassment and annoyance.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 8, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 25th ultimo. I have instructed Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon, to issue on Your Excellency's requisition 250 stand of small-arms with a suitable amount of ammunition. I cannot issue arms to citizens direct. In fact, it is only in cases of emergency that I assume the responsibility of issuing to the Governors of States or Territories. It will be necessary that Your Excellency should receipt to the ordnance officer at the Vancouver Arsenal for the arms and ammunition. Permit me to suggest to Your Excellency that before issuing these arms the volunteer companies should be fully organized, and the officers appointed by yourself, and the greatest care taken that none but men of undoubted loyalty and devotion to the Union be enrolled.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 9, 1862.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

All communications received at the War Department from Overland Mail Company, Post-Office Department, and Department of the Interior urge the removal of Colonel Connor's command to Fort Bridger and Ham's Fork, as a check upon the Indians.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Major-General Halleck's telegraphic dispatch of the 6th instant, calling my attention to the propriety of garrisoning Fort Bridger. My latest accounts from Fort Bridger, obtained from an officer who passed there, represented everything as quiet in that neighborhood, and I have received no intimation from Colonel Connor, the commandant of that district, as to the necessity of posting troops at Fort Bridger. However, as it is an important station of the Overland Mail Company, and good quarters already built, I have directed Colonel Connor to detach one or two companies from his command and occupy Bridger. I have two companies of Third Infantry California Volunteers (Connor's), now at Sacramento, and one company of the same regiment at Fort Churchill. In the early spring, or as soon as the roads are passable, I shall send them forward to Salt Lake. From the best information I can obtain, I am fully satisfied that we should have a force in the Salt Lake Valley of at least 2,000 men, commanded by a firm and discreet officer.

Without entering into details I am well convinced that prudential considerations demand the presence of a force in that country strong enough to look down any opposition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 221. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 9, 1862.

1. Company D (Ffrench's), Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Fort Yuma.

2. On the arrival of Capt. Ffrench's company at Fort Yuma, Company H, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Tucson, Ariz. Ter.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT CHURCHILL, *December 9, 1862—12 m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

The Pi-Ute chiefs informed me that the Smoke Creek Indians, who have been committing depredations in vicinity of Honey Lake, are now camped thirty miles from this post. I sent out yesterday sixty soldiers and ten Indian guides under command of Captain Ketcham. Hope entire party of sixty warriors and families and stock will be captured.

C. MCDERMIT,
Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, December 9, 1862.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

The impunity with which the rebels continue to plot and practice against us in El Paso and throughout certain portions of Chihuahua induces me to suggest to the general commanding the department the expediency of coming to an understanding on the subject with the Governor of that State. To this end I recommend that Maj. D. Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, be sent to Chihuahua with a suitable escort to confer with the Governor, under such instructions as seem called for by the facts of which the general commanding is cognizant. I also beg leave to remind the department commander that although the enemy may not advance as lately threatened, we are liable to be diverted from really serviceable duties by constant alarm of his intention to invade the Territory. A discreet officer could make secret arrangements in the city of Chihuahua to send and keep spies at all times in San Antonio, Tex. This would be an economy to Government, and, in my opinion, a judicious precaution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 10, 1862.

GEORGE M. HANSON,
Superintending Agent, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Carry into effect your recommendations of 15th October last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, December 10, 1862.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I feel it my duty to call the attention of the general commanding Department of the Pacific to certain reports which have been in circulation here for some weeks past. I have previously paid but little attention to these reports, deeming them the emanations of nervous brains or to have been started by would-be alarmists. By the mail which arrived this morning, however, I received the inclosed letters from Capt. J. S. Thayer, commanding Fort Yuma. One (marked A) from Herman Ehrenberg is entitled to some consideration; the other (marked B), purporting to have been written by one Thomas Asher, who signs himself "Second Lieutenant, Confederate Volunteers," is not so reliable. Upon the reception of Captain Thayer's letter I sent for Mr. Martin, joint proprietor of Grinnel's ranch with King and Woolsey (the same persons referred to in Asher's note), and questioned him closely as to any knowledge he might have of such movements. Mr. Martin informed me that for some time past parties of men have been crossing the road between here and Fort Yuma, on their way to Sonora; that these men were well armed and mounted, but poorly clothed and without subsistence; that the largest party he had heard of numbered some fifty men; that they had helped themselves to such things as they wanted, and that their principal desire seemed to be for arms and ammunition, taking only sufficient forage and subsistence to meet the demands of immediate necessities; that their avowed purpose was "to get into Texas." Mr. Martin further said that he had entertained some fears as to the security of his own property and for the safety of Government trains. He also remarked that none of these men had been seen in this part of the country until after the California papers had ceased to chronicle the "outrages on emigrants" on the upper route, and he ventured the opinion that they belonged to the same band and were driven away from their former field of operations by the fear of Colonel Connor's force.

It becomes necessary, with the weakened force I shall have in a few days, for me to give heed to reports substantiated as these are, but unless re-enforced speedily it will be impossible for me to effect anything. I shall have but one company of cavalry and one of infantry (neither of them at their full strength) with which to guard a scope of country 300 miles in length and from 100 to 150 in width. I am ordered by Colonel West to send forward all men belonging to companies now in the advance. This will necessitate my supplying all the vedette posts (eleven in number) from my two companies, from which I cannot muster more than 100 men for duty. It will require at least six men at

each station—three of infantry as a standing guard and three of cavalry to ride. It will from this readily be seen that the force at present here is inadequate for the service required. I would respectfully suggest that there should be at least three companies of infantry and two of cavalry stationed in this district. With that force I could, I think, secure protection to our own trains and to the property of the citizens of this Territory. I would further suggest, however, that it is inconvenient and a cause of great delay to compel this district to report to Mesilla and be obliged to wait until communication can be had through those headquarters to department headquarters and a return through the same channel. I would recommend, therefore, that this district be made independent of the other, or that the headquarters of the whole District of Arizona be removed to Tucson.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT YUMA, *December 6, 1862.*

DEAR MAJOR: Inclosed please find two letters, one from Mr. Ehrenberg, of La Paz, and one found near this post and directed to Joseph Dan or Grinnel. I have instituted inquiries about the matter and will, I think, be able to give you full particulars in my next. In the meantime I most respectfully advise you to be on your guard. Please return the letters.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JNO. S. THAYER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

LA PAZ, N. MEX., *November 6, 1862.*

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT YUMA, CAL.:

SIR: By Cruz, a Yuma, and Triteva, head chief of the Mojaves, I send you certificates of several horses of mine—fifty, stolen here from Reed and Brother's ranch by the said Reeds and some twenty-five other persons, day before yesterday. Persons here who seem to have been privy, state that these horse thieves are secessionists; that they are to be joined by from 300 to 500 others scattered through the mountains and along the bottoms of the Gila and Colorado Rivers; that it is their intention to take all Government stores and trains in the road to Tucson, surprise the latter place, and then move on to Fort Yuma. Succeeding in their scheme, it is the intention to start a rebellion in California. I do not know how much of this may be true, but there is more mischief brewing, or it may be only a feint to cover their retreat or flight into Sonora. At all events it would be well, if it is not too late, to put all these places on their guard. I take the liberty to advise the following plan: First. To start an express forthwith via the old Gila route to Tucson. Second. A second express via Tinaja Alta, Sonoita, and Cahuali to Tucson. Third. An express to Sonora, with the inclosed certificates, and a requisition to have the party arrested and delivered over to the U. S. authorities as horse thieves—a crime coming under the provisions of the late extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico. I also send you the names of so many of the party as I could gather in a hurry, amongst which is one of the Showalter party, I am told. I would have sent this yesterday, but by a succession of reverses I have been cut off from my supplies; that is, I was

without the necessary means here. Had I had a good mule I would have taken an Apache guide to the Gila and started for Tucson yesterday; but I could not do it, for the reasons above stated. I have told Cruz and Triteva that you would pay them liberally for their services, and hope you will do so. For myself, I refer you to General Wright, Colonel Beale, surveyor-general of California, Messrs. Hooper, Jacques, Hinton, and Fitch, now at Fort Yuma. You will of course keep my name secret, as it might inconvenience me and prevent me from rendering further service to the cause of the great American Union.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HERMAN EHRENBERG.

If there is really any danger for the party at Tucson, they might concentrate at Apache Pass, provided there are provisions enough there. As they hold the only water for some distance, no long siege could be made. The place would be safe consequently if a good position could be secured. Many persons, under pretense of prospecting the country for minerals, have crossed here and at Fort Mojave from time to time, and have disappeared afterward, and others are reported on their way out, some down the river, others toward the San Francisco Mountains by the Beale's route, perhaps to go down the San Francisco and Salinas Rivers to the Gila bend below the Maricopa villages, which may be the rendezvous.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CAMP GALEN, *November 22, 1862.*

This camp is about sixty miles from Fort Yuma. I don't know where the attack will be made. There is one man there that I fear and that is a God damned cock-eyed fellow that did ride express up on the Gila River. He cut us out of Veck's train by reporting at Bowie. He is there now, for John Frazier saw him and says that he has been waiting for a discharge for a good while. He is as smart as a steel trap and a God damned Southern abolitionist. King or Martin would give $500 for his head. I send this by an Indian. Burn it as quick as read.

Yours, truly,

THOMAS ASHER,
Second Lieutenant, Confederate Volunteers.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, December 10, 1862.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT:

SIR: Inclosed please find copy of my letter to Hon. William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, and his reply by telegraph received this day.* I hope the orders you have given declaring martial law in the Round Valley and authorizing the removal of the settlers will not be annulled or revoked. I have directed the supervisor to let the settlers remain and not to make a requisition for their removal until spring, or until the weather is favorable, provided they discontinue their annoyances.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Northern District California.

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* See pp. 175, 246.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 11, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of 2d instant received. Please notify Governor Stanford by telegraph. Your dispatch of 6th instant received. Fort Bridger ordered to be garrisoned.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *December 12, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

Major-General Halleck's dispatch of 9th received. Occupation of Bridger previously ordered. Colonel Connor directed to occupy other points if necessary.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have this day acknowledged by telegraph the receipt of Major-General Halleck's dispatch of the 9th instant, in reference to the occupation of Fort Bridger and Ham's Fork by the troops of Colonel Connor. I had already ordered the reoccupation of Fort Bridger, and I have now sent instructions to Colonel Connor to occupy such other points as he may deem necessary to guard against Indian disturbances on the Overland Mail Route. I would not recommend the entire abandonment of the position now occupied by Colonel Connor, in close proximity to Salt Lake City, where he is erecting temporary shelter for his men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 12, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER CAMP BABBITT,
Visalia, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to Lieutenant-Colonel Evans' letter of the 1st instant, reporting facts for the consideration of the department commander, I am instructed to say that under no circumstances will disloyal citizens be permitted to harass your troops or speak disrespectfully of our Government. If necessary to check conduct so unworthy of those seeking the protection of the Government, you will arrest a few of the worst, holding them in close confinement, sending the leaders, if men of position, to Alcatraz Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL., *December 12, 1862.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that all I have met so far of the settlers in Round Valley appear to be peaceable and law-abiding men. I have only seen about twenty or so, and they tell me that they are entirely willing to live under any law the Government pleases to set over them. There is no doubt that there are some disloyal men here; but so far they have kept very quiet. On my march into the valley yesterday, I passed the only whisky shop in this valley. I ordered it closed forthwith. The order was obeyed without a word. I had information that this was the headquarters of the disloyal men of the valley, and to prevent trouble between my men and them just now I thought it was best to close the house. I have had no time to investigate any charges against the settlers of this valley, such as destroying fences on the reservation and running off the Indians and like misdeeds. The men that it is supposed shot at Mr. Short (the supervisor) were two men named Lamb and Ward, both since dead. I will hold an investigation of all these matters as soon as Mr. Short returns from San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

FORT WRIGHT,
Round Valley, Cal., December 12, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command in this valley late yesterday evening. The command marched from Fort Bragg at noon on the 5th instant and encamped that night in Little Valley, ten miles from Fort Bragg. I was compelled to remain there a day to wait the coming up of part of the pack train with a portion of my provisions. At Long Valley I was detained another day by a severe rainstorm which rendered traveling an impossibility. The march from Fort Bragg was a very severe one, taxing the powers of endurance of the men to a great extent. At one time it seemed as though I should be compelled to abandon the object of my march and erect winter shelters in Long Valley. The sudden rains of this season of the year are liable to raise the waters of Eel River so as to render it nearly if not quite impossible to cross it. Even in the present low waters it is a bad stream to cross, and when the waters rise it must of necessity become very dangerous and difficult to pass. Now that the command is in the valley, I am running a great risk of becoming short of subsistence stores. The means of transportation, Government and citizen, that could be obtained did not suffice to bring with the command into the valley ten days' complete rations. If the pack animals (they return to Fort Bragg this morning) can cross Eel River on their return in about ten days they will be able to bring with them a large proportion of the subsistence stores (forty days) turned in by Acting Commissary of Subsistence Swasey, at Fort Humboldt, to Acting Commissary of Subsistence Lieutenant Johnson. Lieutenant and Acting Commissary of Subsistence Johnson has forwarded the necessary requisitions on the proper departments at San Francisco for supplies for six months, to be shipped to

Fort Bragg. I shall make every exertion to get all of the supplies into the valley if possible before the flood, but with only fourteen pack-mules and fourteen imperfect pack-saddles belonging to Government and fifteen old pack-horses hired of a citizen I cannot hope to receive any great supply. I beg leave to suggest that Acting Commissary of Subsistence Johnson be authorized to purchase if possible a six months' supply of flour. It can be purchased, I am assured, within a two days' packing distance of this valley for from $4 to $5 per hundred. I am compelled to pay $6 per hundred for packing from the coast here—Fort Bragg. To-day I have reconnoitered the valley. I have been unable to find a suitable place for a camp and the erection of a winter shelter in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of the Nome Cult Reservation. The best place, and the one I have selected, is near the center of the valley on a high ground, never overflowed, handy to wood and water and to building materials. It is about a mile and a half from the headquarters of the reservation, and in a military and every other point of view by far the most desirable place in the whole valley for a military camp or post. I have taken the liberty of naming this post Fort Wright, in honor of the commander of the Pacific Department, and trust that my choice will be approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 12, 1862.

Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Third Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a copy of a telegram from the General-in-Chief to the department commander.* In addition to the garrison sent to Bridger, the general commanding desires you to occupy such other points on or near the overland route as you may deem essential for its proper protection, retaining, however, your present position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: His Excellency Governor Stanford has organized at various points within this State volunteer companies of militia, composed entirely of good Union men. The great difficulty has been the want of arms. The quota for the State has long since been exhausted, and in view of the good results to be expected from these organizations, I have already placed at the disposal of the Governor a limited number of small-arms and equipments, and he now asks for an additional supply

* See Halleck to Wright, December 6, p. 241.

for several companies he is organizing in the State. In view of the state of feeling existing in certain localities, and the impossibility of posting my troops at every point, the best interests of the Government require that we should encourage by every means in our power the formation of volunteer companies of patriotic men. The greatest care will be taken by the Governor that no man who is disaffected toward the Union, or who has any sympathy with the rebellion, be enrolled. I have assured Governor Stanford of my cordial co-operation and assistance, and that I would give him such arms and equipments as could be spared from the Government arsenals without detriment to the service.

Hoping that my acts may be approved by the General-in-Chief and War Department, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

PORTLAND, OREG., *December 15, 1862.*

GENERAL ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: It has been rumored that the company of Captain Whannell, of San Francisco, is not attached to any regiment. I therefore respectfully recommend that it be attached to the Oregon cavalry. Allow me further to recommend that the regiment of Oregon cavalry be filled up. However, I do not think it can be made up in Oregon in the same manner that it was commenced; that is, by furnishing their own horses. Men might be got, I think, if horses can be furnished them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 15, 1862.

His Excellency WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 21st ultimo. I think that with the force I shall have during the coming year at or in the vicinity of Salt Lake, and the re-enforcements which I propose to send to the Walla Walla District, ample protection will be afforded for all emigrants approaching this country, provided they themselves exercise ordinary precautions, and will avail themselves of the offered escorts; but if they on entering the Indian country scatter in every direction, I cannot be responsible for their safety. I have already recommended the establishment of a strong military post on the Snake River, which with the movable column to be sent out during the summer and fall months will, it is believed, effectually prevent a recurrence of those scenes of murder and pillage which have been enacted for so many years past.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1862.

The undersigned, commanding the Military Department of the Pacific, takes great pleasure in announcing to the patriotic citizens of California that he has been authorized by the honorable Secretary of War to call upon His Excellency, the Governor, for an additional regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry to be mustered into the service of the United States. The troops called for are designed for distant service in the field, and will be commanded by able and experienced officers. Californians, you have already exhibited a noble devotion to the Union. Ten thousand men furnished by your State, and the magnificent voluntary contributions in money and supplies which you have sent forward to aid our sick and wounded soldiers in the East, bear witness to your love for the old flag. Knowing, as I do, the people of this State, their love of country, their intelligence, their zealous and holy attachment to the Union, I appeal to them with confidence. Respond promptly to the call; rally under the protecting folds of the glorious old star-spangled banner, and swear fidelity to the Union.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1862.

Maj. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers:
(Through Brigadier-General Carleton, Santa Fé, N. Mex.)

SIR: The general commanding the department has perused with care and much interest your report* as to the practicability of the routes from Tucson to Libertad and Lobos Bay, copies of which will be forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General. The accumulation of so large an amount of valuable information is highly creditable, and the general with pleasure commends your zeal in carrying out his instructions. The general desires me to say that he will recommend you for the colonelcy of the First Cavalry, the additional companies of which will join you early in the spring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1862.

Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Third Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Utah,
Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

SIR: Your letter† transmitting Maj. Edward McGarry's report of an expedition to recover a white boy held by the Indians has been submitted to the department commander, and by him forwarded for the information of the War Department. The general commends your activity and promptness, as well as the good conduct of Major McGarry and the officers and men under his command. All that you

* To appear in Series III. † See Part I, p. 181.

have done and propose to do is approved by the general, who feels that he can safely rely upon your sound judgment for conducting to a favorable issue the delicate duty assigned you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, New San Pedro, December 18, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: By the express of last evening from Fort Yuma I received a communication from Brigadier-General Carleton, dated headquarters Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 18, 1862, in which he says:

I have recently received such circumstantial rumors that 6,000 Confederate troops are about to make another demonstration against this Territory as to justify me in calling upon you to come forward without delay to the Rio Grande with at least three of the five companies now forming the garrison at Fort Yuma; that you request, by express, the commander of the Department of the Pacific to send Forman's regiment to Fort Yuma, so that on its arrival these two last companies of your regiment left by you under Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins can come on without delay to join you, and I beg of you to request of General Wright that he will order four of Forman's companies forward to Tucson; that three of these may hold that point and one occupy Fort Bowie. This will relieve the whole of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers by the Fourth, and give you your whole regiment on the Rio Grande. I shall count on your leaving Fort Yuma for Tucson immediately on the receipt of this.

I do not know what view the general commanding the department may take of this matter, but it seems to me that it would be scarcely possible to make a march of 1,000 miles, as I would have to do from this point, in time to render him any aid against the supposed Confederate force by which he is threatened. May General Carleton not be mistaken about the rumor of rebels [moving] into New Mexico, for if General Banks be on his way in Texas all of the rebel troops will be needed there. I am willing to do any service required of me, but I should be sorry to make such a march merely for the sake of a march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. BOWIE,
Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, December 18, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JAMES N. OLNEY,
Second Infty. California Volunteers,-Comdg. at Fort Gaston:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding the district directs you to obtain from the Hoopa Indians, under the treaty made with them by you, two reliable Indian guides and to forward them without delay to Captain Flynn, at Fort Baker. You are authorized to commence operations against the Indians with your command as soon as in your judgment there is a reasonable prospect of success, forwarding in all cases an official report to these headquarters of all scouts or expeditions made under your orders.

By order of Colonel Lippitt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HANNA, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Second Infty. California Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 19, 1862.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

I request authority to raise four companies of native cavalry in the Los Angeles district, to be commanded by a patriotic gentleman, Don Andres Pico.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 19, 1862.

Maj. THEODORE A. COULT,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Western Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo with inclosures having been submitted to the general commanding the department, I am instructed to say in reply that the District of Western Arizona was temporarily placed under the command of Brigadier-General Carleton for the purpose of facilitating the movement of the Column from California, and having it promptly and properly supplied. As this necessity no longer exists, General Carleton has been informed that the department commander will relieve him of the command of the district. The general desires you to comply with General Carleton's requisitions for supplies for Colonel West's command. Authority has recently been received to raise seven companies of cavalry to complete the organization of the First Regiment of California Cavalry. This force will be sent forward early in the spring. In the meantime the general desires you to make such preparations as may be in your power, and forward for his consideration such suggestions as you may deem pertinent for the speedy and economical transfer of these companies to the Department of New Mexico. The general has recommended to His Excellency the Governor your name for the vacancy created by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbins, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Wright desires me to inform you that authority has been granted the Governor of this State to raise seven companies of cavalry to complete the organization of the First Regiment of California Cavalry. This force will be thrown forward by company, via Fort Yuma, as rapidly as its organization and equipment will permit. With the exception of two companies now at Camp Drum, the whole of Bowie's regiment is at and in advance of Fort Yuma. The general has heretofore refrained from giving any orders in relation to Western Arizona, fearing that if he did so you might possibly be trammeled in your operations. As the Column from California has passed beyond the limits of this department, and there being no possibility of its return to this coast, at least for some time, the general will relieve you from the command of the district, giving commanders

therein instructions to comply with such requisitions for supplies as may be deemed necessary for the column. Should you now or at any time hereafter deem it important and necessary in your operations that Arizona should be embraced within the limits of the Department of New Mexico, the application for its transfer will meet with no objections from General Wright.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, December 19, 1862.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

I returned to this post on the 16th instant from a visit to the troops at Franklin and San Elizario. At both points the discipline is excellent and the commands fully prepared for such action as the advance of the enemy may render necessary. Of the Texans there is nothing new. A paragraph in the San Antonio Herald of October 25, forwarded in a bundle to the general commanding, is somewhat significant. The scout to Horsehead Crossing has not been heard from, nor have I any news from either Captains McCleave or Pishon. The inclosed copy* of a letter from Major Coult will apprise you that Captains Greene and Wellman are on the march for this station; they will probably reach here to-morrow. I inclose a list of clothing coming forward with them from Tucson. Captain Moore, assistant quartermaster, arrived to-day. Captain Davis, acting assistant quartermaster, should reach here on the 22d instant. On the arrival of the latter a reorganization of the entire quartermaster's department of the district will be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, December 20, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of date December 12, 1862, inclosing telegram from General-in-Chief to department commander, is just received. In reply I have the honor to inform you that since my arrival here I have been aware that efforts were being made to dissever my command. The real Governor of this Territory, Brigham Young, and his satellites on the one hand, and agents and contractors on the other, have since my arrival here constantly worked to separate this command, the former, with his usual sagacity, for the attainment of his own purposes and without the least doubt of his success (high authority states that he has openly boasted, in fact, that he would drive me away from here before spring), and the latter from a desire to make money out of the Government. Judge Carter, agent of the Overland Mail Company east of here and sutler of Fort Bridger, with other interested persons within this district, have not so much the interests of the Government or the

* Omitted.

Overland Mail Company at heart as a desire to speculate upon the necessities of this command by selling to it supplies, of which Judge Carter has large quantities on hand. As an evidence of this fact that gentleman has been the only one of a great many among those interested largely in the Overland Mail Company who has desired the establishment of more posts on the line; and I am now satisfied that the rumor started by him previous to my garrisoning Fort Bridger of 100 head of stock being stolen by Indians from the reservation was false, and circulated for the purpose of having troops ordered to that post. I am reliably informed that the so-called President Young is making active preparations indicating a determination on his part to oppose the Government of the United States in the spring, provided Utah is not admitted into the Union as a State, or in case of a foreign war or serious reverse to our arms. It is constantly asserted by him and his agents that this command should be moved and scattered along the line of the Overland Mail Company as a "check against Indians," who they say are ready to attack the property at any moment; and many willing converts to this fear are found among Brigham's hosts. But no one having the interest of the Government or the company in view can be found here credulous enough to be blind to the real motives which actuate their desires. Brigham Young is now engaged in mounting cannon for the purpose of resisting the Government, and has reports circulated, which have reached the ears of those highest in authority, in order to mature his plans, gain time, and prepare his cannon. Desirable as this would be to him I hope to defeat his intentions. From a careful scrutiny of the state of affairs here and a thorough knowledge of the country, I am satisfied I occupy every necessary position. The entire line from Ruby Valley to Ham's Fork is completely under my control, and while, in my opinion, there exists no necessity for troops at Fort Bridger, to quiet the apprehensions of the Overland Mail Company, if they have any (which I doubt), and to obey the orders of the general commanding, I shall continue to garrison Fort Bridger, and will immediately send a sufficient force to occupy Ham's Fork, although I am of the opinion there is no real necessity for it. My present position was selected for its availability, and commanding as it does not only all the avenues to but even the town itself, it is an important one, and I am not surprised that Brigham Young considers its occupancy dangerous to his interests. The presence of this command here, which the informants of the General-in-Chief desire so much to have removed, indicates that my information regarding the real intentions of these people is correct, and events will prove that in selecting my position and carrying out my own views the interest of the Government and of the Overland Mail Company has been anticipated. I am truly glad that the department commander has given me discretionary powers in the premises. I am credibly informed and believe that Mormons have instigated the late attack by Indians on the telegraph station at Pacific Springs in order to draw my forces to that point. Mormons also, in the northern part of this valley, encourage depredations by the Humboldt Indians by purchasing of them property of which massacred immigrants have been despoiled by giving them in exchange therefor powder, lead, and produce. I have heretofore refrained from submitting a report of these transactions to the general commanding for the reason that I desired to be previously well informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, December 21, 1862.

[Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, December 12, 1862, and beg leave to make known the following facts for the consideration of the general commanding the department: I have caused to be arrested and confined, as per instructions, the three following-named persons: Smith Fine, David Fine, and ——— Work, who had the audacity to ride and drive in front of the battalion while on dress parade, hurrahing for Jeff. Davis and Stonewall Jackson. These men, though very rabid secessionists, are merely the ignorant tools of designing men, and I think a short time in military prison will probably cure them of the mania. The archtraitors and head and front of the rebels I should have had already arrested and sent to Alcatraz Island had the force at my disposal been sufficient to warrant me in thus weakening the command. This command does not number more than 100 effective men, and the rebels can bring against it 250 men in twenty-four hours, and 400 in two days, all of them well armed. The Union element is greatly in the minority and almost without arms. The route from Visalia to Stockton or to Los Angeles is through the most rebel portion of the State, and would necessitate a guard of at least fifty men, which would leave this camp almost at the mercy of the enemy and without a sufficient number for camp duty. I have, therefore, after consultation with my brother officers, thought it more prudent not to arrest the ringleaders, but wait for re-enforcements that they may be arrested and sent to department headquarters with all the force necessary for the due enforcement of the law and dignity of the American Government. In the meantime I will have them, if necessary, arrested and confined here, feeling confident that I can hold the camp until the arrival of re-enforcements. I would most respectfully urge the necessity of having Companies D and I filled to their maximum number.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, Cal., December 22, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco:

COLONEL: In obedience to orders headquarters Department of the Pacific, of date November 14, I have established Lieutenant Williams and twenty-five men of Company C, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, at Smoke Creek, Nev. Ter. The detachment left this post on the 10th instant, and arrived at their destination on the 15th instant. The quarters and stables are sufficiently finished to afford comfortable shelter for men and horses, and the remaining work will be completed immediately. I was enabled to take but forty days' subsistence stores from here, but one load having arrived from Churchill before I left. The command will be well supplied until the balance required can be forwarded. Lieutenant Williams has received orders

as directed relative to protecting the inhabitants. I do not think that the people in the immediate neighborhood of Susanville are, or will be, in any danger. From the information received while in the valley it is evident to me that the Indians infesting that region are a small band of renegades from different tribes, and owing allegiance to none, but not of sufficient numbers to interfere with the business of the valley or create any serious alarm, but whose depredations will be confined to stealing cattle and killing any small unarmed parties they may be able to surprise on the Humboldt road, and then retreating to their haunts in the mountains. I have instructed Lieutenant Williams to consider all Indians found in arms, either on the road or in its immediate vicinity, as hostile, and to kill them without any reference to depredations committed, as I consider that they will not be found there unless they mean mischief. The difficulty of communication with Fort Crook being great at this season, and frequently impossible, Lieutenant Williams will report direct to department headquarters the state of affairs at his station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MELLEN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Your letters in relation to heavy ordnance for armament at the mouth of the Columbia River have received the attention of this, and the Engineer, as also of the War Department. After full consideration of the subject, in connection with our present means of providing armament, and of the want of it in other positions requiring more immediate attention, it has been suggested to, and approved by, the War Department, to supply a portion of that you mention, viz, two 15-inch guns, twenty-three 10-inch and five 8-inch columbiads and fifteen Parrott 200-pounders with proper ammunition, &c., as soon as possible, consistently with other imperative requirements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have already forwarded estimates and asked for authority to establish a military post at or near Fort Boisé, on the Snake River. The great necessity for a strong garrison in that quarter is daily becoming more apparent. In the very heart of the mining districts of the north, and on the route by which the vast emigration from the East approaches that country, a strong military force can afford protection to all against those wandering bands of Indians which infest that section, and maintain peace between the races. In accordance with the authority of the Secretary of War, communicated to me through your office, I suspended the further organization of the regiment of

Oregon cavalry on the completion of the sixth company. It is now deemed important that the regiment should be completed, and I have directed Brigadier-General Alvord to call out six more companies and organize the regiment in accordance with General Orders, No. 126, current series. Inclosed herewith is a slip from a paper published at Lewiston, Wash. Ter., relative to the navigation of Snake River, and the probability that steamers will be able to ascend as far as Boisé or Salmon Falls.

Hoping that my action in completing the Oregon regiment may be approved, and that the establishment of a post at Fort Boisé may be authorized, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

NAVIGATION OF SNAKE RIVER.—STEAMERS TO THE BOISÉ MINES.

Our readers will remember that in our issue of October 24 we alluded to the navigation of Snake River, and furnished the outlines of the explorers who were sent up to Boisé to examine the river. Through the kindness of Captain Ankeney we are able to give a much more extended account of the trip. The party consisted of three reliable men, Charles Clifford, Washington Murray, and Joseph Denver, and started from Lewiston under the auspices of Capt. A. P. Ankeney, on the 20th of September. They followed the meanderings of Snake to the mouth of the Grande Ronde, and found the distance to be twenty-seven miles, due south. It is an open river, with no obstructions. From Grande Ronde they proceeded to intersect the old emigrant road, and reached it at or near its crossing of Powder River; a short distance farther on diverged toward Snake River, and followed it up to the Boisé. For several miles the river runs through deep cañons or mountain gorges, and has the appearance of being very deep, and shows by the banks that during certain seasons of the year it rises to the height of sixty feet. The party met several Indians, but none that were unfriendly. A great similarity exists in the whole country between Fort Boisé and Lewiston, as does between Lewiston and where Snake empties into the Columbia. Sometimes bold, rocky sides, then beautiful rolling table-lands, interspersed with trees and prairie lands. The party passed through some of the most beautiful farming land in the world; deep, rich, dark loam, well watered and well timbered, with gold in all the ravines and gulches for the miner, and soil to provide him with the necessaries of life.

After their arrival at Fort Boisé they proceeded to construct a boat, or more properly a raft, to navigate the river with. In a few days they were rested and prepared, having taken the precaution to lash their provisions on to the raft, bid adieu to Fort Boisé, and came dashing, foaming, down the wild, tortuous Snake. The first cañon of note was twelve miles in length, and here the banks gave indication of the water rising sixty or seventy feet. After this came an open space of eight miles, in which you could observe for a long distance the glorious open country. The weather was delightful, and scenery inviting. The next cañon or gorge was fourteen miles in length, and penetrated the two ridges of the Blue Mountains. The course seemed to be north, showing that Snake River runs north and south. After passing this cañon there came an open space, and alternately changing, but with no perceptible difference. About sixty miles brought them down to the mouth of Salmon, making, as they reckon, inside of 100 miles from Fort Boisé to Salmon.

From Salmon to Lewiston is inside of forty miles, so that the entire distance from this city to Fort Boisé is only 135 miles. They found nothing in the river to impede navigation whatever, and pronounced it feasible at any season of the year unless it be by ice. The examination of the river has resulted in establishing the fact that Snake is navigable for steamers, and will be much safer to travel than the river is from Lewiston to the mouth of Snake. This is equally as gratifying to the projector of the scheme as it is to the citizens of Lewiston and the country at large. A new route will now be opened for steam, the results of which cannot now be foretold. We shall penetrate Nevada and Utah Territories by steam, as it is well known that it is only ninety miles from Fort Boisé to Salmon Falls, on Snake River. Salmon Falls is within 250 miles of Salt Lake City. A new avenue of trade will then be opened, and those who have risked their fortune and periled their lives are justly entitled to the gratitude of the people, and a rich reward shall be their portion. But a few more suns will rise and set before the shrill whistle of the steamer will reverberate along the banks of this noble river, and its echo will be heard for ages yet to come through the ravines, gorges, cañons, and on the mountain tops in our golden land, as a symbol of ambition, perseverance, and goaheadativeness. More anon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 23, 1862.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Dist. of Southern California, New San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: The threatening aspect of affairs on the Rio Grande will, in the opinion of the general commanding the department, require that strong re-enforcements should be sent as early in the coming spring as practicable from this coast to the Department of New Mexico. Should this necessity exist at the time specified, you will be sent with the balance of your regiment to the East. For this purpose, and to facilitate the movement of the new cavalry companies at the same time, the general desires you to make all needful preparations. The cavalry companies will be sent forward by company as fast as this organization will permit. The above will explain the order detaching Captain Ffrench's company for temporary service at Fort Yuma. If the means at your disposal will permit and the weather in the south continues propitious, another company might be sent to Yuma. This arrangement would facilitate your movement in the spring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WRIGHT, CAL.,
December 23, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of the testimony taken at a general investigation of Indian affairs, held in Round Valley, by myself, on the 18th and 19th instant.* The examination was conducted

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*Omitted.

with reference to certain charges preferred against the settlers of this valley, such as killing Indians on the reservation, running the Indians out of the valley, destroying the Government fences, and turning their cattle and hogs into the fields, and destroying the crop and other Government property. Also that the settlers of Round Valley were a set of lawless men, and that all or nearly all were disloyal to the Government of the United States. The general commanding will see by the testimony given under oath by the employés on the reservation that they entirely fail to prove any of the above charges. They swear positively that they never saw any Indians killed on the reservation, and never heard any of the settlers threatening to kill the Indians if they did not leave the reservation and valley. It is shown that Captain Short, the supervisor, parted with the 400 or 500 Indians that left the valley last October, in a "very cordial manner." It is now certain that these Indians did not leave through fear of the settlers, nor on account of any threats they had made. But they did leave to prevent starvation. Winter season they knew would overtake them if they remained on the reservation, where they knew there was nothing for them to eat. They knew and said that they would be compelled to kill cattle, if they remained, or starve, and they knew also that if they did kill the settlers' stock the settlers would kill them; so that nothing but death awaited the poor Indian if he stopped on the reservation. No matter which way the Indian turned, a cruel death stared him in the face.

Now, the question is, which of the two parties is to blame for this wild and disorderly state of Indian affairs, the Government agents or the settlers? Without question, the superintendent, Mr. Hanson, and the supervisor, Mr. Short, are the parties guilty of the whole trouble. Through their misrepresentations they have caused it all. The interests of the Government and of the Indians have been grossly and shamefully neglected in this valley. The entire reservation is in a most ruinous condition, rendered so by neglect. There is no fencing on the reservation that will prevent stock from breaking in anywhere; they try nothing hardly to protect the crops, put in to feed the Indians, from the depredations of large bands of stock belonging to the settlers and the Government. The supervisor testifies on oath that he reported to Superintendent Hanson that the settlers were destroying the fences, and at the same time states positively that he never saw any one do it, and don't know as any one did do it. There was no need of any one taking so much trouble, as any stock could easily get over or through the fencing. A great portion of the field is and was without any fencing at all, and Supervisor Short stated under oath that, if farming on private account, he "should have hated to put in a crop protected by such fences." Yet he seems to consider a Government crop well enough protected by such fences. A faithful servant of the Government, surely!

The supervisor's two sons, employés on the reservation, swear that if farming on private account they would not have trusted their crops to the protection of any such fencing as there is on the reservation. Mr. Robinson (an honest man, I believe, and the best man employed on the reservation), an old farmer, testifies to the same thing, and further states that it is the worst-managed place or concern he ever saw. From my own observation I know that he tells the truth. As per example: The supervisor does not know the number of Indians on the reservation, does not know the amount of provisions, if any, on the reservation, nor does he know the number of cattle, horses, or hogs

belonging on the reservation. He knows nothing of what he has or should have. While he was absent for at least ten days the first of the present month at San Francisco, he left the keys of the Government store-houses on the reservation in charge of a squaw. My acting assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant Johnson, could not obtain public letters, that were finally found in the supervisor's room, because said squaw was absent with the keys. These letters were from headquarters of the department, and addressed to me at this place. I have myself rode around and all over the entire reservation, and have seen enough to convince me that Government interests have been most shamefully neglected. Even had the supervisor saved all of the crop put in last year, there would not have been enough to feed one-third of the Indians then on the reservation. The greater portion of the crop was put in a field full of weeds of all kinds; indeed, the field has not been plowed for two years or more. It could not, therefore, be expected that seed cast on such ground would yield a good crop. And even this poor crop, if it can be called a crop, was lost by carelessness and the utter uselessness of the fences.

There were about twenty-three Indians killed last August by about twenty or more of the settlers. These Indians were killed on the reservation within a mile of the supervisor's house and about 100 yards from his son's house; yet neither the supervisor nor his son could tell the names of any of the party that killed the Indians at their very doors. The Indians were Wylackees, a wild and hostile band. The supervisor's two sons were told that the Indians were to be killed that very night, and one of his sons swears that he told his father of it the same night; yet none of them made any efforts to prevent the killing. The testimony shows that one of the supervisor's sons gave his revolver to Martin Corbert, knowing what use Martin Corbert was going to make of it. Another one of the supervisor's sons took his wife and family away from the upper station to his father's house, as he swears himself, to prevent his wife from being frightened during the affray that he knew was to take place between the settlers and the Indians. This same son testifies under oath that all of the whites on the reservation and the Indians and all the settlers in the valley were in fear of this band of Wylackees. From all the testimony taken on this matter I am convinced that the settlers killed the Indians in self-defense. I would not say so much about these Indians but that it has been reported that they were a peaceful tribe living on the reservation. But as the whole testimony on the subject is before the department commander he is the proper officer to judge whether or not the Indians were killed by the settlers in self-defense.

It was also charged that the settlers of Round Valley shot at the supervisor in his own house on the reservation. This is not true. It appears that two men, of the name of Lamb and Ward, did this shooting because the supervisor took their squaws away from them. These two men were not at that time or any other time settlers in this valley; neither were they supported in their lawless acts by the actual settlers of the valley. There has been a continued misrepresentation of Indian affairs and settlers off and from this valley to the general commanding and to the public at large during the last year or more, and the superintendent, Major Hanson, cannot but know the fact. He has been here several times in the last year, and, in my opinion, no man could be in this valley twenty-four hours without seeing that the employés were grossly neglecting their duties, or at least those charged with the management of the reservation were doing so. I could and did see it

before I was here half the time named, and the superintendent ought to know, and no doubt does know, more about Indian affairs than myself. The supervisor testifies that he never had any difficulty with any of the settlers except with Lamb and Ward, who were not considered by him as settlers.

I will here state that the mismanagement of Indian affairs in this valley has brought the Government into discredit, so much so that the settlers of the valley will not sell a pound of provisions to the Indian Department without the cash in hand. The superintendent and the supervisor's notes or bonds are held worthless, and the settlers justify themselves under the plea that the superintendent has never paid a dollar since he has been in office on any of the reservations, to their best knowledge and belief. He has not paid for anything in this valley since my coming into the valley.

The supervisor bought of Mr. Steven Smith about 2,500 bushels of corn to feed the Indians on, and for this small amount Mr. Smith would not take the notes of the superintendent or supervisor, and to keep the poor Indians from starving a private citizen went security for the payment of the amount. It cannot be said with truth that Mr. Smith refused the notes of the Indian agents through any other feeling than that of making sure of his money, for which he is not to blame. I know Mr. Smith to be a truly loyal citizen. Being from the State of New York, he could not well be otherwise than loyal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, December 24, 1862.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

COLONEL: In my letter of the 21st instant I had the honor to state certain facts for the consideration of the general commanding the department. I again most respectfully urge the necessity of re-enforcements being sent here. The rebels are gathering like locusts. On yesterday a writ of habeas corpus was served on me for the release of the prisoners, citing me to appear to-day at 12 m., which I shall most certainly not comply with, having refused to acknowledge the writ. I expect the sheriff will summon a strong *posse comitatus*, trying to regain them by force. Rest assured they will be warmly received.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, December 24, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: The withdrawal of twenty-five men from my command to garrison the post at Smoke Creek has left me much too small a force

to be of any service should any trouble arise with the Indians in this vicinity, and I respectfully request that a sufficient number of recruits may be ordered to this post to render the garrison more competent to protect this portion of the country. I have at present but twenty-five men for all duties connected with the post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MELLEN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 24, 1862.

Hon. A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letters of the 15th and 16th instant. I inclose herewith to you a copy of General Orders, No. 18, of the 21st of February, 1862, from the Adjutant-General's Office.* When I was in San Francisco I was informed that General Wright had recommended to the Governor of California that after the regiments or battalions were fully raised and organized vacancies should, as a general rule, be filled by promotion, as in the Army. This would leave to be otherwise filled the vacancies in the lowest grade, that of second lieutenant. One-half of these should be filled from the faithful non-commissioned officers or from the ranks. If a captain resigns, the senior first lieutenant should be promoted to fill his place, unless in case of manifest injury to the service; or in case he should decline promotion, the senior second lieutenant would be promoted to first lieutenant in his place. This system is the one best calculated to reward the faithful officer or soldier. There are so few stimulants and rewards for faithful service in this quarter that it is desirable to avail ourselves of all that offer. I understand the Governors of New York and some other States have adopted this rule. This is the mode of procedure: The general commanding the department will notify me and Lieutenant-Colonel Maury of the acceptance of the resignation of an officer; Colonel Maury will recommend the promotion or appointment; I will indorse the letter and forward the same to you. If the recommendation meets your approbation, you will notify me of your wishes. If it was an appointment from civil life, as in the case of a second lieutenant, or if appointed from the ranks, he would have to be examined by a board of officers ordered by myself, to report upon his fitness, loyalty, &c. If the report of the board was favorable, I would then order that he should be mustered into the service of the United States, and would notify you so that you might send him a commission. Each of the officers now in the service was subjected to examination by such a board, but for promotion he would not, as a general rule, be directed to be re-examined. I am informed from department headquarters that Captain Whannell's company will be attached to a California infantry regiment. It has not yet been decided to ask for any increase to the number of companies in the First Regiment of Oregon Cavalry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

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* Relates to the raising of volunteer regiments, &c. See Series III.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *December 27, 1862.*

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Commanding Benicia Barracks:

Hold Noble's company of cavalry in readiness to proceed to Visalia. Direct quartermaster to get ready the transportation now on hand for that purpose.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, December 28, 1862.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

I have the honor to report that Bradford Daily returned on the 26th instant from a scout down the Pecos River as far as Horsehead Crossing. He was accompanied to that point by Captain Parvin and two men of Captain Pishon's expedition. At the crossing he discovered signs of a party of some fifty mounted men with a wagon having been encamped there some fifteen days previously. That party had left the crossing and taken the road to Fort Stockton. Daily and his men encamped a mile and a half below Horsehead. In a few hours the Texans (as they evidently were) returned and commenced to trail Daily. He and his party made a detour on this side of the Pecos and escaped them. From the fact that the Texans had been in that vicinity the length of time that their signs indicated Daily is of opinion that they were merely a scout of the enemy watching our movements. Other information of which I am possessed confirms that opinion. Mr. Daily's mission having been ended I have ordered him discharged. He has fulfilled his charge faithfully and obtained all the information that was to be had under the circumstances. In a private letter in my possession, dated Matamoras, September 10, written by Gabriel Valdez to his brother Luis, at El Paso, mention is made that a party of ninety Unionists (Germans) attempted to escape in August from Fredericksburg into Mexico; that the Texans gave them battle and killed the majority of the party. Mr. Jegner, the leader of the Union men, arrived in Mesilla last night. His story is very interesting, and he sets forth that there are a large number of Unionists in the west of Texas who are cruelly oppressed, and who could co-operate effectually with any U. S. troops sent to their relief. I have taken Jegner into employment as teamster, so that his services may be availed of in future, if desired. Mr. Jegner says that General Baylor returned from Richmond to San Antonio with his appointment as Governor of Arizona; that he was endeavoring to raise a force of 6,000 men for a movement in this direction. Great difficulties were experienced; transportation and supplies were not to be had and the people at large were averse to the enterprise. They cited the failure of Sibley's expedition; claimed that the country was not worth possessing, and now that their own coast was threatened all the Texans would be wanted home. From all the information that I can gather I have arrived at the conclusion that there are no reasons at present to apprehend that we shall be troubled by the enemy's advance toward us. To endeavor to keep informed, however, Major Fergusson will visit Chihuahua to make the arrangements suggested by me previously. The contingency of our agents playing us false has not escaped reflection. Information obtained

through the sources in contemplation will require to be weighed, of course. It will be necessary to pay some agents well, but any expenditure in that way will be comparatively small, if the service is faithfully rendered, in view of the advantages resulting otherwise. It will either leave us at full liberty to wage war against the Indians or our expectations of an advance by the Texans will be reduced to certainty.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, December 28, 1862.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

I have the honor to report that I have been advised by both Captains McCleave and Pishon of their being en route for Mesilla, in accordance with their instructions to return by the end of this month. Neither officer reports his operations in detail as yet, but I gather from their communications that the results of both expeditions consist in having scoured the Mescalero haunts and in driving (not catching) the Indians. Though we must conclude that good will result from these visitations, yet the conviction would be more forcible had some of the savages been killed. Captain McCleave writes from camp on the Rio Tularosa December 22:

> We returned from a trip to Dog Cañon and Sacramento Mountains on the 20th instant, but saw no recent signs of Indians. On our first scout we surprised two parties of Indians, taking their stock, camp equipage, &c., one woman, and two children. One of the latter was recognized as the child of parents who were recently murdered near Fort Fillmore.

Captain Pishon writes from Ojo del Martin December 22:

> I have been unsuccessful in finding Indians in this part of the country. I have scouted the Guadalupe Mountains; been to no less than nine different ranchos that Garcia said he had always found Indians in some of them heretofore. The Indians discovered me en route before I established my depot, and left for the Sacramento Mountains, as was proven by those trails going in that direction. My men were disappointed, but none so much as myself, in not getting a fight out of the redskins.

The official reports will be forwarded to department headquarters as soon as received.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 29, 1862.*

Colonel FORMAN,
Benicia, Cal.:

Company E (Noble's), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Visalia, via Livermore Pass.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., December 29, 1862.

General GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Military Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: I feel deeply and earnestly the importance of the present Congress providing for a line of military posts along the emigrant route across this Territory. From this view I have considered it my duty to recommend our Territorial Legislature, now in session, to memorialize Congress in behalf of suitable appropriations to secure the construction of those necessary military establishments at the earliest day practicable as the only efficacious plan by which the lives and property of all future emigrants can be securely protected. Also for a memorial for the extinction of the Indian title to all lands over which the said emigrant road passes, for the purpose of more effectually commanding and preserving the peace and quiet of all overland travelers from the South Pass to the Columbia River. By securing the whole length of the road upon lands belonging exclusively to the United States will give us a more certain hope of being better able to preserve travelers from Indian molestation than we can possibly expect to accomplish so long as the road passes over lands yet belonging to the Indians. Also for a memorial for such additional mail routes as the Legislature knows the increasing population needs. Both houses of the Legislature have unanimously passed suitable memorials for all these purposes, one of which prays for establishing a mail route from South Pass or from Salt Lake along the said emigrant road down Snake River Valley to Walla Walla. In order to impress upon the immediate consideration of the President, the proper Departments, and the suitable committees of Congress the requisite and necessary duty of thoroughly protecting the lives and property of all future emigrants, I have at length prevailed upon the bearer, my old political and personal friend for nearly thirty years past in Springfield, Ill., Dr. Anson G. Henry, to go to Washington City for those purposes. Doctor Henry has been the personal and political friend, neighbor, and associate of the President of the United States from the first day that Mr. Lincoln went to reside at Springfield, Ill. The President, as well as myself, have both well known Doctor Henry to have been on all occasions and at all times a strictly honest and upright man, and has always maintained the reputation of a truthful man of sterling worth and reliability, and a kind-hearted, moral, good man, and the President, as well as myself, both very well know Doctor Henry to be at this day the same deservingly good man that he always has been through his whole past life, notwithstanding the vile bickerings of Democratic secession sympathizers against him, and against all prominent supporters of our present Administration, and against all its well-meant efforts to crush out the present monstrous rebellion. If you have any official, military, or confidential messages, packages, or communications to forward to Washington City you cannot find a more faithful messenger, or a more punctual and reliable bearer thereof than Doctor Henry, and I should be glad and esteem it a personal favor if you can furnish him with a messengership and a free pass from your department to Washington City and back again as bearer of your dispatches. I have no contingent fund at my disposal out of which to pay the costs of such a necessary journey, nor can I dispatch a messenger to Washington and give him a free pass; therefore unless you can oblige me by giving Doctor Henry a free pass, the unavoidable costs of the whole trip will fall heavily upon my own

private pocket, and it is truly hard that I should be compelled to pay out of my own private purse all these heavy expenses of such a round journey, made solely for the public uses and benefits, and not for any private purpose of my own in any way whatever; and I well know unless Doctor Henry goes to Washington at this time nothing whatever will be done for the public benefit of this Territory, no matter how much our population needs all I have requested our Legislature to pray Congress to bestow.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

[DECEMBER 29, 1862.—For Baylor to Magruder (Confederate), relating to operations against Indians in Arizona, &c., see Vol. XV, p. 914.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, December 30, 1862.

Lieut. W. L. RYNERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Mesilla, Ariz. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Lieut. John F. Qualey commanding, marched from Tucson to Apache Pass on the 27th instant, with orders to relieve the company now stationed at Fort Bowie. There was necessarily some delay in the execution of the order of the general commanding in relation to the movement of this company, from the fact that at the time of the reception of the order there was but a handful of men in garrison, the major part of the company being on detached service. All the enlisted men belonging to companies on the Rio Grande who are in a condition to travel are ordered forward, except a few men stationed on the road to Fort Yuma, who have not yet been relieved, from want of men to take their places. Company H, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, is ordered to Tucson, and will probably reach here in about a month. I have directed the commanding officer of that company to relieve all infantrymen he finds on the road with men from his own company. I hope, therefore, to make a thorough clearing up before very long. I have sent to Mesilla several men who were in confinement under charges for various offenses, some of them of a serious character. The charges have been forwarded to headquarters some two months since, and no return from them. To retain them until a court-martial could be had here would necessitate the retention of all the witnesses, hence I ordered all forward. My command is now very small, scarcely sufficient for garrison duty and to furnish escorts. I have been obliged to call in the detachments stationed at Cerro Colorado and Patagonia Mines, and to reduce the garrison at San Pedro Crossing to twelve cavalrymen. The Apaches are committing great depredations near the Sonora line, and certainly need punishing, but I have not the force to make a campaign against them. I have written to General Wright on this subject, and suggested that there should be at least three companies of infantry and two of cavalry in this district. Had I that force I could raise a partisan company and arm them with the rifles now somewhere en route for the Pima Indians, and with the six companies be

enabled to punish the rascals. I should be pleased to hear from the general commanding on this subject, and if my suggestion is approved, respectfully request that he will write to General Wright urging the granting of my request. About a month since two horses belonging to Captain Fritz, with Government saddles and carbines, were stolen from the corral attached to his quarters. In less than half an hour I had Lieutenant Guirado in the saddle with six men, with orders to pursue and recover the property, though it was necessary to go to Guaymas. Lieutenant Guirado returned on the 21st instant, having recovered the property in Hermosillo, but could not get the thieves in consequence of the obstacles thrown in his way by officers of the country and the smallness of his force. Had I been sufficiently strong in numbers I should have sent Captain Fritz with twenty-five or thirty men direct to the Governor as bearer of dispatches demanding the surrender of the culprits, with orders to take them himself in case the demand was refused. I am convinced that many of the border depredations for which the Apaches are held accountable are committed by the Mexicans, and I am determined to make an example of the first one I catch.

Trusting these actions may meet the approval of the general commanding, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, December 31, 1862.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Lieut. John F. Qualey commanding, marched from Tucson for Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, on the 27th instant. My command is now very small, scarcely sufficient for garrison duty and to furnish necessary escorts. I have concentrated my force as much as I was able, but do not feel at all secure. In addition to the reports of armed men assembling in Sonora, to which I called the attention of the commanding general in my communication of the 10th instant, the Apaches are committing great depredations in all parts of the country. I have just been informed that the Indians ran off from San Xavier, only nine miles distant, at 3 o'clock this morning, forty head of horses. The news did not reach me until 1 p. m., and having but twenty-three cavalry in garrison, and the Indians ten hours' start, I am satisfied that it would take at least a week to catch them. Hence I could do nothing but bite my lips and let them go. I regret to be importunate, but it is extremely vexatious and annoying to be compelled to listen to the recitals of these outrages and feel that my hands are tied and I can afford them no relief. It would be folly to send less than two companies on a campaign against them, and the only available force I have is twenty-three cavalrymen. The infantry I must retain in town to afford protection to the Government supplies. I can raise a partisan company of sixty to eighty men here, who have had much experience in fighting the Indians, and who would gladly go on a campaign if supported by regular troops. Should such a suggestion meet the approval of the commanding general, the expense to the Government would be slight. They would furnish their own horses and would require only

arms, ammunition, and subsistence. The arms could be furnished from the 100 Mississippi rifles now somewhere en route for this place. I have further to report that about a month since two horses belonging to Captain Fritz, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with Government saddles and carbines, were stolen from his corral and quarters. It occurred about 9 p. m. In less than half an hour I had Lieutenant Guirado with six men in hot pursuit, with orders to proceed, if necessary, to Guaymas, but to recover the property and to bring back the thieves. Lieutenant Guirado returned on the 21st instant, having recovered the property in Hermosillo, some 350 miles from Tucson, but did not get the thieves in consequence of the obstacles thrown in his way by officials of that country and the smallness of his force. Had I been sufficiently strong in numbers to warrant such action, I should have sent Captain Fritz with thirty or forty men direct to the Governor as bearer of dispatches demanding the surrender of the culprits, and with orders to bring them to Tucson at all hazards. I am convinced that many of the border depredations for which the Apaches get credit are committed by Mexicans, and I am determined to make an example of the first one I catch. I do not wish to make a demand for the surrender of a criminal unless I can send force enough to give dignity to the requisition, and unless I have the strength to enforce my demand.

Trusting my actions may meet the approbation of the commanding general, and hoping soon to hear from him on the subject-matter of this letter, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Major Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, for December 31, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	17	1	18	18	------	------
California*	64	1,172	1,587	1,686	167	10
District of Oregon (Alvord)	62	1,048	1,403	1,466	------	5
District of Humboldt (Lippitt)	23	377	617	644	------	2
District of Utah (Connor)	37	792	1,019	1,060	------	6
District of Southern California (Bowie)	27	522	793	867	------	5
District of Western Arizona (Coult)	9	226	284	341	------	------
Total	239	4,138	5,721	6,082	167	28

* Including San Francisco, the Presidio, Fort Point, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Fort Crook, Camp Union, and Camp Baker, Oreg.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1862.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Capt. JOSEPH STEWART.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery H.

FORT POINT.

Bvt. Maj. GEORGE P. ANDREWS.

9th United States, Company K.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Lieut. Col. CALEB C. SIBLEY.

California Infantry, Whannell's company.
9th United States (six companies).

ALCATRAZ ISLAND.

Capt. HENRY M. BLACK.

9th United States, Company G.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries D and I.

BENICIA BARRACKS.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN.

4th California (six companies).
2d California Cavalry, Company E.

BENICIA ARSENAL.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT CROOK.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Company C.

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT POLLOCK.

3d California, Companies B and D.
2d California Cavalry, Company F.

CAMP BAKER, OREG.

Maj. CHARLES S. DREW.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Bvt. Maj. PINKNEY LUGENBEEL.

1st Washington Territory, Company I.
9th United States, Company A.

VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.

Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Maj. CALVIN H. RUMRILL.

1st Washington Territory, Companies B and C.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS C. ENGLISH.

1st Washington Territory, Companies G and K.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Companies B, D, and E.
1st Washington Territory, Companies A and H.

CAMP LAPWAI, WASH. TER.

Maj. JACOB S. RINEARSON.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company F.
1st Washington Territory, Company E.

CAMP PICKETT, SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL.

9th United States, Company C.

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Capt. WILLIAM V. SPENCER.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company H.
1st Washington Territory, Company F.

FORT YAMHILL, OREG.

Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.

4th California, Company D.

FORT HOSKINS, OREG.

Capt. FREDERICK SEIDENSTRIKER.

1st Washington Territory, Company D.

HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.
Capt. JOHN C. SCHMIDT.
2d California, Companies B and H.

FORT GASTON, CAL.
Lieut. Col. JAMES N. OLNEY.
2d California, Companies I and K.

FORT BRAGG, CAL.
Capt. WILLIAM E. HULL.
2d California, Company D.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL.
Maj. JAMES F. CURTIS.
2d California, Companies C and G.

CAMP CURTIS, CAL.
Capt. EUGENE B. GIBBS.
2d California, Company E.

CAMP BAKER, CAL.
Capt. HENRY FLYNN.
2d California, Company A.

CAMP WRIGHT, CAL.
Capt. CHARLES D. DOUGLAS.
2d California, Company F.

DISTRICT OF UTAH.

Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER.
Col. P. EDWARD CONNOR.
3d California (four companies).
2d California Cavalry (four companies).

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TER.
Capt. MICAJAH G. LEWIS.
3d California, Company I.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER.
Maj. PATRICK A. GALLAGHER.
3d California, Companies C and F.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.
Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT.
3d California, Company A.
2d California Cavalry, Company L.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.

FORT YUMA, CAL.
Capt. JOHN S. THAYER.
5th California, Companies C and H.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
Capt. ALFRED S. GRANT.
4th California, Company G.

CAMP DRUM, NEAR SAN PEDRO, CAL.
Lieut. Col. HARVEY LEE.
4th California, Companies F and H.
5th California, Companies D, I, and K.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Capt. THEODORE H. GOODMAN.
2d California Cavalry, Company G.

CAMP BABBITT, CAL.
Maj. JOHN M. O'NEILL.
2d California Cavalry, Companies D and I.

DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA.

TUCSON.
Lieut. Col. THEODORE A. COULT.
5th California, Company F.
1st California Cavalry, Company B.

FORT BOWIE.
Capt. HUGH L. HINDS.
5th California, Companies E and G.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Mesilla, January 1, 1863.*

I. It having been represented to the undersigned by the civil magistrates of that portion of this district watered by the Rio Grande that a number of occupants of agricultural lands in their several precincts have abandoned them under the apprehension that the Territory will again be invaded by the enemy, and that great prejudice is resulting thereby to permanent residents, who find themselves unable, without the co-operation of their neighbors at the commencement of the planting season, to irrigate their fields, it is therefore ordered that any person or persons may enter upon any lands in this district remaining unoccupied by the owner thereof, or his lawful agent, on the 31st day of the present month. The occupation by such owner or lawful agent shall only be of force and effect upon his or their compliance with the statutes regulating the labor upon acequias.

II. The entry upon such unoccupied lands hereby authorized shall be solely for the purpose of cultivating the same, and this privilege of occupation shall expire on the 31st day of December, 1863, at which time the land shall revert to its lawful owner, together with all the improvements made thereon by the temporary occupant.

III. No charge shall be made by the owner of the land for the use and occupation thereof hereby authorized. The temporary occupant shall comply in all respects with the statutes regulating labor upon acequias and shall have no claim upon the owner of the land for labor or improvements made upon the same.

IV. Persons desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of this order shall file their declaration in writing to that effect with the alcaldes of their respective precincts. The declaration shall describe as fully as possible the particular piece of land to be occupied, with the name or names of the owners thereof. If such land shall remain unoccupied according to the stipulations of this order at the expiration of ten days from the day of filing the declaration herein required, the alcalde with whom the same is filed shall authorize the occupation of the land in question by the applicant.

V. The alcaldes shall originally record these declarations in books specially kept for the purpose, and the signature of the applicant shall be affixed thereto. For each declaration the alcaldes shall charge and collect the sum of one dollar and the said books shall, during all business hours, be open for public inspection.

VI. It is hereby made the duty of all alcaldes within the jurisdiction of the undersigned to comply with the duties imposed upon them by this order, and all officers in the U. S. service within this district shall aid and protect persons who shall avail themselves of its provisions.

VII. The privileges and penalties of this order shall also extend to lands vacated by rebels, and which shall remain unoccupied on the 31st day of the present month.

VIII. The people of this valley are assured of the ability of the United States Government to fully protect them. They are advised to return to their homes, to divest themselves of all apprehensions of danger, and to renew peacefully their agricultural labors, with the prospect of a bounteous harvest and a larger market for their products than has ever offered upon the Rio Grande.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Fort Craig, N. Mex., January 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I am strengthening the defenses of this post by fatigue parties and with the help of the citizens, so that should it ever be invested by the rebels I trust to be able to hold it and its magazines of supplies. To-morrow I leave for the Mesilla Valley and for the northwestern portion of Texas. Unless I hear beyond a doubt that Baylor's forces are coming, I shall organize and send into the country around the headwaters of the Gila an expedition to punish, for their frequent and recent murders and depredations, the band of Apaches which infest that region. The Pino Alto gold mines can then be worked with security. From all I can learn, that is one of the richest auriferous countries in the world; one whose development will tend greatly to the prosperity of this Territory. Should I be so successful as to whip those Indians, I propose at once to establish a military post near the Pino Alto mines, not only to furnish protection to the miners already working there, but to have a moral effect in preventing the Indians from further depredations. A military road should be opened from Socorro or Fort Craig through by the copper mines to intersect the road leading from Mesilla to Tucson at Ojo de la Vaca. This would shorten the distance from Santa Fé to Tucson at least 100 miles; would avoid the Jornada del Muerto, and in a strategical point of view would render Western Arizona less isolated and less in danger of being cut off by any enemy occupying the Mesilla Valley; besides it would make the Pino Alto gold region more accessible from the settled portion of New Mexico. You may rely upon it, the attention of the Government may be worthily drawn to the importance of this road. It would doubtless cost $100,000 to build it. I shall return to Santa Fé by the 25th instant.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: For the information of the General-in-Chief and War Department I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication, dated on the 20th ultimo, from Col. P. E. Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Utah.* Colonel Connor is a man of observation, undaunted firmness, and self-possession under all circumstances, and his views of the state of affairs in Utah can be relied on. I have written to Colonel Connor fully in relation to the policy I desire him to pursue in Utah. With the small force now in that Territory the greatest prudence is required, and in the early spring I propose to throw forward to Salt Lake such a re-enforcement as will insure respect to our flag and a due observance of the laws of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See p. 256.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, January 3, 1863.

I. The temporary occupation of San Elizario, Tex., being deemed no longer necessary, Companies D and H, First Infantry California Volunteers, will report to the commanding officer at Hart's Mill and form part of the garrison of that post until further orders. The detachment of Company D, First Cavalry California Volunteers, under Lieutenant French, will join its company headquarters at Mesilla.

* * * * * * *

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[JANUARY 3, 1863.—For West to Fergusson, relative to official visit of latter to the Governor of Chihuahua, &c., see Vol. XV, pp. 634, 635.]

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, January 5, 1863.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg., Round Valley:

SIR: The declaration of martial law in Round Valley was only for specific purposes, which were set forth in the proclamation itself, and you have no authority under that proclamation to remove or appoint any magistrate or other civil officer; but if any such officer should be guilty of any treasonable sentiment, your duty will simply be to arrest and confine him, and immediately report the matter to department and district headquarters. You are directed, therefore, immediately on the receipt of this letter, to restore Mr. Gamble to the exercise of his functions as justice of the peace. A pack train with rations will depart for your post to-morrow morning, the invoices of which will be sent by the train.

By order of Colonel Lippitt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. SWASEY,
First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Second Infantry California Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 5, 1863.

Hon. A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have been instructed by General George Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, to request that you shall raise the six additional companies required to complete the First Regiment of Cavalry Oregon Volunteers. They will be needed for service on the frontiers in the coming spring, and I cannot doubt that the patriotic citizens of Oregon, who have always heretofore promptly responded to any demand for their military services, will in like manner respond to this call. The enlisted men when mounted will be supplied with horses by the United States, it being understood that they will be mounted or not as shall be deemed advisable by the Government. Propositions to raise a whole company which will furnish their own horses and horse

equipments may be entertained. The men are in such cases entitled to 40 cents a day for the use and risk of their horses and horse equipments. The companies when they reach each 100 enlisted men will be mustered into the service of the United States to serve for three years unless sooner discharged.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, Tulare County, Cal., January 6, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor most respectfully to report to the general commanding the Department of the Pacific that on yesterday I issued an order for the arrest of L. P. Hall and L. J. Garrison, editors and publishers of the Equal Rights Expositor, a newspaper published in Visalia, on the ground of disloyal practices. Both parties were duly arrested and placed in close confinement. In the afternoon of the 5th instant I received a telegraphic order from headquarters Department of the Pacific to release all political prisoners on taking the oath of loyalty to the Government of the United States. On receipt of the order I had all the political prisoners confined at Camp Babbitt brought before me and read to them the oath which they would be required to take. After some hesitation they subscribed, except L. J. Garrison, who refused, and who is now in close confinement, in accordance with a telegraphic order from headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated January 6, 1863.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, January 6, 1863.

I. Captain Gibbs, commanding at Camp Curtis, will put a detachment of twenty men under Lieutenant Gonnisson at Daley's Ferry as soon as he is notified that Mr. Daley is ready to proceed thither.

II. Lieutenant Gonnisson will guard the ferry and ferry-house from attack, and will use every exertion to capture or destroy every band of hostile Indians that may come into his neighborhood, leaving always a sufficient force at the ferry for its defense.

III. In case of need Captain Gibbs will re-enforce Lieutenant Gonnisson to any extent that may be requisite. He will forward Lieutenant Gonnisson's reports of scouts or military operations to these headquarters.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

W. F. SWASEY,
First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster
Second Infantry California Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[JANUARY 6, 1863.—For West to Fergusson, relative to official visit of latter to Chihuahua, &c., see Vol. XV, p. 638.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, January 6, 1863.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
First New Mexico Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Stanton, N. Mex.:

The general commanding the department desires you to give your attention to the following matter: About the middle of last month a small spy party, sent out from here to Horsehead Crossing, discovered a trail there, then supposed to be fifteen days' old, of a party of some thirty-five mounted whites coming in from Fort Stockton to the crossing and returning. On the same day, within sight of my spies, a mounted party, supposed to be about twenty-five strong, again visited the crossing. Mr. Brad. Daily, chief of my spy party, is of opinion that this is an outpost of the enemy scouting in that vicinity. The probabilities are that they will continue to do so for some time to come. General Carleton desires you to capture this party. He wishes, if possible, that every man of them shall be taken prisoner to prevent their communicating their mishap to the main body. The escape of one of the party would defeat this object. Of course if they offer resistance you need no reminder how to act. The manner of accomplishing this duty, as well as the most opportune time to undertake it without unnecessary delay, is left entirely to you. The general commanding desires me to express to you his perfect confidence in your judgment and ability to accomplish the capture or destruction of the party named. I have received your communication of the 3d instant relative to the arrest of José Lucero. I inclose his passport properly authenticated. Please send him on his way.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, January 7, 1863.

I. Companies A and C, First Cavalry, A, Fifth Infantry, and D, First Infantry California Volunteers, will form the expedition named in General Orders, No. 1, 1863, headquarters Department of New Mexico, and be held in readiness for marching orders.

* * * * * * *

IV. Maj. Theodore A. Coult, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will transfer his command to the senior officer of the garrison to remain at Tucson.

* * * * * * *

VI. Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will be held in readiness to move toward the Rio Grande on the arrival of a train from Mesilla. Major Coult and Lieutenant Toole, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will come forward with that company.

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IX. Companies D and K, First Infantry California Volunteers, will be transferred from Hart's Mill to Mesilla without delay.

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J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, January 7, 1863.

Capt. JAMES H. WHITLOCK,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding, Tucson:

I have the honor to inclose for your information extract of Special Orders, No. 2, by which it is presumed that you will be placed in command of the garrison at Tucson. If no other troops have come forward from Fort Yuma your command will be a small one, considering the duties you will be called upon to perform; but every man is wanted on the Rio Grande now that can be spared from elsewhere, and you will exhibit good soldiership in managing your post efficiently with the limited force that can at present be allowed for its garrison. It will be out of the question perhaps to keep any detachments at either the Mowry or Cerro Colorado mines, or in fact any detachments at all, except one at San Pedro Crossing, and the vedettes. I am ignorant of your surroundings, and you must judge for yourself, but the authority to withdraw troops from the above-named places is given to you. If Mr. Sylvester Mowry is at his mine or anywhere in your vicinity, or should come there, require him to report to you, and administer to him the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. He may already have taken this oath, but as there is no record to that effect in this district it must be taken again. Should Mr. Mowry object to taking this oath, you may give him his choice of becoming your prisoner until you can report the fact to me, or of being sent out of the district. You will adopt one of these alternatives immediately upon his refusal to comply with what is required of him above. Inclosed for your information is a copy of a letter written to me by the general commanding the department, in reference to tents ordered forward from Fort Yuma. Get them ready to send if they have reached your post, or else prepare the tents and paulins at Tucson, as the general requires. A large train from here should reach you in the first week in February, perhaps sooner. It will mainly be loaded with subsistence for a post near the Pinos Altos, drawn from your stores. Special instructions will be sent to you with the train. Major Coult is to come forward with Captain Fritz's company. Keep your transportation running to Fort Yuma to bring forward subsistence, as there is a large surplus there which is destined for Tucson, and must come forward. They will spoil at Fort Yuma for want of mouths to eat them. Here they can be consumed, and others can be brought in their stead. Major Coult will turn over to you all records, orders, &c. I would suggest to you to study and make yourself thoroughly the master of all that is required from you. The monthly returns of the subsistence, forage on hand, &c., are essential to these headquarters. Keep your business snug, push everything forward this way that should come, and see if you can relieve Tucson of the unfortunate reputation that has attached to it here of being the sink that swallows up everything intended to come to the front.

Wishing you success in the discharge of your new responsibilities, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—January 8, 1863: On reflection, inasmuch as the necessity for troops on the Rio Grande leaves you but a small garrison, all of whom will be required to guard the supplies at Tucson, you will not station any of your men at the Cerro Colorado or Mowry mines. Keep a

detachment at San Pedro Crossing until the hay there has been consumed by passing trains, but no longer. Take Mr. Mowry's oath in triplicate, forward two copies to me, and file the other in your post records.

J. R. W.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 8, 1863.

Hon. A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: Each company of the First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, called for in my communication of the 5th instant, will be composed of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 teamsters, 2 farriers or blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, and 78 privates. The 2 buglers to be taken from the privates, the law not providing for increased pay for the musicians. The recruits as fast as raised will be sent in small parties to designated military posts, where they will be examined by the medical officers, quartered, subsisted, and drilled, those for each company being kept distinct under non-commissioned officers. When each company reaches 100 enlisted men, it will be mustered into the service of the United States by officers announced by orders from this office. If there is a failure to raise a full company within a period of time satisfactory to you, the men may be attached to some other company.

The companies raised in this vicinity will be mustered in at Fort Vancouver by Maj. Thomas M. Winston, U. S. Army, who has been appointed by General Wright the superintendent for recruiting and mustering volunteers in this district. He has also been appointed disbursing officer of the fund appropriated "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," and has accordingly estimated upon the Adjutant-General for funds on account of that appropriation, to be sent to him. From that fund reimbursements will be made (*vide* War Department Orders, No. 70, of September 3, 1861) for the necessary transportation of volunteers prior to completion of company organization, rent of recruiting offices, advertising, &c. War Department General Orders, No. 70, above quoted, also says "actual stage or steam-boat fare necessarily incurred by authorized agents in raising or recruiting volunteers will be reimbursed from the same fund." War Department General Orders, No. 75, of the 8th of July last, has already been sent to you. I also inclose herewith to you General Orders, Nos. 74 and 126, of 1862.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lapwai, Wash. Ter., January 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Hdqrs. District, Fort Vancouver:

SIR: I have the honor to report everything quiet at this post. As usual, there is some dissatisfaction existing among the Indians on Slate Creek and Salmon River. By request of the Indian agent I will send

out to-morrow to learn if possible the true condition of affairs at that place. Big Thunder has not as yet returned. His people are here and conduct themselves well. The young man charged with the murder of Varble is also here, not, however, in the guard house, as perhaps he should be. The buildings are progressing as well as could be expected. The company quarters are finished and occupied. The officers' quarters will not be finished for some time, but will be completely inclosed in a few days, when they will be occupied. All the building has been done with a view to economy. Some of the building material has cost more than it should. Our mules and horses are in good condition, yet the ration of oats is but six pounds and twelve pounds of hay for the horses. At these rates our forage will last until the last of March or the 1st of April.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. RINEARSON,
Major, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I would respectfully recommend that the District of Arizona be attached to the Department of New Mexico.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 9, 1863.

Col. EDWARD D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th of December. Should it become necessary to change my headquarters I will advise you by telegraph. In the meantime I shall be in this city or within easy communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, January 11, 1863.

I. Companies A and C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and Companies D, First, and A, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, composing the expedition against the Gila Apaches, ordered to take the field by the general commanding the Department of New Mexico, will move to-morrow and encamp at El Picacho. The ranking officers of each arm will conduct their detachments to the point indicated, when Capt. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will assume command of the expedition.

II. Capt. Francis S. Mitchell, with Company D, First Infantry California Volunteers, will take charge of a battery of two mountain howitzers to accompany the expedition. He will see that 120 rounds shell, spherical-case, and canister ammunition in equal quantities are provided for these pieces. Also that 15,000 rounds rifle musket ball-cartridges are supplied to him.

III. Capt. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will have the cavalry supplied with not less than 15,000 rounds Sharps carbine and 10,000 rounds pistol ammunition.

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J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *January 12, 1863.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

Thomas M. Vincent telegraphs that Brigadier-General Wright was authorized to raise a regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry subject to my approval. I am ready cheerfully to respond to a call for troops, and do not understand why the call is not made upon me directly, as a requisition by telegraph will be obeyed.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, January 12, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: About forty days' subsistence for Captain Douglas, in Round Valley, left here day before yesterday by land. The distance is 150 miles, and the train ought to arrive there by the 5th of February at the latest, but there are so many difficult mountain streams to cross that it is doubtful whether it will be able to get there at all. It is fortunate we had a mule train of our own to send, as no contractor, Mr. Swasey tells me, could have been found to bind himself to get through at any price whatever. From Fort Bragg to Round Valley it is only seventy miles, and there is but [one] serious obstacle in the way, Eel River. A week ago I received a private letter from Captain Douglas in which he mentioned he had removed the justice of the peace and appointed another in his place. I immediately wrote him instructing him forthwith to reinstate the magistrate in his office, informing him that he had no authority to remove or appoint any civil officer. The standing nuisance of this post for the last eight years has been a whisky shop kept by one Shannahan close to the reservation. Strenuous exertions to have the nuisance abated have been made by every post commander, but without success. Immense quantities of soldiers' clothing have been bought by the man, who is well known to have made a fortune in the business. Meanwhile our guard house is kept filled, sometimes to overflowing, with men made drunk with his poisonous whisky, or who have committed offenses under the influence of it. During November, for instance, the daily average number in the guard house in a state of intoxication, without counting those whose offenses had been caused by liquor, was sixteen. Nearly all the liquor the

soldiers get is from this man. Articles of clothing are being constantly stolen from the men's quarters, often from good, sober, and reliable men, who of course have the loss charged to them. It is notorious that most of these articles are bought by Shannahan at a trifling price and paid for in liquor, and yet so adroitly has the business been managed, and so numerous are his friends among the soldiers, that it has been impossible to fix it upon him by positive evidence. But this evening a man named Stephens, recently discharged from Company E, Second Infantry California Volunteers, has reported to Captain Schmidt, the post commander, having seen a large quantity of soldiers' clothing put into a wagon at Shannahan's shop two days ago to be transported to one Dengan, who lives near the mouth of Eel River, some fifteen miles hence. By my order Captain Schmidt was immediately sent to arrest Shannahan and search his premises. Shannahan is in close confinement in the guard house and will remain so until I receive instructions to send him to San Francisco for trial or otherwise dispose of him. The clothing found in his shop is of that class which has no Government earmark about it, and has, therefore, not been as yet seized, although precisely identical with that daily issued to the soldiers. I have also directed Captain Schmidt to send immediately to Dengan's an officer and six men with a horse and cart to search for and recover the clothing just sent there, and all other soldiers' clothing that can be found. I am informed that there will be no lack of positive evidence of Shannahan's guilt, and I earnestly recommend that measures may be taken to bring him to punishment, the good of the service at this post, both present and future, urgently requiring it. Next to the steamer the shortest and most reliable mode of communication between San Francisco and Fort Humboldt, Fort Baker, Camp Curtis, and Fort Gaston, is by mail per Sacramento, Shasta, and Weaverville. This mail arrives at Arcata (on this bay) once a week in six days from San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. LIPPITT,

Colonel Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

P. S.—The other overland mail, per Healdsburg and Ukiah City, has just arrived, bringing your letter of the 29th of December in relation to the suspension of recruiting. The mail left San Francisco on the 30th. We have had no steamer here since November. The Panama stopped outside on the 29th of December and sent Captain Stewart ashore and the mails and proceeded up the coast, but she has not been seen or heard of since.

PORTLAND, OREG., *January 12, 1863.*

General ALVORD:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th, with circular of the 7th, is before me. I not only assent to your plan of placing men at once at Vancouver and other posts, but am much pleased with it. As boats will be running to Corvallis for some time, I had thought perhaps men could come down about as well as go to Fort Hoskins in winter. I never was at Fort Hoskins, however, and your decision in the matter will be satisfactory to me. I have requested Major Winston to muster in D. M. Thompson, John F. Noble, and Mr. Hand, as second lieutenants. Mr. Hand will recruit in Jackson County. He has been one of the publishers of the Sentinel. He is highly recommended by Secretary May

and General Reed. I know something of him also. He is now at Salem, but will be down soon. Mr. Thompson will call on you to-morrow. My adjutant, Reed, has gone to The Dalles, and will call on you on his way down, probably on Wednesday night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, January 13, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th ultimo in which you inform me that seven companies of cavalry are being raised in California, which force will be sent forward early in the spring. I am directed in the meantime to make such preparations as may be in my power and to forward for the consideration of the commanding general such suggestions as I may deem pertinent for the speedy and safe transfer of these companies to the Department of New Mexico. I regret that I shall not have time to give to the latter part of the above directions that careful attention which it merits, yet the time when I think the force should leave California is so rapidly approaching that I fear to delay, and shall take the liberty of acquainting the commanding general with some facts which impressed themselves upon my mind during the march which I made to this point last spring and summer. The first and most important point for consideration in moving a cavalry force over a country as destitute of the elements of self-support as this is well known to be is to select that season of the year when the few advantages possessed can be improved. The troops should start from San Pedro (where I presume they will rendezvous) by the 1st of March, earlier if possible. They can move by easy marches with water and grass at convenient distances to Warner's ranch. As this is the last place west of the Colorado desert where grass and water are found combined, I would from that point send them forward to Fort Yuma in detachments of not more than two companies each. If the commander of the District of Southern California was directed to have hay and grain put at the various stations and the wells kept in good order it would greatly facilitate the passage of the troops. It is proper to remark here that since the discovery of the Colorado mines other routes are recommended as better and shorter. Of these I know nothing, except by hearsay, and can only speak of the road over which I myself traveled. The vicinity of Fort Yuma being destitute of grazing facilities, it would be better that the force should make little or no halt at that place, but should push forward as rapidly as possible, having a due regard to the condition of their animals. They should cross the Colorado by the 1st of April at the latest. At that season they would have the advantage of cool weather and water and grass between Yuma and this post. The march can easily be made in from fifteen to seventeen days. Arrived at Tucson (by the 20th of April) I would recommend a halt sufficiently long to recruit their animals. For that purpose the Reventon Ranch, forty miles south of here, on the Santa Cruz River, possesses many advantages. Excellent grazing, good water, fine shade, wood in abundance, good camping ground, and sufficient quarters to accommodate all the officers. The crossing of the San Pedro River, fifty-five miles east of Tucson, on the direct

road to Mesilla, though not possessing as many advantages as Reventon, is also a very good point for a halt—possibly better than the other, as it is on the direct line. I would suggest that they remain here at least a month, in which time their animals could be in condition to undertake the march to Mesilla, the worst part of the whole road. At the Cienega, twenty miles east of Apache Pass, they could halt again for a few days. From there to the Miembres River, ninety miles, the march is a hard one, almost destitute of water and grass. A peculiarity of this country is that where you find water you rarely see grass, and where grass is plenty there is no water. The water is found in rugged and bare mountains, and the grass grows sometimes very luxuriantly on the wide open plain. From the Miembres River to the Rio Grande the march is also a hard one, water being found with certainty at only one point, Cooke's Spring. I can have grain put at the stations between Tucson and Fort Yuma and at San Pedro Crossing, so that the command can come with but little difficulty and move light and quick. Should these suggestions meet the approval of the commanding general I respectfully request that I may be notified at an early moment, for grain is scarce in this country, and seven companies of cavalry need a large supply. For the crossing of the dry districts I can have water-tanks constructed, each capable of holding 600 gallons. Two of these will, I think, be sufficient. I have already directed the acting assistant quartermaster to have a large amount of grain on hand by the 1st of April.

Trusting these suggestions may prove satisfactory, and hoping soon to have a reply, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Major Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 13, 1863.

Capt. JOHN MULLAN,
Second U. S. Arty., late in Charge of Walla Walla and Fort Benton Mil. Road Expedition, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: It is represented to me that there is great danger of Indian difficulties in the Bitter Root Valley. A large number of whites are settling in that country and on each side of the Rocky Mountains at Deer Lodge, Big Hole, Beaver Head, &c. The gold mines found there are the attraction, and large tracts of arable land. Four hundred emigrant wagons came to Walla Walla last fall, which, after traveling through the South Pass, turned north above Fort Hall, recrossed the Rocky Mountains to Big Hole Prairie, thence crossed them again to Deer Lodge Prairie, and getting on your road proceeded by that route to Walla Walla. They commend the route highly. Chief Justice Hewitt, of Washington Territory, whom I saw, was of the number. Some of those emigrants stopped in that region. It is evident the whites are determined to mine and settle there. I met Mr. Q. C. A. Brooks, from the Bitter Root Valley, who strongly urges the necessity of troops in that country. I inclose herewith an extract* from a Walla Walla Statesman, which gives his statement in full. By the eleventh article of the Flathead treaty, ratified 18th of April, 1859, it is provided that there shall be no settlements in the Bitter Root Valley above Lo-La Fork until the President decides whether he will set apart that region

* Not found.

as a reservation for the Flatheads. Some emigrants are settling there, causing much discontent among the Flatheads. You are, no doubt, well informed as to the merits of that question. I suppose that the reservation should be assigned by proclamation of the President to those Indians who have been so friendly and so faithful. If it is so set apart, the duty of removing the intruders will be still more urgent and may possibly require the aid of the military. Finally, a recent letter from the Indian agent at Jocko, the Flathead Indian Agency, uses similar language. He says the rush of whites to the gold mines must inevitably lead to collisions. He states (which is new to me) that he is afraid that the mountains of the Jocko Indian Reservation will be overrun with gold-seekers, causing a repetition of scenes in the Nez Percé country. From your long service in that country you are best able to judge of its necessities, and if you were here I should request your report on the subject; but as you are not accessible the best thing I can do is to write you this letter and request you to take the matter into mature consideration, and if you deem a military post essential to preserve the peace on that frontier, it will be well for you to make known to the War Department your views. You have my permission to exhibit this letter as inviting you thus to submit your views. But troops for this purpose should be sent next spring from Missouri or Iowa, and should be supplied from Fort Benton. I shall have as much as I can do to get troops for the establishment of a military post at or near Fort Boisé, the importance of which I have urged in the strongest terms upon the War Department through General George Wright, commanding the department, who indorsed in a favorable manner my recommendations.

Settlements have been made all the way to Boisé and rich mines discovered on that river. The Snake Indians should be soundly punished and the emigration of that route protected. I have established a military post at Fort Lapwai, near the Nez Percé Agency. Great disaffection exists in a portion of that tribe, requiring serious attention in the spring. In May the commissioners meet there to form a treaty with the Nez Percés asking them to yield the gold mining region of their reservation to the whites. A body of troops should attend that treaty. Thus you will perceive that it seems quite out of my power to get troops on this coast to do these things and also occupy the Bitter Root country. The post should probably be composed of four or five companies, part of infantry and part of cavalry. I suppose it should be located in Deer Lodge Prairie, that point being central, but you are the best judge as to its location. It should, I suppose, march from Fort Leavenworth by way of Fort Laramie to Deer Lodge Prairie, the route examined by Lieutenant Raynolds, of Topographical Engineers. It should be supplied from Fort Benton. To that post abundant and liberal supplies for one year should be shipped from Saint Louis by the steamers which go to Fort Benton every spring. The troops should not be in my district, but should belong to the same department as the troops at Forts Laramie and Benton, and this should be explicitly set forth in orders. Deer Lodge, being west of the Rocky Mountains, is in my district. Two or more companies of infantry should probably be stationed also at Fort Benton, the base of this line. They should go by steamer. It would be improper to separate the troops in that country from their base, and therefore they should be in the same department, Saint Louis being the ultimate base. An assistant quartermaster should leave Saint Louis with the supplies for Fort Benton. The most careful and elaborate estimates of all kinds of supplies—quartermaster's stores,

tools, and clothing—should be made, securing enough to last for one year. Such is my programme. I do not know whether it would suit you to be a candidate to command such an expedition. If you wish it I am certain from the energy you have heretofore shown that you would do the work well. If you should obtain it you will have my best wishes and, so far as practicable, my hearty co-operation. I am aware that these expeditions will be expensive, and knowing what a heavy load the war imposes upon our finances I have hesitated. I have waited long before sending this letter, but the time has come for the Government to take this step which will aid in placing a chain of posts and settlements across the continent and must essentially assist in protecting this coast in case of foreign war. The homestead act, the gold mines, and the completion of your road all serve the way and lead to a fulfillment of the sagacious views of Thomas Jefferson in 1804. The Government must do this or it will be far behind the people. If any act of Congress is necessary I have no doubt Colonel Wallace, Delegate from Washington Territory, will aid you in procuring it. This step will conform to the policy of the President as announced in his annual message, in which he says:

> The immense mineral resources of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the resources of Government and to diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measure to promote that end cannot be adopted.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 13. } *Washington, January 14, 1863.*

The district of Western Arizona is hereby assigned to the Department of New Mexico.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War authorizes the establishment of military posts at Fort Boisé and Klamath Lake, if you deem it necessary.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 14, 1863.*
(Received 9.15 a. m. 15th.)

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

French consul desires me to prevent shipment of contraband goods to Mexico. Shall I comply? If yes, what articles deemed contraband?

IRA P. RANKIN,
Collector.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, January 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: During a twenty days' scout by Captain Flynn with Company A, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commenced on the 16th of December last, three Indians were killed, one of them supposed to be a scout; the other two were killed in a skirmish by a small detachment of five men. Our scouting thus far during the present winter has produced no other result.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Colonel Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 16, 1863.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Fifth Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California,
Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: The great need for re-enforcement at Tucson makes it necessary that the companies of your regiment at Camp Drum should be thrown forward as rapidly as possible. On the arrival of these companies at Fort Yuma, those at the latter post will proceed without delay to Tucson. The officers of your regiment on leave will be directed to join their respective companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Mesilla, Ariz., January 16, 1863.

Don JUAN ROBINSON,
Guaymas, Mexico:

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note dated October 27, 1862, stating that public stores for the use of troops under my command would probably leave San Francisco, Cal., for Libertad, Sonora, touching at Guaymas on the voyage up, about the 15th of November, 1862. In case they left at that date they are doubtless now at Libertad, and I have directed that a train of, say, thirty wagons shall proceed at once to Tucson, and if on arrival at that point it shall be ascertained that the supplies are at Libertad, then the train will proceed to that point on an experimental trip, when all the elements of the route, the sources of supply as regards forage, &c., will be fairly tested. Pray express my thanks to Governor Pesqueira for his kindness in offering us transit through Sonora. I have recently given orders in relation to the establishment of a post in the Pinos Altos country; one of these orders is herewith inclosed. Should the mineral resources of that place prove to be as great as anticipated, Libertad must be the post whence supplies must be received and where much bullion and copper will eventually be shipped. I feel deeply anxious to see the riches of this country brought to light. I have great faith in their existence and I fully believe that what may tend to the prosperity and advancement of New Mexico and Arizona will be of great

benefit to Sonora. Therefore I may claim to ask of Governor Pesqueira and of yourself to unite with me in all matters looking to such beneficial results. I shall be happy to hear from you frequently. My address is Santa Fé, N. Mex.

I am, my dear sir, very truly, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The department commander has received authority from the Secretary of War to establish military posts at Fort Boisé and Klamath Lake. Should you deem the establishment of both or either of these posts necessary the general desires you to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose. Your views are requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL., *January 19, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I deem it my duty to make the following statement for the information of the general commanding the department in relation to Indian affairs in this valley. There is nothing done, nor is there any appearance of anything being done, for the support of the Indians for the present year. To all appearances their condition will be much more piteous than it is now, and that would seem almost impossible. Up to this time there is only sixty acres of wheat put in, and that in a field badly protected. The fences are not such as will keep stock from destroying the crop. I consider that it would be a gross neglect of duty in me not to report the entire want of zeal and gross mismanagement of Indian affairs on the Nome Cult Indian Reservation under the present supervisor, and the management will not be better unless he is removed. The supervisor seems to be determined to ruin the reservation under his charge. His assistant, Mr. Robinson, was engaged erecting and putting fences in a proper state to protect the crop, but the supervisor interfered and forbade him to make fencing until he was ordered so to do by him, and that order was not given until the weather rendered all attempts at improving the fence quite impossible. This man Robinson has used his best endeavors to put in a crop and to protect it. He would no doubt have accomplished both objects had he been permitted. Instead of giving intelligent direction to Mr. Robinson's efforts or assisting him in carrying out his plans, Mr. Short (the supervisor) exerts himself to hinder, embarrass, and delay the work Mr. Robinson is engaged in. Frequently to my knowledge the supervisor has ordered the Indians working with and under Mr. Robinson away, to work on some small and entirely useless matter, and this for no other reason or purpose but to prevent Mr. Robinson from doing any

work that would in any way benefit the Indians hereafter. Mr. Robinson was turned out of doors a few days ago by the supervisor for declining to feed the Indians after his hard day's work in the field. This is very hard, unmanly treatment of the only man on the reservation that does anything or seems to know that they have any duty to perform. It is held to be the duty of the supervisor to feed the Indians. This feeding consists in giving the Indians their daily rations, which is from two to three ears of corn to each Indian, big and little. All this can be accomplished in one hour or less. If prompt and vigorous measures are not at once taken to stop this dangerous and wicked trifling on the part of the supervisor, very little if any crop will be harvested this year, and the consequences are easily foretold. The pangs of hunger will make the Indians desperate and dangerous. A bloody conflict will ensue, resulting of course in the extermination of the poor being seeking to satisfy an empty stomach. Round Valley is better adapted by location, soil, and extent for a large Indian reservation than any place I have seen in California. To enter the valley from any direction it is necessary to cross high mountains and Eel River, and at the present season this stream is impassable. The valley contains, as surveyed, 25,000 acres of as fine land as can be found in the State. Were the whole valley taken for a reservation, the settlers' claims (their improvements) bought, and they removed with their stock, a capable, energetic man placed in charge, thousands of Indians could be maintained in peace and plenty, where a few hundreds are now barely subsisted at the daily risk of outrages being committed. Whites and Indians cannot and will not live in peace and quietness so near and so much together as they are in this valley, and the sooner either party is removed the better. The citizens are very quiet and orderly, in fact they have been so since my arrival in the valley. If I have considered it my special duty to report the utter neglect of duty in an officer of another department of the Government, I have had ample grounds on which to base such report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., January 19, 1863.

His Excellency WILLIAM PICKERING,

Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo. Intimately acquainted as I am with the wants of the Territory of Washington, as well as those of the adjoining State of Oregon, I have within the last six months repeatedly urged the establishment of a large military post on the Snake River, and the adoption of such other prudential measures as may be necessary for the protection of emigrants from the East, and I am happy to say to Your Excellency that I have just received a telegraphic dispatch from the War Department authorizing a post at Fort Boisé and also at Klamath Lake should it be deemed necessary. Estimates to meet the expense of these new posts have been forwarded long since to Washington and I doubt not will be embraced in the Army appropriation bill. I have directed General Alvord to complete the organization of the Oregon cavalry regiment by raising six additional companies, which, with the

force already in that district, will be ample for the service required. I have had a conversation with your friend, Doctor Henry, and was highly gratified with the zeal he manifests, not only for your Territory, but for the whole Union, and it would afford me great pleasure if I could render him the assistance you speak of. But I have no authority to send a messenger to Washington and no fund at my disposal out of which I can make an expenditure of that kind. I have no doubt that the presence of Doctor Henry in Washington will be of great benefit to Washington Territory, and I should think that the Department would not hesitate about paying the necessary expenses of the journey on your representations. In conclusion I beg to assure Your Excellency that I shall ever retain a lively interest in the welfare of the people of Washington Territory and State of Oregon. For six long years my home was among those hardy pioneers, engaged most of the time in battling our savage foes. I left them at peace, prosperous and happy, and I pray they may continue so.

With high consideration, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 20, 1863.

General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary of War gives authority to raise four companies native cavalry in Los Angeles district.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 21, 1863.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: After a careful consideration of the Indian difficulties in the District of Humboldt, comprising the northwestern counties of this State, and deeming it for the best interest of the Government that volunteer troops raised within the district should be employed against the hostile Indians, I have, by virtue of authority vested in me by the War Department, respectfully to request that Your Excellency may be pleased to organize within said district four companies of infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States. My design is to retain these companies in service only so long as our difficulties in the district may render necessary. Should Your Excellency respond favorably to this request I will designate an officer of the Regular Army to muster in the companies at such points as may be convenient for their organization. Each company will consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, and 64 to 82 privates.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, January 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 21st instant is at hand. It will afford me much gratification to co-operate with you in the raising and organizing of the four companies referred to for service in the districts where Indian hostilities are threatened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 22, 1863.

Messrs. WILLIAM G. POINDEXTER and other citizens of El Dorado City, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: Your petition requesting the establishment of troops in the mining region on the Colorado River has been submitted to the general commanding the department. It is impossible at this time for the general to afford that protection he so much desires to give the settlers on the Colorado. At present there are no troops disposable for this purpose, and if there were the season is not suited for a movement in the direction indicated in your letter. When matters become settled on the Colorado the general will probably establish a military post in the vicinity of the settlements. He cannot, however, protect the various parties prospecting over so vast an extent of country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 23d instant, inclosing a dispatch of W. Scott Ketchum, brigadier-general and assistant adjutant-general, ordering the mustering into the service of the United States of four companies of cavalry, to be raised in this State, for service in the contingent of the State of Massachusetts. The proceedings under and by force of which these troops are to be raised are clearly irregular, and in violation of the rights of this State. I know of no authority by which the Governor of Massachusetts can raise volunteers in California, either through the orders of the War Department, or the inconsiderate and officious action of citizens of this State. For reasons that follow I do not feel bound to interfere in the case alluded to at this time, if at any, to prohibit recruiting for the four companies proposed to be raised, yet I must protest against its being accepted as a precedent to bind the authorities of this State in the future. While I am more than willing to discharge every obligation that is incumbent upon me in obeying requisitions for troops properly made, I am not willing that my silence shall be construed into an obligation not to interfere with the raising of the said four companies for Massachusetts, as I may very likely do, should the

necessities of this State, or the action of her authorities at any time, in complying with the calls of the General Government, seem to require it.

The considerations that move me at this time not to interfere with the raising of these companies are, in brief, the heavy burdens that have been borne by our loyal sister States in sustaining the Government, and in fighting in a sacred and common cause battles that are ours as well as theirs; and the heretofore comparative exemption of California from calls upon her loyalty and patriotism, and, further, because an opportunity is offered to Californians to seal their loyalty and devotion to their country and to constitutional liberty by offering their bosoms as a bulwark against the surging tides of this unholy rebellion. And I am anxious that in the future our people may have, in common with the people of other States, their glorious traditions of sacrifices made in behalf of the Union and of gallant efforts to save and perpetuate it.

The great heart of California beats responsive to the mighty throbs that are convulsing the loyal States, and she feels it her duty to do all she can to stay the fratricidal hand that is raised to divide and destroy the nation. It is to be desired that she should be recorded upon the page of history that will reveal the glowing deeds of patriotism and sacrifice now being enacted, and that her people may mingle in the great events that are passing in our country's midst, that there may be created a chain of bright and glorious memories to bind the East and the West in bonds of union and fraternity under a common and perpetual Government. Thus, as a citizen of the United States, with sympathies that embrace every portion of our nationality, and anxious to do all in my power to preserve and strengthen that nationality, I would not deny to the General Government one soldier, and would earnestly and cheerfully obey to the last extent her calls for aid, yet I do not conceive it to be my duty in any manner to permit the rights of the State to be invaded or disregarded without taking means as occasion may seem to require to guard those rights in the present and in the future.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 26, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops in this department, although widely dispersed, have preserved their discipline, and performed their duties generally, in a very creditable manner. We have been forced to devolve the duties of the quartermaster's and commissary departments very frequently on subalterns of volunteer companies. Many of them have proved to be zealous, capable, and honest in the discharge of their duties; a few have proved recreant to their trust; but the Government has lost but little, as prompt measures were taken for the removal, and in most cases for the dismissal from the army, of the latter class. The vigilant guardianship exercised by my chiefs of disbursing departments is highly commendable. The condition of affairs on this coast is satisfactory. With the exception of Indian difficulties, the greatest quiet prevails throughout the length and breadth of the land. From the District of Oregon I have nothing

of importance to report. Under the instructions received from the War Department, arrangements are being made for the establishment of a post, at or near Fort Boisé, on the Snake River. The administration of affairs in the district, by Brigadier-General Alvord, has been marked by zeal, ability, and devotion to the best interests of the Government.

The Indian difficulties in the District of Humboldt, I regret to report, still exist. During the past year Colonel Lippitt, of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, has been in command of the district with his entire regiment. The untiring zeal and activity of the colonel, his officers, and men are highly praiseworthy, but the fact is, I doubt much whether we can ever have peace there until all the Indians are removed entirely out of the country; vast numbers have been collected by the troops and placed on the reservations, but it has been found impossible to keep them there. If the Indians in that district can be carried to a reservation in the southern section of the State, or, what would be still better, placed on some island and supported entirely, peace would be restored and money saved. The troops under Colonel Lippitt have been in the field and suffered many hardships and privations during the past eighteen months, and I shall withdraw the headquarters and active portion of the regiment early in the spring. The country is densely wooded, and presents many obstacles to the operations of troops unacquainted with the numerous trails; and after consultation with the members of the Legislature from that district, and also with His Excellency Governor Stanford, it was the unanimous opinion that the best interests of the Government would be subserved by organizing four companies of militia, composed of men residing in the districts and well acquainted with the country, for special service there. Believing this plan is the best that can be adopted, I have requested the Governor to organize the four companies, which with a like number of companies now in service will, after the withdrawal of Colonel Lippitt, constitute the active force in that quarter, to be under command of an intelligent officer, specially selected.

Hoping that my acts may be approved by the General-in-Chief and War Department, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 26, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The defenses to guard the city of San Francisco against the attacks of hostile steamers have received my most serious consideration. Under cover of the darkness or a fog I have but little doubt that a steamer might pass the two forts without serious injury; at least the chances are decidedly in her favor. Once within the harbor she can take a position beyond the reach of the guns on Alcatraz Island, and, of course, command the city. We must be prepared to meet such a state of affairs effectually, both by land and water. Have you any vessels at your disposal suitable for mounting heavy guns on; and if so, could they not be moored in front of the city? When I was in this city, a week since, I was waited on by several gentlemen, who expressed much anxiety on this subject, and I assured them that I would communicate with you and ask you to lay the matter before the

admiral commanding on this coast. I regret very much that we have not a ship of war in the harbor; with the Lancaster, or some other single ship with heavy guns, we should have no apprehensions that a rebel steamer would venture within the Gate.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 26, 1863.

Maj. JAMES F. CURTIS,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Lincoln, near Crescent City, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to make such disposition of the force under your command as may best promote the object in view in establishing the post you now occupy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 27, 1863.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

Will the Department approve of my issuing small-arms to a limited extent to Governor of California to arm organized militia companies in certain localities, as indicated in my letter dated December 15?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February 3, 1863.*

Respectfully submitted.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 10, 1863.*

Referred to the General-in-Chief.

By order:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

APRIL 13, 1863.

Not approved except in cases of extraordinary exigency, when the arms should be merely loaned, to be immediately returned when the exigency has passed.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Fourth indorsement.]

Opinion of General-in-Chief approved, and the Adjutant-General will advise General Wright accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, January 28, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

I have the honor to report the following progress in compliance with that portion of General Orders, No. 1, 1863, that refers to a campaign against Mangus Colorado's band of Gila Apaches. The duties assigned to the troops operating under the order named were deemed of sufficient importance to induce me to accompany the command in person and to remain with it as long as I thought I could be spared from the permanent headquarters of the district. Capt. Edmond D. Shirland, First Cavalry California Volunteers, was detached on the 14th instant with twenty men of his company, with orders to proceed at once in advance of the main body to find Mangus Colorado, known to be in the neighborhood of the Pinos Altos. Captain Shirland was to act according to his best judgment in either fighting the chief or getting him into his possession. He rejoined the command on the 18th instant at Fort McLane, bringing Mangus Colorado with him. Although the chief had to Captain Shirland the day previous claimed entire dominion over all the country usually ranged by his tribe, and complete authority over all its members, upon being confronted with one and being charged with the atrocities that they had committed, he protested his innocence and endeavored to evade the responsibility. He was made to understand that no such subterfuges would avail him, and that his expressed desire for peace was only instigated by fear of the chastisement which he saw was about to be inflicted upon him and his people. I determined at once that, although the circumstances under which he had voluntarily placed himself in my power would not permit the taking of his life as some retribution for his murders of our people, security for the future required that he never should have it again in his power to perpetrate such atrocities. He was told that the remainder of his days would be spent as a prisoner in the hands of the U. S. authorities; that his family would be permitted to join him, and that he and they would be well treated. He was also distinctly told that upon making any attempt to escape his life would be the immediate forfeit. On the following morning at 1 o'clock he was shot dead by the guard, and his death was immediately reported to me. I investigated the matter at once. A sergeant and three privates of Company A, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, became his guard at midnight. Within the succeeding hour he made three efforts to escape, and was shot on the third attempt. I have thus dwelt at length upon this matter in order to show that even with a murderous Indian, whose life was clearly forfeited by all laws, either human or divine, wherever found, the good faith of the U. S. military authorities was in no way compromised. Mangus was to have returned to his tribe at an appointed time. His detention prevented this, and being apprehensive that his people would scatter, alarmed at his absence, I decided to pursue and punish them at once. The steps taken and their results are shown by the accompanying reports of Captains Shirland and McCleave, transmitted herewith.* Particular praise should be awarded to Captain Shirland and his command for the determination with which, despite of cold and hunger, they continued to seek the enemy for a much longer time and at greater distance than they went provided for, and the thorough execution of their work when they did finally track the Indians to

* Reports not found, but see summary of operations under dates of January 17 and 19, Vol. XV, p. 228.

their rancheria is worthy of all commendation. The task of Captain McCleave and his men, though fully as well accomplished, was less arduous; yet I can not fail to be convinced that both he and they would have cheerfully and successfully encountered any difficulties that might have interposed between them and their object. I left the command at Fort McLane on the 23d instant actively preparing for a lengthened scout against the Indians toward the headwaters of the Gila River. The general commanding may rest assured that in the terms of his order the punishment of the Indians will be thorough and sharp, and that the commander of the force intrusted with the duty, Capt. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will not disappoint his expectations.

I am, captain, with due respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 29, 1863.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

Can the District of Arizona be transferred to Department of New Mexico?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, Cal., January 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of the 26th instant relating to the defenses of the city of San Francisco was received this morning. The necessity of being prepared to meet any aggression, come from what quarter it may, is highly important, but I have no control of any vessels of war beyond the limits of the yard. In cases of emergency I should not, however, hesitate to assume any responsibility necessary for the public welfare. The Independence is the only vessel suitable for mounting heavy guns at the yard and which would be effective as a floating battery, and she is now used as barracks for the marines. It would occupy some time with our means to put her in condition for service as a floating battery, and it is doubtful whether I could obtain a crew for her at San Francisco. The only steamer we have here is the Saginaw, undergoing repairs which will be completed in four or six weeks. I would suggest that the State of California or the city of San Francisco purchase a steamer, iron-clad, and arm her for harbor defenses. The Cyane, sailing ship, is on her way to this place, where she probably will arrive about the 20th of next month. On her arrival, if it is necessary, I will direct the commander to lie in the harbor of San Francisco prepared to co-operate with the fort against any attempt to enter the harbor by a rebel steamer. I shall send the admiral a copy of your letter and advise him of the necessity of keeping a man-of-war ready for immediate service in these waters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., January 29, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

4. Lieut. Col. Albemarle Cady, Seventh Infantry, is assigned to duty at these headquarters as acting inspector-general on the department staff.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. A. COULT,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding, Tucson:

SIR: The general commanding the department has recommended to the War Department the transfer of Western Arizona to the Military Department of New Mexico. The general desires you, therefore, to obey such instructions as may be received from the military authorities in the latter department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN ANTONIO, *January 29, 1863.*

Major-General MAGRUDER, &c.:

GENERAL: I beg leave to ask your attention to the condition of affairs in New Mexico and Arizona. The Mexican population there are in a state of revolution against the Federal forces, and they naturally look to us for assistance. I would respectfully suggest that if Judge S. M. Baird, for fifteen years a resident of that country, and by far the most popular and influential man among the natives, was authorized to raise one or more regiments of Mexicans in New Mexico and Arizona, he could do so, and he could keep up the disaffection and stimulate the people to hold out against our enemies until such time as you could send a force to retake the country. I have conversed with Judge Baird and he is willing to undertake the raising of one regiment of citizens, composed of the men now resisting the U. S. authorities. The most influential citizens of that country would join Judge Baird, and with but little aid we could recapture the country again and hold it. I merely offer these hasty suggestions for your consideration, knowing that you will at once do what you deem best in the matter. Judge Baird is a gentleman of the highest character and standing, and would render far more service in that way than in the capacity of major of a battalion, the position he now fills.

With highest respect, I remain, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BAYLOR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Western Arizona is transferred to New Mexico. General Orders, No. 13, of 14th instant.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 30, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER,
Third Artillery, U. S. Army,
Comdg., Alcatraz Island, Harbor of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department instructs me to communicate confidentially his desire that the greatest vigilance should be enjoined on the officers and men; that the command should be instructed to assemble by day or night at their assigned posts prepared to act with promptness on any emergency. For this purpose the guns, implements, and ammunition should be arranged for instant use. The general desires you to inform the engineer officer in charge of your work of his wishes as above indicated and request his co-operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, January 30, 1863.

Don JOSÉ MARIA URANGA, *Prefect of El Paso:*

ESTEEMED SIR: I have the honor to inform you that by direction of General James H. Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, a vigorous warfare is being prosecuted by the U. S. troops against the various tribes of Apache Indians who infest the country lying east and west of the Rio Grande and north of the boundary of the Mexican territory. Such measures are being prosecuted for the chastisement of these Indians as must either result in their complete subjugation or in driving them to seek refuge upon Mexican soil. It will doubtless, therefore, be prudent on the part of the Governor of Chihuahua to adopt precautions against such an inroad, and I would, therefore, thank you to communicate this information to him. Were steps taken by him at the same time to punish the Indians that may seek refuge in his State, they would materially aid in ridding our frontiers of an enemy whose atrocities are without number. Do me the favor also to call His Excellency's attention to the quite common report in existence here, whether based upon facts or not I am unprepared to say, that in various towns in Chihuahua, Janos particularly, the Apache Indians are courted and their ill-gotten booty finds a market and their necessities for ammunition are supplied through the cupidity of traders. This latter is a grave matter, and one which you cannot fail to see but induces to and invites a repetition of the crimes of the Indians. In my opinion, if such acts are committed it would be quite as just and effective to punish their perpetrators as to hold the Indians to account for the crimes which by this assistance only can be committed.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, January 30, 1863.

His Excellency IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of the State of Sonora:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to apprise you that by direction of General James H. Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, a vigorous warfare is being prosecuted against the various tribes

of Apache Indians inhabiting the country bounded by the Rio Grande and Gila Rivers, the Mexican line, and the Santa Cruz and San Pedro valleys. Such measures are being taken to carry on this warfare as will either result in their subjugation or in forcing them to take refuge in Mexican territory. This is therefore communicated for your information, as it will no doubt be desirable to adopt proper measures on your part to provide against the atrocities liable to be committed by the Indians in case they are driven into your territory, while it is believed that an advantageous opportunity is now offered for your co-operation in their chastisement.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, January 30, 1863.

I. Capt. Chauncey R. Wellman, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will march to-morrow toward Tucson in compliance with Department Special Orders, No. 4, taking Fort McLane in his route from the Miembres River to Cow Springs and delivering at that post the supplies placed in his charge.

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By order of Brigadier-General West:

J. F. BENNETT,
Second Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your plan of sending seven companies of cavalry to New Mexico is approved.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *January 31, 1863—2 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army:*

Apprehensions entertained that enemy's steamers may threaten harbor of San Francisco. Troops in forts on the alert. War steamers necessary to co-operate with forts in harbor. No Government vessels at San Francisco.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a communication* addressed to my headquarters on the 19th instant by Capt. C. D. Doug-

* See p. 289.

las, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Fort Wright, Round Valley Indian Reservation, which is in Mendocino County, in the northwestern district of this State. Captain Douglas is an intelligent and observing officer, and his statement can be relied upon. The superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern district of this State has, I am informed, gone to Washington. He never communicated to me his design of going East, and I know nothing as to the arrangement he has made or proposes to make for the support of the Indians. It is certain that during the past year the Indians on the reservation have not been provided for, and I can look forward to no improvement under the present system.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 1, 1863.*

General WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

Connor telegraphs severe battle with Indians on Bear River, Wash. Ter. Loss, 15 killed and 4 officers and 38 men wounded. Enemy's loss very heavy. Destroyed their camp.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[FEBRUARY 1, 1863.—For Carleton to Adjutant-General U. S. Army, transmitting Maj. David Fergusson's report of survey of Port Lobos and Libertad, Gulf of California, &c., see Series III.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 2, 1863.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Wright, Round Valley, Cal.:

SIR: The instructions emanating from this office directing martial law to be proclaimed over the Round Valley Indian Reservation are revoked by the general commanding the department, who directs that everything within the limits of the reservation will be restored to the condition existing prior to those instructions. The justice of the peace appointed by you having really no legal existence the appointment will be canceled, and the person removed will be permitted to exercise his functions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
Chief of Engineers, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter* from General J. W. Ripley, chief of ordnance, dated the 22d of December,

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*See p. 259.

1862, stating that certain heavy ordnance will be sent to the mouth of the Columbia River. I trust that you have authority, or will have authority, without delay to commence the erection of the works needed to receive the said ordnance. It will be wise to make good use of the intermediate time which must necessarily elapse in such preparations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

P. S.—I notice that the ordnance which it is decided to send is of the same amount and description recommended by General Totten in his letter to the Secretary of War, dated 27th of November, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, February 2, 1863.

Capt. EDWARD B. WILLIS,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg., Hart's Mill:

CAPTAIN: As reports are current again that the Texans are coming, you must be on the alert. By all means endeavor to avoid their getting between you and San Elizario. As soon as you are satisfied that a sufficient number of the enemy are advancing to make a contest with them useless with your small command, if San Elizario is within your reach yet, push a detachment down there and destroy the confiscated buildings by mining and burning, and endeavor to get the citizens to destroy their property and buildings. Pursue the same course at Ysleta and Socorro. Lay the buildings on the Concordia branch in ruins. Do the same with those of Fort Bliss, and finally if you are compelled to evacuate Franklin and Hart's Mill, you must neither leave public buildings nor property for the use of the enemy. Reports will be rife, and no doubt exaggerated as to the enemy's numbers, at least by his advance party. Keep me apprised of the news.

I am, captain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *February 3, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The Secretary of War authorizes the completion of the Oregon cavalry regiment.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 3, 1863.

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6. The District of Western Arizona having been transferred by the War Department to the Military Department of New Mexico, all estimates, reports, returns, &c., heretofore made to these headquarters will hereafter be sent to the headquarters Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: We are experiencing extreme embarrassment throughout the whole department in consequence of the depreciation of U. S. Treasury notes. They are now worth less than 70 cents on the dollar, and our purchases and contracts have to be made conditionally. The money basis in this country is specie. There is no paper currency in circulation except that of the Government. The greatest economy has been used in all the disbursing departments, but owing to the dispersed condition of the troops and the long lines of transportation over this widespread department our expenses are necessarily heavy; and again, the large expenditure for raising and equipping the new regiments has to be met. Again, I beg leave to submit to the Department the hardship falling upon the officers and soldiers on this coast. Everything is enormously high, even when paid for in specie, and the notes can only be converted at a ruinous discount. I would most earnestly recommend that the payments in all the departments on this coast be made as far as practicable in coin. The best interest of the Government will be the result. I beg of you to submit this communication to the consideration of the General-in-Chief, whose intimate acquaintance with affairs on this coast will enable him to judge of the propriety of my recommendations.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, February 4, 1863.

I. By the direction of the department commander, Company K, First Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at Fort Craig.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. West:

J. F. BENNETT,
Second Lieut., First California Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 5, 1863.

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14. Brig. Gen. James Shields, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Brig. Gen. George Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, for duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 5, 1863.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: In view of the condition of affairs in the District of Humboldt, and the propriety of using all our means to bring the Indian war in

that district to speedy termination, I have the honor to request that Your Excellency may be pleased to call out six companies of infantry, to be commanded by a major, for special service in that quarter.

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 6, 1863.

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3. Lieut. Col. William Jones, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, is assigned to the command of Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 6, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to recommend that the general commanding the department give me authority to cause either Fort Hoskins or Fort Yamhill to be abandoned in the spring in time to send Captain Seidenstriker's company (D), First Washington Territory Infantry (now at the former post), into the field. I have directed an exploration to locate a wagon road from Fort Yamhill to the Siletz block-house to be made. It is believed that a far better route can thus be found than that from Fort Hoskins to the same point. It is also believed that it will be no longer and capable of being easily made a wagon road. It would require great labor and expense to convert the Siletz pack trail from Fort Hoskins into a wagon road. There is but one Indian agent between the two points, Fort Yamhill and the Siletz. Thus it appears to me probable that I shall desire to order the evacuation of Fort Hoskins. The superintendent of Indian affairs appeared to concur when I conversed with him on the subject the other day. I shall soon be able to write you in response to your letter of the 16th ultimo as to further arrangements necessary for the establishment of a post at Fort Boisé.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 7, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith letters addressed to me by G. M. Hanson, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs, Northern District of California, to wit: October 9, 1862; October 10, 1862 (three inclosures); November 3, 1862 (two inclosures); November 11, 1862; December

10, 1862 (one inclosure). Also letters from Capt. C. D. Douglas, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Fort Wright, Round Valley Indian Reservation, Mendocino County, to wit: December 12, 1862; December 23, 1862, with copy of the investigation of Indian affairs.*

After mature consideration of the state of affairs on the Round Valley Reservation, as reported by the superintendent and his supervisor, I came to the conclusion that the only course left me to protect the Indians and preserve the public property from utter destruction was to declare martial law and remove all intruders from the reservation. Accordingly on the 15th of October I sent instructions to the officer in command of the District of Humboldt to station a company of troops on the reservation and declare martial law, and when specially called upon by the superintendent or his agent, to remove intruders.

Although I was led to believe that the acts of the settlers in Round Valley had been of the most atrocious character, such, in fact, as to entitle them to very little consideration, yet, in view of the lateness of the season and the inclement weather, I instructed the commander at Round Valley to act with humanity and prudence, as I would not, except in extreme cases, remove settlers with their families until spring. Soon, however, I began to receive petitions from the settlers in Round Valley, averring their innocence of the charges made against them by the superintendent of Indian affairs, and asking for a full investigation. Justice to the settlers, as well as to the United States, demanded a careful investigation of the charges, and accordingly I directed Captain Douglas to procure all the evidence possible, both from the employés of the Government and the settlers, and to make to me a special report on the subject. The investigation was made by Captain Douglas on the 18th and 19th of December, and is contained in the printed inclosure accompanying his communication of the 23d of December. The summing up of Captain Douglas, based upon the facts elicited from the witnesses, is clear, comprehensive, and conclusive. The charges against the settlers were not proven. The evidence taken and the report of Captain Douglas exhibit a state of affairs on the reservation which requires the attention of the proper Department. I have revoked my orders declaring martial law in the Round Valley and restored everything to its original status.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Brigadier-General Wright, of the U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the Pacific, has called upon me for a battalion of six companies of troops (infantry) for special service against the Indians in the Humboldt District, in this State, to serve until discharged by him:

Now, therefore, I, Leland Stanford, Governor of the State of California and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, do call upon the citizens of the frontier counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity, Klamath, Siskiyou, and Del Norte, of this State, as many as shall be necessary to fill up the foregoing requisition, to organize themselves

* See pp. 161, 162, 201, 219, 248, 250, 261.

into companies, to be mustered into the service of the United States as hereby required. The requisite officers for this force will be commissioned by the Governor.

Done at Sacramento, Cal., this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1863.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor.

Attest:

WM. H. WEEKS,
Secretary of State.
By A. A. H. TUTTLE,
Deputy.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, February 7, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, February 7, 1863.

In pursuance of orders from headquarters District of Southern California, Lieut. Col. Harvey Lee has taken command of said district. Capt. A. W. Cullum, of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will take temporary command of this garrison.

By order:

HARVEY LEE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 7, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In reference to so much of your letter of the 16th ultimo as refers to the establishment of a military post near Klamath Lake, I desire to remind you that the Klamath Lake, Rogue River, and Umpqua Valleys are not in my district. General Orders, No. 10, of the 22d of November, 1860, from the Headquarters of the Army, give the District of Oregon the same limits as those of the former Department of Oregon. The latter are established per War Department General Orders, No. 10, of the 13th of September, 1858. I apprehend that it will be very difficult to raise even half the six additional companies of First Oregon Cavalry. Thus I will have no troops to spare for Klamath Lake. They should come from California. I shall, as soon as practicable, make the report you require on the subject of the necessity of a post there, having written letters to persons acquainted with that region who will give me the information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL., *February 8, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the department that the band of Indians known as the

Wylackees has killed a large number of horses and cattle on the settlements of this valley in the last month. They killed eight or nine head of horses, the property of Mr. Owens, a few days ago, and I have seen myself a number of cattle in the valley wounded by their arrows. Messrs. Owens and Eberlee came to me a few days ago and reported that the Indians had killed the above number of horses. I sent one of my sergeants with them to investigate the matter, and he reports that he saw the remains of what he supposed to be eight or nine horses; he also reports that he followed the Indians' trail from where they killed the horses to within a short distance of Eel River, and he thinks there were about forty Indians in the band. I have just been informed by Colonel Henley that five or six of the settlers followed this band of Wylackees last week, and he believes that a few of the band were killed. He did not inform me of the names of the settlers that went out. I request, therefore, to be instructed as to my duty in this matter, whether these men that killed the Indians should be arrested or let alone. I do not consider that I have any power to send out any troops from this post to capture, kill, or in any way punish these Indians, as I was not sent here for that purpose. But these Indians should be punished, as they are, and according to all reports always were, bad Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 9, 1863.

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3. Capt. R. S. Williamson, U. S. Topographical Engineers, having reported at these headquarters agreeably to instructions from the War Department, is assigned to duty as chief of his corps on the department staff from the 7th instant.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 9, 1863.

His Excellency GOVERNOR OF OREGON,
Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: Having received authority from the War Department to complete the organization of the Oregon regiment of cavalry, I have the honor to request that Your Excellency may be pleased to have raised such number of companies and appoint such officers as may be necessary. Brigadier-General Alvord, the commander of the District of Oregon, will communicate with Your Excellency, and afford every facility in his power for a speedy completion of the regiment.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., February 10, 1863.*

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5. The headquarters of the Sixth Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry will be established in this city. The companies of this regiment will be mustered into service by Maj. Thomas F. Wright, under the superintendence of the colonel of the regiment (Col. H. M. Black).

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF OREGON,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salem, February 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Thus far the recruiting business progresses slowly, most especially in Southern Oregon. The complaint from that quarter is that the soldiers at Camp Baker have not as yet been paid off, and it is anticipated that when they are it will be in the legal-tender currency, thus reducing the pay of a private to a very small sum. Another complaint from the same quarter is that the Governor in his proclamation failed to mention the protection of the people of Southern Oregon from Indian depredations. There is another complaint which seems universal, that the old recruiting service has not yet been paid; then there is a certain class of people that are throwing every obstacle in the way of those inclined to enlist. Is there not some way that these obstacles can be overcome? First, that good pay will be insured to the soldier; second, that it will be made promptly; third, that protection will be furnished to Southern Oregon. Then, is there no way to punish those who are throwing obstacles in the way of those inclined to enlist?

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS A. REED,
Adjutant-General Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 10, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding the department, a report on the subject of the establishment of a post at Fort Boisé and an expedition against the Snake Indians agreeably to your instructions of the 16th ultimo. Those instructions say that I am authorized to make arrangements for the establishment of that post if I deem it necessary. My views, as set forth in full in my dispatch of the 14th of October, as to the importance of such a post, remain unchanged. Everything I predicted as to the rush of miners to the gold fields in that quarter has been more than fulfilled. Being lower than the mountainous region around Florence, many have left the latter for the Boisé region, where it is estimated 2,000 persons are now wintering. I recommend, as before, that the post should consist of five companies—three of infantry and two of cavalry, the latter, perhaps, returning to Fort Walla Walla for the next

winter. The best site, it is said, will be some forty miles east of the old fort up the Boisé River, where wood, water, grass, and cultivable land can be found. The season this winter is so mild (three weeks or a month earlier, perhaps, than a year ago) that grass will permit the starting of the command from The Dalles in all probability by the 8th of April. If other arrangements permit I shall recommend that date. The state of the transportation will decide. But I deem it also important that an expedition against the Snake Indians shall be made to strike them in their haunts 120 miles east of Fort Boisé, near the Camas Prairie, north of Salmon Falls. All accounts agree that they made that a stronghold last summer, having in their possession large bands of mules and horses (mostly the former) stolen from the Overland Stage Company and other parties. The capture of these animals I would make an object, and it would form one of the signal punishments of these robbers. I should hope they might fight and give some opportunity to inflict a severe chastisement. I would therefore like to send to Fort Boisé seven companies, four of infantry and three of cavalry. Two companies of infantry to be left behind to commence the building of the post and the remaining five to take the field. The expedition should keep on to Fort Hall to the north side of Snake River and leave word with the ferryman, eight miles above that place, that the emigration had better keep over that road to Fort Boisé, it being the shortest, with least sand, best wood, grass, and water.

It is expected Capt. Medorem Crawford, assistant quartermaster, will be ordered to return east to bring out another escort to emigrants. If so, I would arrange for him to come over that road. I should also hope (as I said in my letter of the 14th of October) that you will instruct the commanding officer at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, to send an expedition to a point beyond the South Pass to protect the emigrants as far at least as Fort Hall, or until it meets the command from Fort Boisé. The troops I send out against the Snakes, after finishing that undertaking, for which they will have time before the emigration reaches them, should remain on the emigrant road until the other troops shall meet them. Those intended to return to Fort Walla Walla should reach there about the 31st of October. Some Nez Percé allies can in all probability be induced to accompany the expedition, who would materially assist in finding the enemy, and especially in finding their bands of stolen mules. This programme would protect the emigration, chastise the Indians (if fortunate enough to meet them), and protect the miners also, who are all within forty miles of the above-mentioned site for the fort. To get the troops is the trouble. The seven companies would be obtained as follows: Leaving one company at each of the posts of Forts Vancouver, Steilacoom, Dalles, and Walla Walla, Captain Seidenstriker's company (D) of First Washington Territory Infantry, from Fort Hoskins (evacuated as proposed in my letter to you of the 6th instant); Captain Barry's (G), from Fort Steilacoom; Captain O'Regan's (I), from Fort Vancouver; Captain Dowling's (H), now at Fort Walla Walla. All these belong to the First Washington Territory Infantry; also Captain Harris' company (A), First Oregon Cavalry, now at Fort Dalles, and two companies of same regiment from Fort Walla Walla. On the 10th of May the commissioners to negotiate the treaty with the Nez Percés meet them at a grand council of that tribe to assemble at the Lapwai Agency. The above programme will leave but one company of cavalry to re-enforce Fort Lapwai during that council, whereas I should wish to send at least two companies. It would leave but one company of infantry at Fort Walla Walla. In other words, there would be no

reserve, as at least one company should remain as a guard at that post. The commanding officer at Fort Colville makes urgent requests for a company of cavalry, and I would furnish it if possible. It is possible the disaffection in the Nez Percé country may result in war. The old men may not be able to control the young men, and if that tribe, heretofore so faithful, should revolt, all the surrounding tribes, always unfriendly, would no doubt be infected, and war starting among the Nez Percés would possibly be but the signal torch for a large conflagration for a general uprising of all the Indians. Under the recent call of the Governor of Oregon, issued on the 6th of January, only twenty-three men have as yet been recruited. This slowness is mainly due to the attraction of the gold mines and the depressing prospect of being paid in legal-tender notes, now depreciated to 68 per cent. Therefore I shall be surprised if we get more than one company by May, and doubtful if we have it then; therefore I will respectfully recommend that the general commanding the department will send me two companies of California infantry volunteers, to leave San Francisco about the middle or latter part of March. If, however, he shall not be able to send them, I will probably send six companies to Fort Boisé, four taking the field against the Snakes. I am not yet able to designate the commanders or the acting assistant quartermasters for these movements. On those points I will report at a future date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., February 11, 1863.

Hon. IRA P. RANKIN,

U. S. Collector, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: It being highly important to ascertain the character of all steamers entering the harbor, before being allowed to pass beyond the range of the guns at Fort Point, I would most earnestly recommend that a revenue vessel be stationed in the outer harbor, with instructions to stop and board all incoming steamers. A signal from the revenue vessel would advise the fort of the character of the steamer. Should the steamer refuse to stop, a signal from the revenue vessel would so notify the commanders of the forts.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

NOTICE.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL., *February 11, 1863.*

Martial law in the Round Valley Indian Reservation is hereby revoked. Everything within the limits of the reservation (Round Valley) will be restored to the condition existing prior to the issuing of the proclamation, excepting selling liquors.

By order of:

C. D. DOUGLAS,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Mesilla, February 11, 1863.*

I. Capt. Herbert M. Enos, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, is announced as chief quartermaster and chief commissary of subsistence of the District of Arizona. Communications by officers in the district on business pertaining to the quartermaster's and commissary departments will in the future be addressed to Captain Enos.

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By order of Brigadier-General West:

J. F. BENNETT,
Second Lieut., First California Volunteers, Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *February 12, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, asking me to station a revenue cutter in the outer harbor for the purpose of boarding all steamers entering the harbor, before they pass beyond range of the guns of the fort. Unfortunately, I have at present no vessel at my command. Appreciating, however, the importance of the precaution suggested by you, I am telegraphing to the Secretary of the Treasury for authority to send to Puget Sound for one of the two cutters now on that station. I hope a favorable reply. In the meantime I shall endeavor to induce Captain Rodgers, of the Coast Survey, to employ the W. L. Marcy on the service proposed. In due time I will inform you of the result of both applications.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA P. RANKIN,
Collector.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Mesilla, February 12, 1863.*

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith report* of a board of officers appointed to determine upon a site for Fort West. The doubtful rumors about an advance of the Texans upon this section have induced me to suspend the forwarding of the materials and tools now coming to hand at Mesilla for the permanent establishment of the post until something more definite in regard to the movements of the enemy can be ascertained. I am apprised by Capt. William McCleave, commanding expedition, that in compliance with my letter of instructions to him, dated February 22 (to which the commanding general is respectfully referred), that he was moving camp to the immediate vicinity of the site recommended for Fort West. The troops will thus be well advanced into the Indian country, enabling them to operate to advantage against the Apaches, and at the same time to perfect their knowledge of the surrounding country, tending to confirm or otherwise the eligibility of the site selected. I take the liberty of suggesting that

*Omitted.

Capt. Allen L. Anderson, engineer officer, be sent out to join Captain McCleave, to survey the site selected for the new post and to estimate the cost of buildings.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[FEBRUARY 13, 1863.—For Fergusson to West, reporting result of mission to Governor of Chihuahua, &c., see Vol. XV, p. 674.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, February 13, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit for the information of the general commanding a copy of a report* made by Capt. Joseph Smith, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, of an engagement between his company (A) and a body of Indians at the Pinos Altos Mines, in this district. I have had the pleasure of commending warmly the gallantry of Captain Smith and his men, and trust that their conduct in the affair now reported will receive some special mention from the department commander. Having now but five companies of infantry at my disposal—three at Mesilla and two at Hart's Mill—I am unable to respond with the additional force which Captain Smith asked for. I am in hopes, however, that further attacks upon his post will be diverted by Captain McCleave's operations, or if made that they will be as manfully and successfully repulsed as the one now reported.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1863.

1. Maj. Andrew W. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to and take post at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *February 14, 1863.*
(Received 16th.)

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Will the Department approve of my letter of the 15th of December in relation to issuing arms to a limited extent to organize militia companies?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

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*Not found.

ORDERS, No. 30.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lapwai, February 15, 1863.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this post.

R. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Cavalry.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department, Sacramento, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have been examining into the subject of comparative cost of transportation of army supplies for the troops in Utah from the Pacific Coast on one hand and the Missouri frontier on the other. I respectfully submit the following facts as the result, which I respectfully suggest are of sufficient importance to justify an early reference of the question to the Adjutant-General or the Quartermaster-General U. S. Army: Merchants at Salt Lake paid last year 12 cents per pound for transportation of their goods from the Missouri border. We paid here, with the benefit of strong competition, 20 cents to same point. There is little probability that the same service can be had in the ensuing spring for less than 35 cents per pound in Treasury notes, while it may cost 40 cents. I think there can be no question as to the course pointed out by true economy. The original cost of supplies, especially of subsistence, will not be as great at the East as on this coast, while a large freight for supplies from the East is paid—firstly, for its transportation to San Francisco, and, secondly, still more for its transportation 600 miles inland. Captain Kellogg, commissary of subsistence here, addressed the Commissary-General upon the subject about fifteen days since. This is respectfully submitted for your consideration, and, if you deem it proper, to be then forwarded to the Adjutant-General or the Quartermaster-General.

Your obedient servant,

E. B. BABBITT,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosure.]

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1863.

Col. J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary-General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: For the supply of subsistence stores for the troops stationed in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, Utah Ter., for the year commencing November 1, 1863, I am directed by the department commander to cause to be purchased in that Territory such stores as may be obtained there at a less cost to the United States than their cost here added to the expense of transportation to Salt Lake. The supply required will be 400,000 rations. Under the directions above named the greater portion of these stores (except coffee, sugar, rice, and soap) will be obtained in Utah Territory. This will largely increase the expense of the subsistence for the coming year of the troops in this department, and in connection with this subject I have the honor to request your attention to the matter of my letter to you dated May 7, 1862, to which I have received no reply. For the transportation of stores from here to Salt Lake last summer the quartermaster paid 20

cents per pound. From the best information I have I judge that the price of freight will not be less (will not be less than 35 to 40 cents in anything but coin) than that amount next summer. In view of this, I have to submit to your consideration the question whether it be advisable to ship from Saint Louis the 400,000 rations of coffee, sugar, rice, and soap, or to send these articles from San Francisco. I have respectfully to request instructions on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. KELLOGG,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 16, 1863.*

Respectfully submitted to the department commander with my letter of this date, to be forwarded (at his discretion) with my letter to Washington.

Your obedient servant,

E. B. BABBITT,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1863.*

The anniversary of a day which gave birth to the founder of our Republic will forever be commemorated by all true patriots. The name of Washington will never die. The great and good man who carried us triumphantly through the stormy Revolution of "'76," and having filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the Republic for eight years, withdrew from public life after having dedicated forty-five years to the service of his country, carrying with him in his retirement the love and affection of a free, united, and happy people.

The 22d of February, 1863, the birthday anniversary of the illustrious Washington, will be duly observed by the Army of the Pacific.

At all stations garrisoned with artillery a Federal salute will be fired at sunrise and a National salute at meridian; and at every station in the department the troops will be assembled, and the following extracts from the Farewell Address of George Washington will be read by the chaplain or other officer designated by the commander:*

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, UTAH TERRITORY,
Great Salt Lake City, February 16, 1863.

General G. WRIGHT:

(Through Col. R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.)

SIR: I hope that you will not deem me too officious in addressing this communication to you. For a few days past there has been a rumor (perhaps it is nothing else) that Col. P. Edward Connor, whose command is stationed near this city, is to be called elsewhere with the troops. I cannot believe that such an order would be given if the true condition of things here was understood. Indeed, in my opinion,

* Omitted.

the withdrawal of his force at this time would make his advent into this Territory a great misfortune to those who have evinced a kindness to him and loyalty to the General Government, for I am not mistaken as to what will follow upon such an act. It would not be safe for those persons to remain in this city. They, at least, will have subjected themselves to insult and contumely, if nothing worse. The recent brilliant victory over the hostile Indians north of here, on Bear River, instead of becoming a cause for future safety to emigrants would only have a tendency to enrage those still banded together for the purpose of murder and plunder, inasmuch as the dread of punishment would be thereby removed from their minds, and the fact that so terrible a chastisement had been administered by U. S. troops, and not by Mormons, would become a subtle and plausible argument in the mouth of the powers here to induce them to form a still closer alliance with that power for common mischief in keeping out in future all troops whose presence was not desired. It is already understood that Mormons were daily in the habit of visiting the camps of the band recently annihilated by Colonel Connor's command, and were enabled to pass through their country with safety where a Gentile would have been robbed and murdered without mercy. These things are well understood here, and the reasons clearly known. Secret agents of the church are employed to form a league for a common safety and a common purpose. This is not mere conjecture. I have not a doubt but that it will be the last time that U. S. soldiers will have the privilege of entering this Territory peaceably if Colonel Connor is now ordered away. I do not say that Mormons would meet our troops openly in such an attempt, although there are strong reasons for believing that they would, yet I have no doubt but the Indians would be encouraged to do so, and all possible succor would be given them by the powers here. If it is determined on by the General Government to have these troops withdrawn it would be but justice to the Federal officers here to order them home also, for there would not remain a shadow of its authority in their hands. In advising you in regard to these facts I desire to say that I do not wish to create any unnecessary alarm or apprehensions not well grounded. The facts, unpleasant as they are, still remain, and I know of no divided opinions with Federal officers here on that subject. The opinion with them I believe is universal. If I were allowed to make a suggestion further I would say that the command here under Colonel Connor should be increased with at least two additional regiments as soon as possible. The base of operations should be here, which would enable him to send out parties sufficiently strong to invite success. In this suggestion, however, I would interpose nothing against the opinions of the brave and accomplished commander, in whom we all have so much confidence. I will only add that in the withdrawal of the troops the General Government virtually abandons her sovereignty over this Territory.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

S. S. HARDING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, Cal., February 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Comdg. Military Department, Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Cyane, soon expected from sea, has been ordered to remain at San Francisco for defensive

service beyond the range of the guns of Fort Alcatraz until relieved by some other vessel. I would respectfully suggest, for the protection of the city of San Francisco, or that part uncovered by the guns of Alcatraz, that earth-works be thrown up on Yerba Buena Island and a battery of guns planted on Point Rincon. This would bring a cross fire on any vessel which might get past Alcatraz on the city side. In connection with this subject, allow me to advise that the collector of the port of San Francisco have all inward-bound steamers boarded under the guns of Fort Point. This would effectually preclude the possibility of any steamer getting in under false colors.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, February 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo transferring the District of Western Arizona to the Department of New Mexico and directing me to obey such instructions as I may receive from the military authorities in that department. I shall, therefore, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 2, headquarters District of Arizona, declare the District of Western Arizona abolished, turn over the command of the post at Tucson to Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth California Infantry Volunteers, and make immediate preparations for proceeding to Mesilla. I desire in thus severing my official connection with the Department of the Pacific to assure you of my heartfelt regret for the same and of my gratitude for the kindness and courtesy with which I have ever been treated by the general commanding and the heads of the several departments at San Francisco.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth California Infantry Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. G. TOTTEN,
Comdg. Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: Allow me to express to you the hope that under the act of 20th of February, 1862, and perhaps under some appropriation at the present session of Congress, you may be able at once to order an officer of engineers to commence works at the mouth of the Columbia to be ready to receive the heavy ordnance promised in the accompanying letter of the Chief of Ordnance of 22d of December.* The period of time which must necessarily elapse before they can come around Cape Horn to this river can be profitably employed in such preparation. As stated in my letter of the 30th of September last to Colonel De Russy, "The batteries now erected need not necessarily be temporary, but could no doubt form a part of the permanent fortifications,

* See p. 259.

and could as soon as convenient be made bomb-proof." I notice that the number and description of ordnance to be supplied conform precisely to your recommendation of 27th of November. In General Ripley's indorsement of 3d of December on that recommendation I notice that he alludes to the non-commencement of fortifications as a cause of delay in forwarding ordnance. I will respectfully urge that by making a commencement you will take from that department that excuse. So remote and exposed a coast constantly increasing in population and importance by the new discoveries of gold should not be neglected by the Government.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 18, 1863.

Col. CYRUS A. REED,
Adjutant-General State of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 10th instant. Several of the objections which you mention as standing in the way of recruiting in Southern Oregon are being removed. The soldiers are being paid mostly in gold. The paymasters have received $100,000, five-sixths of which was gold. I see by the paper that Paymaster Eddy, from San Francisco, went to Upper Sacramento to make a payment in gold, and had $45,000 with him. Camp Baker is not in my district and is paid from San Francisco. I am also informed that General Wright has been authorized to establish a military post in the Klamath Lake country. I have no doubt that it will be done in the spring. I have no objections to your giving that information to the public; also please let Mr. Hand know of it. I wrote some time since the most urgent letters that the troops should always be paid in gold. It would be but the purest justice. The first step I took in June last in San Francisco when placed in command of this district was to ask for funds on account of the appropriation for raising, collecting, and organizing volunteers.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, February 18, 1863.

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II. Capt. Nicholas S. Davis, First Infantry California Volunteers, with twenty infantrymen of the garrison of Mesilla, will proceed to the Point of Rocks, on the Jornada, and build an estaque at that place. He will then examine the Ojo del Muerto with a view to the stationing of a company at that point. Captain Davis will then proceed to Fort Craig and make his report to department headquarters. The detachment will be sent back to Mesilla without delay.

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By order of Brigadier-General West:

J. F. BENNETT,

Second Lieut., First California Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 19, 1863.

The general commanding the department has the gratification of announcing a signal victory gained by the California Volunteers under the command of Col. P. Edward Connor, on the 29th of January, 1863, over a large body of hostile Indians, strongly posted on Bear River, Utah Ter., about 150 miles north of Salt Lake City. The force engaged consisted of Companies A, H, K, and M, Second Cavalry, under the immediate command of Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry, and Company K, Third Infantry. The battle lasted four hours, and its severity is well attested by the loss of the combatants, 224 Indians being left on the field, while the loss of the troops was 15 men killed and 4 officers and 49 men wounded, out of a force not exceeding 200 actually engaged. One officer (Lieutenant Chase, Second Cavalry) and 5 enlisted men have since died of their wounds. Colonel Connor awards the highest praise to Major McGarry, Second Cavalry, and Major Gallagher and Surgeon Reid, Third Infantry, for their coolness, gallantry, and skill, and bears testimony to the perseverance and gallantry of company officers throughout the action, and closes his report by saying: "Of the good conduct and bravery of both officers and men California has reason to be proud."

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: After a careful investigation of the subject and procuring the most reliable information as to the cost of transportation of army supplies to the troops in the Territory of Utah, I feel warranted in recommending that all supplies for that district be sent from Missouri. Inclosed herewith is a communication addressed to me by Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, together with copy of a letter from Capt. John Kellogg, my chief commissary.* Should it be determined to send the supplies from the Missouri frontier, I beg that I may be notified by telegraph, as the season is fast approaching when arrangements must be made for purchasing and transporting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., February 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I desire respectfully to call the attention of the general commanding to the state of affairs existing in this Territory, and to matters which, in my opinion, should receive the immediate attention

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*See p. 313.

of the Government. I can only allude briefly to the frequent and flagrant violations of the law and the audacious interference with its operations. The law for the prohibition of polygamy is daily violated under the very eyes of the Federal courts by citizens and members of the Mormon Church, who are composed chiefly of the very lowest class of foreigners and aliens. Naturally opposed to our laws, they do not hesitate at violating them, and are willing tools in the hands of their leaders, hesitating at the commission of no crime. Political machinations, plundering expeditions, Indian barterings, and intrigues are things of daily occurrence and are constantly brought to my notice. Not the least respect is paid to the marriage relation; instances of incestuous connections and the crime of bigamy are not only tolerated but encouraged by the Mormon creed, which is inimical to the U. S. laws, winks at murder, pillage, and rapine, and is the very embodiment of hypocrisy; mocks at God and insults the nation. Civil law is a perfectly dead letter in the statute books; they have the right of trial by jury, and under their rule it becomes the instrument of oppression to those who are so independent as to be without the pale of the church and so unfortunate as to need its aid. The people, from Brigham down to the very lowest, are disloyal almost to a man, and treason, if not openly preached, is covertly encouraged and willful and infamous misrepresentations as to the intention of the Government toward this people constantly made under the specious guise of heavenly revelations. Under the same convenient cloak Brigham has been engaged in mounting cannon, ostensibly for protection against Indian depredations, and by this means has placed himself in a position of formidable importance as an enemy. He has fifteen cannon, 9, 12, and 24 pounders, ready for use, and workmen have been engaged for a long time past in manufacturing fixed ammunition of every description, and I truly believe only awaits a serious reverse to our arms, or a foreign war, to break out into open rebellion, and if I understand the signification of his preparations they mean rebellion and nothing else. From the time of my arrival in this district until the present Brigham has shown unmistakable evidences of hatred and disloyalty to the Government, and a disposition to embarrass my command by charging enormous prices for such articles as he knew I would require, and forbidding their sale at a less price than that fixed by himself or his bishops. As an evidence of this fact your attention is respectfully called to the inclosed list* of prices prescribed by one Bishop Miller at his instigation. I have been a careful observer of affairs, and have known many of his plans and transactions without the facts being known to him, and if the crimes and designs of this people were known and understood by the people of the United States as I understand and know them, it would cause such a burst of indignation as would result in the utter annihilation of this whole people, and if the present rebellion is a punishment for any national sin, I believe it is for permitting this unholy, blasphemous, and unnatural institution to exist almost in the heart of the nation, ignoring its horrid crimes and allowing it to extend its ramifications into every grade of society in defiance of laws human and divine. To relate the revolting crimes and the numerous outrages which are daily perpetrated by Brigham and his church were superfluous. Suffice it to say, then, if the social and political attitude of this people is such as I believe it is, the sooner we are rid of the evil, and the nation of the stigma, the better it will be for us. To accomplish this I would respectfully suggest that there are

* Omitted.

but two ways, according to my views, by which the laws can be enforced and rendered effectual. First, by dividing the Territory into four parts and adding the parts to the four adjoining Territories; second, by declaring martial law, when if my force should be increased to 3,000 men, a light battery, and three pieces of heavy ordnance, I will guarantee to take such measures as will give Brigham no alternative but to obey the law, and then put a brief end to the institution of polygamy. I learn from reliable authority that the satellites and agents of Brigham are making strenuous efforts in Washington to have my command removed from this Territory, and unless my force is increased as above I would respectfully recommend the same myself; and at the same time I do not hesitate to predict, in case of the removal of the troops from this district, that it will cost the Government a treasure of money and blood before it could regain the position and advantages we now possess. Individually I would prefer to serve in another field. At the same time there is much to do here, and it would give me great pleasure to contribute my humble services to blot out this stigma on our national honor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1863.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER,
Ordnance Department, Comdg. Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.:

SIR: The battalion of the Third Infantry California Volunteers, at present encamped at Sacramento, will be ordered to proceed early in the spring to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City. The general commanding desires you to have the ordnance stores required for the troops in the district prepared, so as to forward them with Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock's command at the time specified above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of correspondence between myself and the commandant of Mare Island Navy-Yard and collector of the port of San Francisco, on the subject of the defenses of the harbor.* The U. S. S. Cyane has arrived in port, and will remain on this station, but to make the city perfectly safe, steam-ships are indispensable. I learn (unofficially) that an iron-clad vessel is on the way to this coast. I hope such is the case. The arrival of such a ship would quiet the apprehensions of the people.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See Wright to Selfridge, January 26, p. 294; Selfridge to Wright, January 29, p. 297; Wright to Rankin, February 11, p. 310; Rankin to Wright, February 12, p. 311; Selfridge to Wright, February 17, p. 315.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 21, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT HOSKINS, OREG.:

SIR: The general commanding the district has recommended that Fort Hoskins be abandoned. If this is approved the general instructs me to say to you that your company will probably form part of the expeditionary force to the Boisé region. The date at which you will have to leave cannot now be stated, but you are directed to hold yourself in readiness. You will probably have to move in three or four weeks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 23, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to me by His Excellency Leland Stanford, Governor of the State of California, for the consideration of the War Department.* In connection with the subject of the Governor's letter, I deem it proper to say to the Department that the authority given to individuals to raise troops in this State, independent of the executive authority, and to send them to the theater of war as a portion of the quota from another State, has not been regarded favorably by the people. This feeling, however, will not prevent the prompt organization of the companies called for. The great anxiety amongst these people is for active service in the field, and if they cannot go as California troops they will seek service under any call which will carry them to the battle-field.

The Executive, the Legislature, and a large majority of the people of California are eminently patriotic and devoted to the Union. Far removed from the scenes of war, yet they manifest a deep interest in the cause; they have exhibited their feelings of sympathy for our suffering soldiers in the East by magnificent contributions of money, and should a requisition be made for men to go East such a call would be most cheerfully and promptly responded to. The subject of military instruction, both theoretical and practical, and the organization of militia companies is at this moment receiving the earnest attention of the Executive and State Legislature. Isolated as she is from her sister States, California feels the importance—absolute necessity—of making preparation to meet any emergency; she asks through her Executive arms for the loyal companies now being organized in every town; she asks that the harbor of San Francisco, her great emporium, shall be made impregnable; and then, relying on the stout hearts of her brave people, she will defy all enemies. Permit me again to ask that at least 10,000 stand of small-arms and equipments may be sent to Benicia at an early date.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See January 25, p. 292.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *February 24, 1863.*

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

Can I issue limited number of small-arms to organized militia companies, as requested in my letter of December 15?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *February 25, 1863.*
(Received 3.40 p. m. 26th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am requested by the military committees of our Legislature to inquire whether any additional means have been taken by the General Government for the better defense of the harbor of San Francisco, and whether the aid of the State is desired for that purpose. Also, whether the iron-clad Comanche has been shipped for San Francisco. A prompt answer is requested.

W. C. KIBBE,
Brigadier and Adjutant General, California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 25, 1863.

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2. Capt. H. B. Fleming's company (I), Ninth Infantry, will take post at Fort Point. Capt. J. Van Voast's company (K), Ninth Infantry, will take post at the Presidio of San Francisco.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: I desire hereby respectfully to call the attention of the General-in-Chief, and through him, of the War Department, to the defenseless state of this coast. I inclose herewith a copy of a letter of the 22d of December which I have received from Brig. Gen. J. W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, in which he promises to make arrangements to forward as soon as possible a certain quantity of heavy ordnance for the mouth of the Columbia River.* His letter is in response to several letters of mine written since August last on this subject. I have to request that the Engineer Department may be instructed to take immediate steps to have the necessary works constructed to receive said ordnance. The intervening time which must elapse before they can be ready and make the voyage around Cape Horn should be put to good account in such preparation. Appropriations may have been made for this purpose at the present session of Congress. At all events the fortification bill passed on the 20th of February, 1862, provided an appropriation of $100,000 "for defenses in Oregon and Washington Territory, near the mouth of the Columbia River, if in the judgment of

* See p. 259.

the President the same or any part thereof should be advisable." I respectfully recommend that the President order the commencement of such defenses.

I desire also respectfully to urge that the War Department will request the Navy Department to have an iron-clad vessel built for and sent to the Columbia River. In view of the contingencies of foreign war these preparations should be made early; it takes so long to forward anything around Cape Horn. For that reason those portions of the United States most remote should be first provided for. Arrangements made to-day in Washington City will not be efficient for defense here in much less than a twelvemonth. Thus, early and prompt steps should be taken. On the 1st of September last I wrote to the honorable Secretary of the Navy on the subject of an iron-clad vessel for this river, but have had no response. By the newspaper slip hereto annexed you will perceive that designs upon our commerce exist across the line in the British Possessions north of us. Their projects deserve attention and proper preparation. The new discoveries of gold in this region, covering such a wide extent of territory, show that we have here a second California. The population of Washington and Oregon was increased 20,000 inhabitants last year. The rush of emigrants and miners will be still larger next summer. The commerce and importance of the country are constantly increasing, justly claiming the attention of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

News from the British Possessions and the Northwest.

PORTLAND, OREG.,

Tuesday Morning, February 24, 1863.

We collect the following items from the Victoria Chronicle of late date:

A PLOT TO SEIZE THE SHUBRICK.

Within the past few days a plot, having for its object the seizure of the U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick and her conversion into a privateer, has come to light. The facts, we are told, were fully known to Lieutenant Selden, commanding the cutter, before he left here on Thursday in his vessel for the sound to bring down the mail. The names of three conspirators who belonged to his crew were furnished him, and our informant says that he had made every arrangement to place them in irons on arriving at Port Angeles. The plot was to seize the cutter before she had reached Port Townsend, on her way up the sound, overpower her officers and send them ashore. The cutter was then to be headed for this port, and, after taking on board a new crew and supplies in the outer harbor, she was to steer away for the southern coast to intercept the mail steamer. The friends of the Confederacy expected her yesterday morning, and the new crew was in readiness to embark, but as she had not arrived at a late hour last night it is believed that the scheme has failed. Lieutenant Selden is a Virginian by birth, but is said to be as true as steel in his devotion to the United States Government.

THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER.

From a communication published in the Chronicle of the 7th instant, it appears that the story of an attempt to purchase the British steamer

Thames by a party of rebels in Victoria was really true. A Mr. John T. Jeffreys comes out and admits the fact and clearly proves that the Chronicle was correct in its report of the affair published a few weeks previous.

This man Jeffreys says: "I admit freely that there was a Confederate commodore here, and that he had a commission in his pocket. I admit that a crew was picked, and that the object was to injure Federal commerce in these waters. In short, I admit everything that you have stated, except that the expedition was a piratical one, and that the design was to burn the mail steamer. That would never have been done, except in case of necessity, which I think it safe to say would never have arisen.

"I make this statement boldly, not because I wish to render myself notorious, but because you have meanly—with a meanness which your friends never supposed you capable of—violated a confidence reposed in you, and made an affair public which you should have kept locked within your own breast. True, the thing had fallen through. True, the commodore had left and the scheme had been abandoned; but, sir, by what right, or by whose permission did you feel warranted in exposing the enterprise, without first consulting its leaders, or the parties who furnished you the information? I do not know who your informant was, and I do not care to know now (time was when I might have cared, though); but this I will say, that he has betrayed a sacred confidence reposed in him, which he should have rather lost his life than to have done."

Whew! Mr. Jeffreys seems to be highly indignant at the editor of the Chronicle because he exposed the hellish plot and thus in a great measure defeated the scheme. The Chronicle very properly informs this Confederate Baron Munchausen that he regards him as a traitor, unworthy of sufficient notice to call for any further controversy, and dismisses him with just contempt.

At latest dates the steamer Thames had gone to Barclay Sound and was still the property of Anderson & Co., of Victoria.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Mesilla, February 25, 1863.*

I. Capt. Emil Fritz, with Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Fort West, Ariz. Ter., and report for duty to Capt. William McCleave, commanding that post. Captain Fritz will send forward the train now in his charge with all practicable dispatch to Mesilla, protected by an escort of not less than fifteen men.

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By order of Brigadier-General West:

J. F. BENNETT,
Second Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., February 26, 1863.*

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2. Companies A and B, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, under command of Maj. Henry Hancock, same regiment, will proceed on the steamer of the 1st proximo to Camp Drum.

3. On the arrival of Major Hancock's command at Camp Drum, Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed with the two companies of his regiment now at that camp to Fort Yuma, the command of which Lieutenant-Colonel Lee will assume.

4. As soon as practicable, after the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Lee at Fort Yuma, the Fifth Infantry companies garrisoning that post will be pushed forward to Tucson, whence they will proceed to Mesilla, or such other point as the commanding officer of that department may designate.

5. The headquarters of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers will proceed by the first opportunity to Tucson.

6. All movements of troops across the Colorado desert should be made by company.

7. The transportation used in the movements above directed will be sent back to the posts whence it was drawn. Under no circumstances will any part of it proceed beyond Tucson.

8. As soon as the condition of the roads will permit, Company D, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, under the command of Maj. John M. O'Neill, same regiment, will proceed to and take post at Camp Union, near Sacramento, Cal.

9. As soon as the movement directed in the preceding paragraph is completed, the transportation used therefor will be sent to Stockton, where it will remain until further orders.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 26, 1863.*

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Benicia, Cal.:

Companies A and B, of your regiment, under command of Major Hancock, will be sent to this city on Saturday night, and sail next day for San Pedro.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., February 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following inspection report of the troops, public property, and buildings at this post, as required by Special Orders, No. 15, Department of the Pacific, January 17, 1863. In compliance with the above, I have carefully inspected and examined into each department. This post is garrisoned by the headquarters and Companies A, H, K, and M, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and the headquarters and Companies E, G, H, and K, Third Infantry California Volunteers, both of which regiments have conformed to the organization prescribed in General Orders, No. 126, War Department.

The discipline of the troops is excellent, but their instruction in military exercises is not as good as I would like, which is, however, attributable to the time consumed in the march from California to this post, the

time consumed in the construction of cantonments and on detached service, and the inclemency of the season, which has allowed of but few drills in the last eight months. They are, however, well instructed in their other duties. The clothing, arms, equipments, and accouterments of the infantry are in good condition, kept clean and in good order; their clothing is well preserved, is kept very neat, and is warm and comfortable, though the supply of some articles nearly exhausted. The kitchen, mess furniture, &c., of the companies in good order, cleanly, and carefully kept, the food well cooked, wholesome, and plentiful in quantity. The books, papers, and files neatly kept, and the company fund properly and judiciously expended in the purchase of necessaries for the men.

The quarters or cantonments are thirty-two in number, and are temporary shelters of tents placed over excavations four feet deep, with good stone and adobe fireplace. They are warm and comfortable, capable of accommodating twelve men each, are all dry, well ventilated, and convenient to good water. They are kept clean and in good order.

The quarters occupied by the cavalry companies are constructed in the same manner, and are equal in every respect to the infantry in comfort and conveniences. The mess, kitchen, and company furniture is also well preserved; is in good order; the company books, papers, files, &c., kept with system, and the funds fairly and judiciously expended in the purchase of such articles as are needed by the men. Their clothing is, however, scanty, old, and badly out of repair, much of it quite worn out, having been worn a long time. Many of the men are quite ragged, and before a new supply of clothing can be had will be quite destitute. Their arms, accouterments, and equipments of all kinds need repairs, and some of them are totally unfit for service. Their belts are much worn and are nearly worthless; many of the carbines broken and unfit for service and others useless and wanting repairs. Two companies are armed with Whitney rifles, a very unwieldy arm and quite unsuited to cavalry service, being difficult to load or carry on horseback. Many of these are also out of repair, and some of them unfit for use by reason of long service. A large number of the pistols used are also out of repair, and some totally unserviceable, never having been repaired since they have been in use. I also find quite a large number of the carbine cartridges are too short for those pieces and some entirely useless. The horse equipments, excepting the saddles, are also in very bad order, having been worn a long time and badly wanting repairs, particularly the bridles and bits; the latter are made of cold iron, are very narrow, chafe the horse's mouth, and are easily broken. The horses are in very good condition as to appearance and keeping, but are generally light and rather small for efficient field service. A few of them are worn out and unfit for use.

The officers' quarters consist of thirteen small buildings constructed of logs and adobes over ground excavations of from three to four feet deep and covered with boards, straw, and earth. They have good fireplaces, and average four rooms each. The building occupied by the commanding officer is above ground, constructed of adobes, contains five rooms, two of which are occupied as adjutants' offices. The above are all temporary structures and only adapted to shelter this winter. The guard house contains three rooms and a cell; the bake house, one room and a large oven. These are also above ground and are built of stone and adobes; they are substantial structures and well adapted to the wants of the command. The commissary's and quartermaster's offices and stores are all under one cover, constructed of paulins stretched over a substantial frame 200 feet long. The hospital consists of a small log structure and three hospital tents, rendered warm and comfortable by

boards and earth; is in excellent condition and well arranged for the comfort and convenience of the sick this winter; has good fireplaces, and it is well supplied with all the medical stores necessary. The sick and wounded receive every attention and all the luxuries the country affords. But little sickness has prevailed at the post.

At this date, owing to wounds and injuries received on the march to and at the battle of Bear River, the morning report shows seventy sick in quarters and twenty-two in hospital; one officer and six men have died of their wounds, all being shot in a vital part; four men have had their toes amputated, and two have lost a finger each. The inmates of the hospital are now doing well and, with one exception, will all probably recover. There are four cavalry stables, two quartermaster's stables, and one blacksmith's shop, all of which are constructed of willows bound together by uprights and well lined and covered with straw and earth. The stables are very warm, well drained, and convenient to good water.

The buildings combine comfort with economy, and the materials used in their construction will answer every purpose in the erection of more permanent quarters. The post treasurer's books are well and neatly kept. The fund is divided among the companies at the post. The capacity of the officers conducting the administrative and staff departments, good. Their books and papers are in good order, and their respective duties discharged with fidelity and economy to the Government and credit to themselves. There is $403.25 in U. S. Treasury notes on hand in the quartermaster's department. The condition of all the public property, with the exception of a few wagons (which need repair), is good, having been well taken care of and carefully used. There is no post school, but several moral and religious societies exercise a healthful influence in the command. Divine service is well attended. There are but two desertions to record during the last two months. Courts-martial are rare, have been seldom for grave offenses, and very few offenders requiring punishment. The officers of the post are, with two exceptions, gentlemen of sound health, good moral character, and temperate habits, and attentive and efficient in the discharge of their duties. Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit rolls of officers and men who have been mustered into the service since the organization of the companies and regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Inspecting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 26, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following reply to so much of your letter of the 16th ultimo as requests my views as to the establishment of a post near the Klamath Lakes, Oreg. In reply to inquiries addressed to intelligent gentlemen of Southern Oregon, I have received such information as convinces me that the step is a necessary one to protect the emigrant road and frontier settlements. The Klamath and Modoc Indians, who inhabit the country surrounding the chain of lakes, have, so far as I can learn, about 1,200 souls. The new post would be upon the emigrant road from Missouri, which leads from the

South Pass via Humboldt River and Goose Lake to Southern Oregon. Many emigrants have at different dates been murdered upon that road, and it is proper that protection should be given to the route and to settlements near the lakes. Jesse Applegate, esq., writes me that the best position for the post will be on the western bank of the Klamath River, as near to where it empties into the Lower Klamath Lake as a suitable site can be had. This would be about seventy miles east-southeast from Jacksonville. It should be on the western bank, to be on the side toward the settlements and as near the lower lake as possible, as thereby it would protect a ferry across the river. This ferry would shorten the emigrant road, he writes, twenty-five miles, enabling it to pass to the upper extremity of the lower lake instead of going around the southern extremity (see Williamson's map No. 2, sixth volume of Pacific Railroad Explorations). I am satisfied that two companies will be a sufficient garrison for the post. If the general commanding the department can send one company of infantry from California to join the company of First Oregon Cavalry now at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, the two would suffice. I would recommend that Maj. C. S. Drew, First Oregon Cavalry, be ordered to abandon Camp Baker and establish the new post. The movement should be made, I suppose, about the 25th of May. The new post, like Camp Baker, would, I suppose, get its supplies from Crescent City, distant from the latter about 120 miles. On account of the snow on the Coast Range all wagoning should be performed between the 15th of May and the 31st of October. Fifteen wagons with six mules each in addition to those now on hand would probably suffice for a train to supply the post. They can be sent to Camp Baker from Sacramento, distance 300 miles, over the stage road. Camp Baker is nearer to the latter place than to this post, and I shall need here all the transportation I can raise for the Fort Boisé and Snake expedition. I despair of hearing of another company being raised near Jacksonville for the First Oregon Cavalry. The Governor has placed a recruiting officer there who meets with but little encouragement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. C. KIBBE,
Sacramento, Cal.:

Comanche is being shipped. The measures of defense for San Francisco must depend upon the passage of a bill now before Congress.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CORVALLIS, OREG., *February 27, 1863.*

His Excellency Governor A. C. GIBBS,
Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: We of Corvallis and vicinity have received information from the officers of Fort Hoskins that the fort is to be immediately abandoned; that a [few] soldiers are to be left with the agent on the reserve, and that the change is to be made within three weeks. The time is short in which to prepare and circulate amongst the people petitions

against such a policy. Here are 2,500 of the worst Indians on the coast—Indians who have been engaged in war; who have destroyed settlements, burned infants, carried off women captive, surrounded and nearly captured companies of U. S. troops; who we know have done these things, and within eight years; Indians who are posted in the matter of the present troubles of the country; who have been led to believe the Government has failed—gone in; who have recently forced their agent to leave through fear for his life; who are plentifully supplied with powder, having free access to this town; who are thoroughly posted as to their portion of the valley and its means of defense, have knowledge of recent uprisings of the Minnesota Indians, and to whom the promises and pledges of the United States, in treaty, are as naught, never fulfilled. And yet, with the past—yes, present—Minnesota Indian massacres in view, the officer commanding this military department invites such a disaster.

I feel it to be my duty, as one, to call your attention to this matter, that you may, if you deem it best, cause the order for abandoning the necessary protection of this settlement to be revoked. And allow me to add that Mr. J. B. Congle, of your city, is one well acquainted with this settlement, and of the importance of that post, situated, as it is, just at the edge of the settlement, as well as the line of the reserve, and also, that on this day Doctor Carpenter, of Fort Hoskins, is en route to Portland, and can give you full information of the feelings of the Indians. It is a well-known fact that the Indians have had plans long laid to, and how to, cut off the settlements, which though never to be fully realized will, I have no doubt, if this force is removed, be partially successful. Doctor Carpenter, who is a gentleman and man of family residing "at garrison," was, with reason, somewhat inclined to remove from the fort to town with his family last summer. The danger is in the summer, when the men are at the mines. There will doubtless be petitions presented to you for your influence to be brought to prevent the removal of troops from this post. I hope they may meet with your approval, and having presented the matter in the light I view it, I have only to say,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. D. BARNARD.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, February 27, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the general commanding the department, the following reasons for proposing to abandon Mesilla and to move its garrison, the depot, and headquarters of the district to Hart's Mill: First. The greater salubrity of the new locality. Some remarks and data on that subject are submitted in the accompanying letter from Surgeon Bryan, chief of the medical staff.* The sickly season is approaching and suggests the warning to provide for the greater health of the troops. Second. The better morals of the troops that can be maintained. The adjacent town of Franklin has less than 100 inhabitants. The selling of liquor to soldiers can be entirely prohibited. Permission to visit El Paso can be granted as a privilege, the abuse of which can be controlled by the command of the crossing of the Rio Grande. In support of the two foregoing

* Omitted.

reasons, the excellent health and behavior of the command now stationed at Franklin is referred to. Third. The diminished expense to the Government. Up to the present time all soldiers have been quartered and public stores been located in buildings in Mesilla belonging to secessionists. Process before the civil courts is now progressing that will either speedily result in the sale of this property to private individuals or in its restoration to its present owners. An outlay for rents must soon consequently follow to an extent of some $600 or $700 per month. The town of Franklin, adjacent to Hart's Mill, contains buildings belonging to absconding rebels sufficient to accommodate six companies, with a very superior building for a complete depot, while Hart's Mill proper would afford excellent district headquarters, with accommodation for all staff officers. The free occupancy of all these premises is not likely to be disturbed until the Federal courts shall be reorganized in Texas. Until the incoming harvest all grain forage must be derived from Mexico, and much of it will always be supplied from that source. The transportation of this grain to Mesilla will always be a greater labor than the increased distance of carrying the garrison supplies beyond Mesilla will involve. Hay is of better quality, and invariably furnished cheaper at Franklin. In the present distribution of troops in the district I see no argument against the removal proposed that is not greatly overbalanced by the reasons above named. In all probability Fort West and Pinos Altos, Fort Bowie, and Tucson must be almost entirely supplied from the Pacific Coast, or if not the two former, a proper economy would dictate the opening of a road to them from Fort Craig without coming to Mesilla. In the meantime, any supplies for those localities could take the regular mail road through Mesilla without the necessity of going down to Franklin. The change would affect nothing to the prejudice of the transaction of business at district headquarters. In a strategic point of view, the troops would be equally well if not more advantageously located at Franklin than here. A strong defensive point exists within five miles of the town. Should these reasons so determine the commanding general, I respectfully ask permission to make the removal, and warmly recommend that it be ordered.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1863.

General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary does not deem it advisable to issue arms to militia companies.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 28, 1863.

His Excellency Governor HARDING,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 16th instant. I have to assure

Your Excellency that so far from there being any design on my part to remove the troops or any portion of them from Utah I am now making preparations to send re-enforcements to Colonel Connor early in the spring. The views which Your Excellency takes of the affairs of Utah are precisely such as I have already communicated to my Government. Some time since I informed the War Department of my design to re-enforce Colonel Connor, setting forth fully the necessity of our maintaining a respectable force in that country.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 28, 1863.

WILLIAM H. RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I desire, if I can get authority, to abandon Fort Hoskins and to send the detachment to the Siletz Reservation from Fort Yamhill. The company at Fort Hoskins is wanted in the field. I have directed that an exploration shall be made for a wagon road from Fort Yamhill to the Siletz, and it is believed by the Indian agent at Fort Yamhill that a much better road can be obtained than the present pack trail from Fort Hoskins to the Siletz. As the agent near Fort Yamhill is close to the agent at the Siletz, this arrangement I suppose to be the best that can be made. I understood you verbally to assent to the propriety of the above changes. Please say if I am right in this interpretation of your views.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

ORDERS, No. 40. HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lapwai, Wash. Ter., February 28, 1863.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 6, headquarters District of Oregon, the undersigned hereby turns over the command of this post to Capt. W. J. Matthews, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

R. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1863.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento City, Cal.:

SIR: Apprehensive that there may be some misunderstanding as regards the raising and organizing the volunteer companies for special service in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Military District of Humboldt, I deem it important to say that when I called upon Your Excellency for those six companies it was understood that they were to be called out not under the laws calling for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, as for that purpose I had no power, but simply for service in their own neighborhood and for their own safety and protection

against the Indians, and when no longer required for that purpose to be discharged. I am under the impression that these troops when called out for the purposes above stated may suppose that they are entitled to be placed on the same footing with the volunteer troops called for by the Government to serve for three years, or during the war, and so they should be by rights, but if they enter the service on this special call I wish it distinctly understood that I cannot guarantee that they will receive all the allowances made to men enlisted for three years or during the war. To be explicit, if those companies are raised and mustered into the U. S. service I can provision them and furnish arms and everything necessary to make a campaign, but I have no means of defraying expenses of recruiting such companies or of paying the officers and men their monthly allowances. All these things would require a special appropriation by Congress. All the moneys in hands of disbursing officers in this department have been furnished to meet the demands under existing laws, and I have no power to divert any portion of such funds to other purposes. I have said thus much because I did not want to get these companies enrolled and then have dissatisfaction and complaints of not being placed on the same footing as other volunteers. Under all these circumstances it is submitted to Your Excellency whether it would be better to call out these companies at once or wait the action of the War Department.

With great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HOUSTON, *March 2, 1863*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: The within is a copy of the authority granted Governor Baylor to raise a brigade.* Finding these troops organized into battalions according to within authority, and having been directed by the Secretary of War to take steps to recover Arizona, I have continued these organizations and consolidated them into regiments according to the inclosed order with a view of curtailing superfluous officers and rendering the troops more effective. Before Governor Baylor was relieved these troops were raised and formed into battalions. I have done this with the view of winning back Arizona, if the events on the Mississippi should justify it, and keeping the troops in readiness for the defense of the coast should the enemy be successful on the Mississippi.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
Houston, Tex., February 21, 1863.

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III. Several changes having been made in the details of the organization of the Arizona Brigade, as announced in Special Orders, No. 74 (February 14), paragraph XII, the following is published as the final organization:

First Regiment to be formed from the Arizona Brigade is to be composed of what is known as Hardeman's battalion of six companies,

* See Part I, p. 1108.

and Captains Wood, Moody, McKee, and Quinn's companies, with the following field and staff, respectively: William P. Hardeman, colonel; Peter Hardeman, lieutenant-colonel; Michael Looscan, major; Silas Hare, captain and assistant quartermaster; James Magoffin, captain and assistant commissary of subsistence; D. Waverly Lewis, lieutenant and adjutant; Hamilton Bradford, surgeon.

Second Regiment from the Arizona Brigade to be composed of what is known as G. W. Baylor's battalion, two companies of Mullen's battalion, and Captains Anderson and Caffey's companies, with the following field and staff, respectively: George Wythe Baylor, colonel; John W. Mullen, lieutenant-colonel; Sherod Hunter, major; Francis J. Mullen, captain and assistant quartermaster; William H. Lloyd, captain and assistant commissary of subsistence; Thomas E. Hogg, lieutenant and adjutant; William Madison, surgeon.

Third Regiment of this brigade is to be composed of what is known as Madison's battalion, with Captains Faucett and Hendricks' companies, and such other companies as may hereafter be assigned to it, with the following field and staff, respectively: Joseph Phillips, colonel; George T. Madison, lieutenant-colonel; Alonzo Ridley, major; William D. Kirk, captain and assistant quartermaster; Robert G. Turner, captain and assistant commissary of subsistence; Thomas W. English, lieutenant and adjutant; William R. Robinson, surgeon; Andrew J. Hay, assistant surgeon.

Fourth Regiment of this brigade is to be formed in Arizona and New Mexico, with the following field officers: Spruce M. Baird, colonel; Dan. Showalter, lieutenant-colonel; Ed. Riordan, major.

First Battalion of the Arizona Brigade is to be composed of what is known as Davidson's battalion, to be commanded by A. H. Davidson, who will be recommended for the position of lieutenant-colonel of this battalion when the battalion shall be increased to six companies; C. L. Martin, lieutenant and adjutant. In addition to which the brigade staff will be as follows: Maj. J. C. Stafford, quartermaster; Maj. J. S. West, assistant commissary of subsistence; Capt. C. R. Benton, ordnance officer; Capt. Walker Wheeler, assistant adjutant-general; Dr. J. F. Matchet, brigade surgeon.

The above is subject to the sanction of the President, to whom the officers will be recommended for commission.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder:

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 2, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor herewith to inclose to you a letter of the 9th ultimo, forwarded through this office from Brig. Gen. George Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific.* You are aware that by my letter to you of the 5th ultimo I already anticipated his wishes in making a request that the six additional companies of the First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers may be raised. This I did pursuant to his instructions of the 23d of December, 1862. I suppose that this new communication from General Wright is due to a recent communication he has received from the Secretary of War. In the letter of Colonel

* See p. 307.

Drum, assistant adjutant-general, of the 10th ultimo, forwarding the accompanying letter, he says, referring to the original instructions of the War Department, dated 24th of September, 1861, to Colonel Cornelius, R. F. Maury, and B. F. Harding, &c., for raising the regiment: "Since the date of the above-named instructions the administration of the State government has fallen into other hands, and the general therefore directs that all appointments to commissions in the regiments will be made by the present Governor. The general desires you to confer freely with the Governor on this subject, urging the importance of speedy action." In my letter to General Wright of the 8th of January I said that I had conferred with you. I sent him a copy of your proclamation of 6th of January and said that I had no doubt that you would make a strenuous effort to raise the companies. I know well your patriotic sentiments and your desire to comply with the requisition.

I remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CAMP DOUGLAS, SALT LAKE, *March 3, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Excited meeting of Mormons held to-day in Tabernacle; appointed committee; asked Governor Harding and Federal Judges Waite and Drake, the only Federal officers here who dare to do their duty, to resign. Have no fears for me.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third California Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, March 3, 1863.

His Excellency Don LUIS TERRAZAS,
Governor of Chihuahua:

GOVERNOR: I have had the extreme pleasure of learning from Col. David Fergusson of the kind welcome which he received at the hands of Your Excellency and those of the people of your State. We acknowledge ourselves your debtors, and shall be gratified at the opportunity to reciprocate your kindness. You will permit me also to thank you officially for the prompt attention given by Your Excellency toward the redress of the trifling grievances occurring on your frontier, of which we had occasion to complain. It is gratifying to be assured that our confidence in your good faith and neutrality has been confirmed to the fullest extent. I had the honor on the 30th of January to communicate to you, through the prefect of El Paso, the designs of the general commanding the Department of New Mexico to thoroughly chastise the Apache Indians, to whose depredations the frontiers of our respective countries are mutually subjected. In the prosecution of that measure it may happen that the Indians when pursued by our troops may cross the line into your territory. It must readily occur to you that a mere geographical boundary might prevent the capture or punishment of a band of these savages fleeing to your State from our territory, and I have respectfully to ask your permission for our troops to cross your lines for the purpose of pursuing such fugitives. You may rest assured

that whenever such permission is availed of the officer in command will in no manner abuse the privilege. The permission which is now requested will at all times be cheerfully reciprocated in favor of the troops of Mexico.

With a renewal of my thanks for the courtesies already extended by you, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, March 3, 1863.

His Excellency IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of Sonora, Mexico:

GOVERNOR: I had the honor on the 30th of January to communicate to you the design of the general commanding the Department of New Mexico to thoroughly chastise the Apache Indians, to whose depredations the frontiers of our respective countries are mutually subjected. In the prosecution of that measure it may happen that the Indians, when pursued by our troops, may cross the line into your territory. It must readily occur to you that a mere geographical boundary might prevent the capture or punishment of a band of these savages fleeing to your State from our territory, and I have respectfully to ask permission for our troops to cross your lines for the purpose of pursuing such fugitives. You may rest assured that whenever such permission is availed of the officer in command will in no manner abuse the privilege. The permission which is now requested will at all times be cheerfully reciprocated in favor of the troops of Mexico.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, March 4, 1863.

I. Lieut. Col. David Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on the 5th instant to Tucson, for the performance of special duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Fergusson will be provided by the commanding officer of Mesilla with an escort of twenty men of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, supplied with fifteen days' rations.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General West:

J. F. BENNETT,
Second Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP BAKER, OREG., *March 4, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I inclose herewith for the consideration of the commanding general the resignation of Asst. Surg. D. S. Holton, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers. Doctor Holton is a zealous and faithful officer, and I regret that circumstances, those which he sets forth, render it

necessary for him to leave the service. But knowing the facts in the premises I must nevertheless recommend, as I now do, that his resignation be accepted. While upon the subject of resignations I beg to remark that the cause assigned by Doctor Holton for his resignation is valid and sufficient doubtless for its acceptance. But there is another which in its practical workings is almost as potent, and which precludes the possibility for any of the officers at this post to remain much longer in the service; I allude to their non-payment since they entered the service, as also that of the entire command. This has borne heavily upon the officers, more especially as they have been compelled to hire money, some of them for more than a year past, with which to purchase their horses and equipments, and to defray personal expenses. The act of Congress of June 18, 1862, requiring "that company officers of volunteers," and unjustly applied to the field and staff of regiments also, "shall be paid on the muster and pay rolls," has worked a great injury to the officers here, as it has no doubt in other portions of this department, by inhibiting the use of "pay accounts," which in our case could have been used as collaterals, at or near their face, in obtaining the money for our expenditures. But no such arrangement could be effected under the new regulation, as by its requirements the death of the officer, or his removal to other and distant post, would enhance the probability of a delay in payment of his indebtedness and increase the risk and expense attending its final collection. Hence the greater rate of interest charged.

But this is not all. The money borrowed has been specie, and must be paid in the same currency, while payment to the officers is liable to be made in Treasury notes, worth here not more than 50 to 55 cents per dollar, and very little sale for them even at those low figures; thus, practically, with the interest which has accrued on the amount borrowed, it will require more than $2 of the money in which the officer is paid to repay $1 of that which he owes. With this condition of things, too, each officer and soldier of this command is serving for less than half pay, and has done so, some of them, for more than sixteen months past. Under these circumstances it must be impossible for any of the officers here to serve much longer without becoming irretrievably bankrupt and bringing upon themselves all the contumely and reproach that such misfortune is always sure to create. But private injury is not all that this delay and final mode of payment inflicts. It is exceedingly detrimental to the public service generally, as without any stated market value to the notes, and no surety as to when payment in them, even, will be made, in every purchase or other expenditure made here, not only the current San Francisco discount on the notes is added to the specie value of the article or service, but, in addition to all this, a large percentage for the risk of a further depreciation in their value, and a vexatious delay in payment.

It is thus that capital protects itself from loss, and perhaps realizes better profits than under the old and better system of payment in coin. But the soldier has not this power, not even that to protect himself against loss, and if paid in notes must necessarily receipt in full for what is equivalent to him of half pay or less, for the service he has rendered, and must continue to fulfill his part of contract with the Government, for the same reduced rate of pay, until his period of service shall terminate. This, in its practical results, is making a distinction between capital and labor, or personal service, unfriendly and injurious to the latter, that I am sure was never contemplated or designed by the War Department, and its abolishment here at least would be of

much advantage to the service, besides meting out but simple justice to long-deferred creditors, and at no greater cost to the Government. This delay and uncertainty about the payment of the troops at this post is also working a public injury by preventing enlistments in this part of Oregon, in any considerable number, for the new companies ordered to fill this regiment. Good men will not enlist for $6 or $7 a month while $13 is the regular pay, and moreover, being realized by every soldier in any other department than the Pacific. Men who would enlist under these circumstances are, as a general rule, entirely worthless for soldiers or anything else, and would be an incubus upon the service if permitted to join it.

I beg to be understood as reporting the condition of things actually existing here, and not as I would have them. Neither would I be understood as casting any censure whatever upon any officer of this department. I am aware that Colonel Ringgold would have taken as favorable action in our case with regard to payment as he has at any other post, had it not been for the unfortunate order of the Secretary of the Treasury that his drafts should be paid in notes, and at a time too when there were no notes on hand. I trust that the commanding general will give us a word of encouragement, if in his power, so that it may be imparted to the men of this command, many of whom are becoming somewhat alarmed as to their pay and as to the currency to be used in payment.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. DREW,
Major, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, March 5, 1863.

Lieut. Col. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Mesilla:

COLONEL: The reports that reach these headquarters of the mismanagement of affairs at Tucson and the inexperience of the officer in command at Fort Bowie induce me to request you to visit these localities, with a view of promoting the interests of the service. Your duties and powers will necessarily somewhat assimilate to those of an acting inspector-general, but in addition thereto you have hereby full authority to issue all orders and commands in my name that may seem to you needful to the service. At Fort Bowie you will instruct the commanding officer to order back all flags of truce presented by Indians, to do this instantly on their being presented, and then to attack the party sending them; to endeavor to make their women and children prisoners, and to send the captives to Mesilla whenever an opportunity shall offer; to war on the grown male Indians whenever and wherever found, without hesitation or exception. You will scrutinize the discipline of the command, the management of the post, the quartermaster's stores, and subsistence supplies. You will ascertain whether Lieutenant Slocum has been promoted, and if he has you will have him relieved by his successor as soon as the latter comes within your orders, and send Lieutenant Slocum to his proper company, if that is within this district; in the other event, you will report where his company is stationed.

On reaching Tucson you will deliver to Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Coult, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, the order which places him under

arrest, and he will come forward under the first escort at your disposal to these headquarters. You will then institute a thorough and searching investigation into the management of the affairs of the Western District of Arizona and Tucson since your relief from that command in September last. The letting of contracts must claim your attention, and whether the regulations in regard to them have been in all respects complied with. The conduct of the quartermaster's department, the hiring of employés, &c., are all commended to your notice. You will report upon the means of transportation at the disposal of the quartermaster, its condition and employment. You will have a return sent to these headquarters of the property on hand in the quartermaster's and subsistence departments, and you will call the attention of the acting staff officer to the regulations for returns prescribed by the chief quartermaster and commissary of this district. You will assign as the successor in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coult the officer next highest in rank. With the new commander you will revise all the records of the office and all orders emanating from headquarters Department New Mexico and of the District of Arizona, and require him to comply with all such as have been neglected, the execution of which will still comport with the interests of the service. You will institute a rigid investigation into the personal and official conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Coult during the time that he has been in command at Tucson, and you will report whether, in your opinion, his conduct and management have been such as his obligations as an officer of the Government required or otherwise. You will make full reports on the points therein noted and remain at Tucson until further orders, giving in the meantime every assistance to bodies of U. S. troops moving on Arizona from California and making all such arrangements for their supplies as may suggest themselves to you as essential. You may retain Lieutenant Toole, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, at Tucson, or make use of his services at any point that you may deem them valuable. The blanks left in paragraphs VI and VII of Special Orders, No. 13, convening two boards of officers at Tucson, you are at liberty to supply with the names of such officers as may to you seem best fitted for those duties.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, March 5, 1863.

Capt. VALENTINE DRESHER,
Comdg. Company B, First Infantry California Vols., Mesilla:

CAPTAIN: Advices have been received this morning that the Navajo Indians will probably attempt to pass the Rio Grande from the east by the San Diego Crossing with a large herd of stolen sheep. You will occupy some favorable locality in the vicinity of that crossing and endeavor to recover the sheep, and kill the Indians if they attempt to pass the river. Seclude your command as much as possible; avoid smoke by day and fire by night as much as possible. Keep a picket posted at some prominent point by night and day to watch the approach of the Indians. Keep your teams with you, guarding the animals

securely. Return to this post, starting from San Diego Crossing on the 15th instant. Advise me of anything important that may occur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, March 5, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding Fort West:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a letter from the general commanding department, dated 27th of February (with an inclosure from the superintendent of Indian affairs), giving his views as to the measures that should be taken as to the permanent establishment of Fort West.* The commencement of the erection of buildings at the post, you will observe by the letter of the general commanding, is made to depend upon the contingency of my making plans for the work and an estimate of the cost without Captain Anderson's visiting the site. This I shall apprise the commanding general I scarcely consider practicable, and certainly injudicious. Without a plot of the site selected and a knowledge of its surroundings, any plans formed by me would in all probability be inapplicable in fact, and I must know the facilities that exist for procuring material before being able to form a just estimate of the cost. In reflecting upon the ability of any officer under your command to make plans and estimates for the work, I am forced to the conclusion that it would be injudicious to intrust any one of them with that duty. Should these reasons have weight with the commanding general, a competent officer will no doubt be sent to Fort West to make the plans and estimates. You will therefore not undertake the construction of any permanent buildings until further orders. This, however, leaves you at full liberty to provide temporary quarters for your men, should such be necessary and their construction not interfere with an active pursuit of the Indians. There are other matters in the letter of the general commanding that should claim your attention. The planting of corn, the cultivation of a garden (the seeds have not yet reached here, but will shortly), and the gathering in of hay are matters that will contribute to the efficiency and economical management of your post and to the comfort and health of your command. Plows will be applied for and sent to you, also work oxen. Lieutenant French goes forward to-day with a train of supplies for your post. It is evidently the anxious desire of the general commanding to supply you with all that can contribute to your efficiency and well being. I shall take pleasure in carrying out his views, and shall rely upon you to communicate freely your wants. A supply of corn should be with you by this time. You must exercise your judgment as to its consumption, with a view to recruiting your stock. On foot or mounted, your troops are to make war against the Indians. That must be the business of your command, and all other duties but the spare time from your primary occupation. Indian women and children are to be taken captives when possible and reported to these headquarters, but against the men you are to make war, and war means killing.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*Letter and inclosure not found.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Douglas, Salt Lake, March 5, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:

Brigham removed ordnance and ordnance stores from Territorial arsenal and had guard of fifty men around his residence last night; do not propose to trouble him; he fears I will.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third California Volunteer Infantry.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 5, 1863.

General ALVORD:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will please find a communication from A. D. Barnard.* I have full confidence in your knowledge of the facts to do what is best in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 6, 1863.

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5. Companies I (Atchison's) and K (Hall's), Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the steamer Senator to Camp Drum. As soon after the arrival of this command at Camp Drum as practicable, Company K will proceed to and take post at Fort Yuma.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 6, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 5th instant inclosing to me the letter of A. D. Barnard, esq., on the part of certain citizens of Corvallis, urging that Fort Hoskins shall not be abandoned. It has been decided that a detachment of twenty or thirty men will be left at that post. If the company of Oregon volunteers now being raised by Lieutenant Small at Eugene City can be completed, I think I am justified in saying it will be stationed at Fort Hoskins. The companies stationed at Forts Yamhill and Hoskins since the autumn of 1861 were raised in California. Oregon has furnished seven companies, California seven regiments, since the war began. The population of California is not ten times that of Oregon. I know well the patriotic sentiments of Your Excellency and of the masses of the people of Oregon. I know that in former wars the people

* See February 27, p. 328.

of Oregon have promptly and gallantly rallied for the defense of the frontier, and that they would now come forward if they were thoroughly convinced of the necessity. California has sent troops to Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon, and her volunteers have recently achieved a brilliant victory over the Indians on the soil of Washington Territory—the same Snake Indians against whom troops from this quarter will operate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: For the information of the General-in-Chief and War Department I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from Col. P. Edward Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, commanding District of Utah, dated at Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., February 19, 1863.* As soon as the roads are practicable I shall push forward to Salt Lake the balance of Colonel Connor's regiment, four companies, and if possible one or two companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1863.

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2. Capt. Robert S. Williamson, Topographical Engineers, and one assistant will proceed via San Juan Island to Fort Bellingham and make a survey and map of such land as will be sufficient for military purposes at that post. The commanding officer at San Juan Island will furnish, for the purpose above specified, one non-commissioned officer and such number of enlisted men as Captain Williamson may require. After completing the duty to which he is assigned Captain Williamson will return to this city.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP BABBITT, *Visalia, March 7, 1863.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: On the night of the 5th instant some thirty or more members of this command left camp shortly after tattoo roll-call and proceeded to the town of Visalia, and while there completely destroyed the office

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* See p. 318.

of the Equal Rights Expositor, breaking the doors and windows of the building, breaking the press and throwing the type, paper, ink, &c., in the street. A patrol was marched into the town as soon as possible, but the damage was done before they could reach the scene. Last night, at the request of Mr. H. G. McLean, publisher of the Visalia Delta, I furnished a guard for the protection of his office, which he (Mr. McLean) feared might be destroyed by the secessionists. I was somewhat apprehensive that a disturbance would take place this afternoon, therefore I have caused the town to be patrolled by a strong force, by whom three soldiers and one citizen were arrested; the former for being in town without leave, and the latter for exciting riot by cheering for Jeff. Davis.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 7, 1863.

Maj. A. W. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, will repair to Fort Lapwai, Wash. Ter., and assume command of that post. General Orders, No. 15, of the 20th of October, 1862, is hereby rescinded.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *March 8, 1863.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:

Mormons hard at work making cartridges; guard of 300 men at Brigham's nightly; don't understand what he is about; suppose he fears I will arrest him. I am quite safe.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third California Volunteer Infantry.

SACRAMENTO, *March 9, 1863.*

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

I request authority for mustering in six companies for special service against Indians in Humboldt District. Specially recommended by the Governor.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *March 9, 1863—4 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:

Brigham just raised national colors on his house and called his people to arms. They are responding, and rushing to his house. He is trying to frighten somebody or is frightened himself.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third California Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 9, 1863.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL,
Ninth Infty., Comdg. Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, Wash. Ter.:
(Through Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding District of Oregon:)

CAPTAIN: I have received from Mr. I. E. Higgins, the postmaster at San Juan Island, a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of the island held on the 1st of February, 1863. I do not understand the real object of the meeting. The resolutions are somewhat enigmatical, particularly the second. However, to settle this business for the present, you can say to the American settlers on the portion of the island under the jurisdiction of the United States that they will not be interfered with by the military authorities in any manner whatever. The civil authorities, if duly appointed or elected under the laws governing the Territory of Washington, will be permitted to exercise their legitimate functions. But it will be borne in mind that the question which arose between the commissioners of the two Governments (United States and Great Britain) as to the ownership of the island is still in abeyance, and until finally settled we are bound in good faith to adhere rigidly to the arrangements entered into between Lieutenant-General Scott and His Excellency Governor Douglas. The joint occupation then agreed upon and approved by our Government will be maintained. For this purpose the U. S. troops are posted on the island to afford protection to our citizens, but to entitle them to such protection they must settle and remain within that portion of the island under our jurisdiction. However strong may be my conviction that our claim to the island is just, and that it will ultimately be so acknowledged by the British authorities, yet, having agreed to this joint occupation pending the negotiations, I will not permit that arrangement to be interfered with. Communicate to the residents within our limits on the island my views on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Copy of a portion of the resolutions at the meeting of citizens of San Juan Island, above referred to.

First. We will be governed by the laws provided us by the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory and the United States, and that we will at all times cheerfully recognize the lawfully constituted authorities of the Territory, and when necessary aid them in the discharge of their duties.

Second. That we cannot concur with Captain Bissell in thinking that he is our Governor, or that he has the power to authorize us to make laws by which we will be governed, it being evident to us that according to the arrangement made by General Scott and Governor Douglas the military were placed here to exercise a police supervision over the citizens and subjects of their respective Governments, and to aid the civil authorities of those Governments in enforcing the laws upon their respective subjects and citizens, or in protecting them in their lives, property, and all the rights to which they are entitled.

Third. That any citizen of the United States who has or may preempt a land claim on this island and perform acts upon it that show occupancy in good faith shall be protected by us in his rights if interfered with during his absence.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 9, 1863.

Maj. A. W. BOWMAN,
*Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Lapwai:**

MAJOR: The general commanding, in directing you to assume command at Fort Lapwai, is especially desirous that you shall use every exertion to protect the Indians (so far as practicable) in all their rights under the treaty. You will find at the post instructions originally addressed to Major Rinearson, dated the 18th of July, 7th of September, 30th of September, 1862, and the 31st of January, 1863. These convey fully his wishes. The act of Congress of 13th of February, 1862, gives ample power to punish the offense of selling liquor to the Indians. It is hoped that the anomalous state of things on the Nez Percé Reservation (invaded by thousands of whites in defiance of treaty stipulations) will soon cease, and that by the council which will be held at Lapwai Agency on the 10th of May some amicable understanding with the Nez Percés will be arrived at. As you will notice in those instructions, on the applications of the Indian Department all whites trespassing upon their farming or grazing lands must be removed and their fences and improvements pulled down. The uniform and persevering friendship of the Nez Percés for our people and Government gives them especial claims to our protection. No opportunity of exhibiting our friendship for them should be omitted. Herewith is inclosed a copy of order of 30th of December which has not yet been executed, which the general desires you to take the earliest opportunity to execute after a conference with Dr. Robert Newell, U. S. commissioner.† By the copy of instructions of 6th instant, herewith inclosed, to Col. J. Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla, you will find that he is instructed to send a re-enforcement to your post at any time that you shall report its necessity.‡ The general desires that you will endeavor to procure reliable information from time to time of the success in getting through roads from Fort Lapwai to Fort Boisé, whether pack trails or wagon roads. Please communicate freely to this office all matters of interest to the public service, especially your views on the state of Indian affairs.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *March 10, 1863—1 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:

Flag yesterday was first raised by Brigham in this Territory. Was a signal to his people, who assembled armed to number of 1,500; two pieces of cannon. They are determined to have trouble, and are trying to provoke me to bring it on, but they will fail. They swear I shall not be re-enforced, and if attempted will cut them off in detail and attack me. I am not giving any cause of offense. Rosse turns out to be an impostor. He had several private interviews with Brigham. I thought him a Southern emissary. Found no papers to convict, and released him.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third California Volunteer Infantry.

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* The address of this letter was subsequently changed to Maj. J. S. Rinearson. See Mears to Bowman, March 16, p. 355.

† Order (here omitted) directs the arrest of an Indian charged with murder.

‡ Omitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

Secretary gives authority to muster in six companies requested in your dispatch yesterday.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 11, 1863.*

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Washington, D. C.:

Excitement at Salt Lake. Brigham Young raised national colors on his house and called his people to arms. Colonel Connor and troops cool and waiting events. He will telegraph direct to you if anything important takes place.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 11, 1863.

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2. Paragraph 8 of Special Orders, No. 51, directing the change of station of Company D, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, is hereby revoked.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 11, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Pacific Division:

SIR: In reply to your instructions to furnish you with such information as I possess with regard to the region in the vicinity of the Klamath Lakes, I have the honor to report that in 1855 I went with a surveying party through a large portion of the country referred to, and the results of that reconnaissance are to be found in the sixth volume of the Pacific Railroad Surveys, pages 28, 66, 67, 68, 76, and 77, and in the geological report in the same volume, page 38. The information now required is with a view of selecting a spot suitable for a military post, and I am informed that a point on Klamath River between the lower and upper Lakes is thought of as suitable for the purpose. My recollection of that locality is that it is very barren and nearly destitute of timber. The water of the lakes is of a dark color and disagreeable taste, and that of the river which connects them must be of the same character. Still, a spot may possibly be found that would answer the purpose. A far better locality is to be found in the vicinity of Camp 30 (see map), on Klamath River, some three or four miles from its entrance into the upper lake. There is there a beautiful valley, with open prairie near the banks, and forests of pines and spruce near

at hand. The river is about 150 feet wide and quite deep, though a ford is found a short distance below the camp. The remark is recorded that "every requisite for a good camp ground was found in abundance in the vicinity." The altitude of the lake is about 4,130 feet above the sea, and in winter must be very cold, with doubtless much snow. The winter climate would be similar to that of Fort Crook, though more severe, as it is a degree and a half farther north, and 1,350 feet higher. The Indians (at least in summer) live mostly on Klamath marsh, thirty miles north of Camp 30, though some few were found on the northeast banks of the upper lake. None were ever seen on the lower lake. The principal objection to the locality I have last described is that it is thirty miles farther for supplies to be brought, and in that thirty miles are several ridges of trap rock, over which it may be difficult to make a good road. The trail over which I passed was difficult; still, as I did not stop to search for a better, I cannot say a better cannot be found. I am inclined to believe, upon the whole, that the information I obtained is not sufficient to determine the precise spot which should be selected for the proposed post, and that a reconnaissance with that view will be necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Captain, Topographical Engineers.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 11, 1863.*

Maj. J. M. O'NEILL,
Visalia, Cal.:

Send word to Ropes not to follow the Indians too far into the mountains; to afford all possible protection to settlers. Has a company left for Independence?

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, March 11, 1863.

Capt. J. M. ROPES,
Camp Independence, Owen's River Valley:

SIR: Forty-four men of Company E left camp this morning under command of First Lieut. S. R. Davis to re-enforce Camp Independence. As per instructions from headquarters Department of the Pacific, received by telegraph, copy of which please find inclosed,* you will not follow the Indians too far into the mountains, but will render all possible assistance to the settlers now residing in and about the neighborhood of Owen's Valley. Hoping you may meet with every success,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. O'NEILL.

CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, March 11, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that in accordance with instructions received forty-four men of Company E,

* See next, *ante*.

Second Cavalry, under the command of First Lieut. S. R. Davis, left this camp this morning to re-enforce Camp Independence, Owen's River. Eleven men of said company are still remaining at this camp, not being properly mounted to make the march. Capt. Heman Noble also remains, being on the sick report. Neighborhood quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SACRAMENTO, *March 11, 1863.*

Col. P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake:

Be prudent and cautious. Hold your troops well in hand. A day of retribution will come. Telegraph direct to Adjutant-General Thomas any important events.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, March 11, 1863.

I. Company B, First Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Pinos Altos and relieve Company A, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers. Maj. Jos. Smith with the latter company will report at Las Cruces for orders, turning over to Captain Dresher all his supplies, except ten days' rations. The post commander of Mesilla will send 1,200 rations to Captain Dresher at San Diego Crossing. The chief quartermaster will furnish two additional wagons to Captain Dresher, and all the transportation taken by him to Pinos Altos will be brought to Las Cruces by Major Smith. Major McCleave, commanding Fort West, will make the necessary alterations upon his field returns.

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By order of Brigadier-General West:

J. F. BENNETT,
Second Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1863.

J. P. H. WENTWORTH,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
No. 423 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I am instructed to inform you that Captain Ropes, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding Camp Independence, states in his official report of Indian difficulties at Owen's Lake that the Indians justify their recent outbreak on the grounds that the Government has not observed and kept the promises made to them in the treaty of last summer. The general thinks the present disturbance, which threatens to be general, would be more easily quelled if you were to visit that part of the State and reassure the chiefs as to the policy and determination of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, March 12, 1863.

Capt. VALENTINE DRESHER,
Comdg. Company B, 1st Infty. Cal. Vols., San Diego Crossing:

CAPTAIN: Your preceding orders to remain at San Diego Crossing until the 15th are countermanded. You will now get an order to proceed without delay to Pinos Altos. Cross the river at San Diego and make for Cooke's Springs, either by the way of Fort Thorn or by a road that leaves the river below the fort. When leaving the river yourself you must be careful to fill the water kegs, &c., as the distance is some thirty miles to Cooke's. On arriving at Pinos Altos you should communicate with Major McCleave at Fort West as soon as possible, giving him an account of your subsistence supplies. If you have less than 5,000 rounds ammunition request Major Smith to have enough turned over to you to make up that quantity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, March 12, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: Please inform the general commanding that I propose to establish all of Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers (except such as are on duty at department headquarters), as vedettes, on the road between here and Tucson, as soon as possible. It will be desirable to have these vedettes composed entirely of men from one company. Their supplies and clothing can be much better regulated. As this will leave me without any cavalry to escort supply trains from Fort Craig, I respectfully request that twenty cavalrymen from that post be detailed for that duty, subject to my orders. I would suggest that this detail be counted on the Fort Craig force as on detached service without being taken up in the strength of this district.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SALT LAKE, *March 12, 1863—9 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:

Brigham hoisted signal flag this afternoon; 1,500 armed men assembled; subsequently dismissed Mormon guards; patrols on duty nightly.

P. E. CONNOR,
Colonel Third California Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 12, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The Sierra Nevada has just arrived, and I am disappointed not to hear from you. I have to call your attention to several communications to which I respectfully desire a response. I will begin in the

order of importance rather than of date. First. My letter of 11th of February, giving my proposed plan of operations for the summer, furnished in reply to your instructions of 16th of January. I have feared that the original miscarried, and I send to-day a duplicate. I had hoped to hear whether the general commanding the department approved of my plans. Second. On the 23d of January I inquired if I had authority to muster in a colonel of the First Oregon Cavalry, vice Cornelius resigned. The regiment was raised as an independent organization under the War Department instructions of 24th of September, 1861; but War Department General Orders, No. 18, of 27th of February, 1862, said that no such organization shall hereafter be recognized. An order in 1861 had provided that a colonel should not be mustered in until a full regiment was raised. I am pleased to see that another assistant surgeon of a cavalry regiment is authorized, as we are in need of more medical officers in this district. Your communication of the 10th ultimo was received on the 2d instant, and the letter of the general commanding the department to the Governor of Oregon was forwarded to him by me on that day. He has manifested every desire to comply with the request for the completion of the regiment, and has done so from the 6th of January, the date of my reception of your instructions of the 23d of December. Third. Your letter of the 4th of February in reply to mine of the 13th of January does not answer the main question presented in that letter as to whether I could promote non-commissioned officers (of regulars or volunteers) to positions in the volunteer forces without the previous sanction of the department commander. The appointment of second lieutenant given to Sergt. Maj. James Monroe was given with the sanction of the Governor of Washington Territory, as are all the appointments in that regiment. He confirmed all the selections of Colonel Steinberger; and now that the regimental organization is complete, and Colonel Steinberger has fulfilled his original instructions from the War Department of the 18th of October, 1861, to raise a regiment, all the appointments are no doubt in future to be made by the Governor of the Territory, as in the case of the Governors of States. I understand your letter of the 4th ultimo to indicate a like conclusion, and I shall act upon it in reference to future vacancies in that regiment. Fourth. Since writing the above my clerk suggests that your letter of 4th of February may be read to say that it is in reply to mine of the 23d of January. I took it to read 13th of January. The "2" is very faintly written. Which is right?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 13, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to report for the information of the general commanding the department that it seems probable now I shall deem it advisable to send the whole mounted force (spoken of in my programme of 10th of February) via Fort Lapwai to Fort Boisé to get there before the 10th of May, when the Nez Percé council is to be held, and to remain there until about the end of May. The moral effect on all those Indians would doubtless be good, and it is probable there will be on

the ground a good many Indians, lookers on, besides the Nez Percés. The route thence to Boisé would be through the country of Eagle of the Light over a pack trail. Eventually a wagon road may be found there. If I should not take this course, it will be because of the desire to get mounted troops to Boisé before that date. If the upper Snake River proves to be navigable (which is very doubtful) infantry troops may go by water to a point perhaps 100 miles from Fort Boisé. This is extremely doubtful, and they may have to march from Wallula.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

WASHINGTON, *March 14, 1863.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT:

General Shields has been ordered to report to you, but the Secretary of War says you will not assign him to duty. He has resigned.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Within the last ten days affairs in Utah have assumed a threatening aspect. My latest dispatch from Colonel Connor, dated on the 12th, says that Brigham Young hoisted a signal flag that day and assembled 1,500 armed men. They were subsequently dismissed, but Mormon guards patrol the city nightly. Colonel Connor is impressed with the belief that they are courting an attack by his forces; that they do not wish to take the initiative, but will do all in their power to provoke a combat. I have telegraphed to Connor to be prudent and cautious. He has a commanding position, with ample supplies. As soon as the roads are passable I will throw forward the residue of Connor's regiment and such other troops as can be spared. I have directed Colonel Connor to telegraph direct to you anything very important. We are raising the additional regiment of infantry and the seven companies of cavalry, but the recruiting is slow; the greatest embarrassment is the want of funds. We cannot possibly get along on this coast without specie; with Treasury notes fluctuating in value, frequently at a discount of 50 per cent., it is impossible to make contracts, and when purchases are made we pay nearly double price.

Arrangements are being made to throw forward troops and supplies in the early spring for the establishment of a post at Fort Boisé, on Snake River, under the immediate supervision and orders of Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon. I am also making preparations to establish a post at the Klamath Lakes in Oregon. With the exception of Indian disturbances in the District of Humboldt and on Owen's River, Camp Independence, the country is quiet. I am advancing the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, under Colonel Bowie, into the Territory of Arizona, and the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers will occupy the southern portion of California, including Fort Yuma. General Carleton asked for re-enforcements, and I deem

it important to secure both Arizona and Mesilla from being again overrun by the rebel hordes that a respectable force should occupy those districts, and another object I have in view is to keep an eye on the neighboring States of the Mexican Republic, where most of the disaffected from this State go. The Legislature of this State is still in session at Sacramento. A bill is now pending, which will doubtless become a law, appropriating $600,000 to place the State on a war footing. On the 18th instant I shall review and inspect Major Thompson's battalion of four companies of cavalry. They will sail for New York on the steamer of the 21st.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 14, 1863.

ROWLAND CHAMBERS, J. H. CALDWELL, J. FIELD, ISAAC KING, and other inhabitants of King's Valley, Benton County, Oreg.:

GENTLEMEN: Your petition to the Governor of Oregon in reference to the abandonment of Fort Hoskins has been referred to me. In reply I have to say that it has been decided not to abandon it, but twenty or thirty men will be left there. In the meantime if the public-spirited and patriotic citizens of your county and those adjoining will fill up the volunteer company now being raised by Lieut. H. C. Small at Eugene City, I can safely promise you that so far as I am concerned it shall be stationed at Fort Hoskins. Oregon has not raised her share of troops. California has sent nearly nine regiments, and Oregon but seven companies, into the field. California has her volunteers in New Mexico, Utah, and Washington Territories, as well as in Oregon guarding your Willamette Valley. I know that the masses of your people are gallant and patriotic, and will freely offer their services when there is a necessity. Troops are now needed to serve on your own soil and on your own frontier. A post should be established at Fort Boisé and an expedition made against the Snake Indians, all requiring more troops.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, March 14, 1863.

I. The headquarters of this district, with the offices of the chiefs of the several staff departments, will be located at Hart's Mill, Tex., until further orders.

II. The district depot, Lieut. R. S. Barrett, First Infantry California Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, is ordered to remove to Las Cruces, N. Mex. Company D, First Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at Las Cruces. Maj. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry California Volunteers, will assume command of the post.

III. Mesilla is ordered to be abandoned as a station for troops. Company C, First Infantry California Volunteers, will be transferred to

Franklin, Tex., and Lieut. Col. William McMullen, First Infantry California Volunteers, will assume command of that post.

IV. Surg. O. M. Bryan, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Asst. Surg. William H. McKee, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, as attending surgeon at Franklin, Tex. The latter officer will then report to the commanding officer of Las Cruces for duty.

V. Lieut. Col. David Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will assume command of Tucson, Ariz. Ter.

VI. Semi-monthly communication between Tucson and these headquarters by vedettes will be established on April 15 next, and be continued thereafter on the 1st and 15th of every month from each end of the line. Company F, First Cavalry California Volunteers, is detailed for this duty. Not less than ten men, inclusive of a non-commissioned officer, will be stationed at each of the following points: Las Cruces, Miembres River, Fort Bowie, San Pedro Crossing, and Tucson. The station at Miembres River will be kept supplied with rations and grain forage by the commanding officer of Las Cruces; those at Fort Bowie and San Pedro Crossing by the commanding officer of Tucson. The express will be carried by all the men on duty at each station, except one man, who will be left in charge. The express will exchange between Fort Bowie and Miembres River, and those vedettes will then turn back to their proper stations. As those stations will constantly be exposed to attack by Indians, great care must be observed to prevent surprise and loss of animals.

By order of Brigadier-General West:

J. F. BENNETT,
Second Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 15, 1863.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

Privateer seized this morning. Burke says evidence is conclusive. On representations of Burke, Farwell, and Rankin order published to arrest A. P. Crittenden.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *March 15, 1863.*

Lieut. J. F. BENNETT,
First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
Headquarters District of Arizona, Mesilla, Ariz. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the commanding general that I have this day arrived here with men and animals in excellent condition. I handed Colonel Coult the communication from the commanding general placing him in arrest, and finding Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, the next officer present, had been in command since February 18, made no change except to direct that Lieut. James H. Toole, acting assistant quartermaster, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, be retained as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Tucson for the present, he having been relieved on the 1st instant by

Second Lieut. J. K. Houston, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, a young officer of no experience in the staff department. The forage being entirely exhausted, the credit of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments non est, it was necessary to have the benefit of Lieutenant Toole's experience, personal credit, and acquaintance with the people and resources of the country to perform the important service required at this place. Captain Thayer's company (C), Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, is en route and will arrive here on the 17th instant. Taking it for granted the company is to proceed to the Rio Grande, I shall cause it to proceed without delay, and order Lieutenant-Colonel Coult to go at the same time, thus dispensing with the necessity of an escort for him. This company will require a few days' rest here, and it will be necessary to send a water-tank to meet them between Picacho and Cooke's Springs. I will send a small detachment of cavalry with Thayer, so that timely advice may reach Mesilla in advance of his company. There are no water-tanks here, no lumber to make any—indeed no lumber at all, except a few spare posts for wagons. Of course we cannot look to the Department of the Pacific for any assistance or stores or means of transportation now. It appears twenty wagons belonging to the late Column from California were taken and kept in the Department of the Pacific. It will be impossible to send troops hence in the summer, especially April, May, and June, without water to accompany them; therefore as transportation from the Department of the Pacific will bring them thus far only, water-tanks and wagons will be required for the service from Mesilla. I inclose a letter addressed to General West from Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, Fourth Infantry, which I opened to ascertain its contents and to know if it required a special express. It appears nothing is known of the new troops, but the remaining companies of Bowie's regiment will be here one by one in a few weeks. The commanding officer here should have timely advice of all movements of troops in this direction so as to prepare for them. Captain Whitlock will forward Mr. Brady's report of his visit to Libertad. It appears no stores or troops are coming that way. The improvements promised to be made by Mexicans on the roads are made, and much more, so Mr. Brady reports. All employés except such as are necessary for the depot are or will be discharged.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,

Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *March 15, 1863.*

Lieut. J. F. BENNETT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: Inclosed please find a copy of the report of Mr. Brady, sent to the port of Libertad by order of the general commanding the district. He gives it as his opinion that no more grain can be purchased in Sonora except for gold or silver. Wheat must be had, and I will exhaust every means in my power to keep a supply on hand. We had no trouble in buying grain while the merchants of Sonora could use their quartermaster's vouchers in payment for goods in San Francisco, but the transfer of the district to the Department of New Mexico has stopped all trade between the two places. It was, of course, of

great benefit to the general commanding the department for the movement of troops, &c., but it is suicidal to the pecuniary interest of this garrison.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WHITLOCK,

Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

TUCSON, *March 15, 1863.*

Capt. J. H. WHITLOCK, *Commanding Officer, Tucson:*

SIR: In obedience to orders received from you on the 18th of February to proceed immediately to the port of Libertad with all possible dispatch and ascertain if any vessel had arrived there with stores for the Government, and also to inquire the price and quantity of grain to be had on the route, I respectfully submit the following: I left here on the 18th of last month and went by the route of the Altar River. There is no grain to be had until you arrive at the rancho of Buzani, distant from this point ninety miles. About 56,000 pounds of grain can be purchased in this place and Saric, which is five miles below on the river. Thirty-two thousand pounds of this is corn and the balance (24,000 pounds) is wheat. Col. F. T. Lally has in Saric about 100 fanegas of wheat, included in the above. The prices range from $2.50 to $2.75 and $3 per fanega for the wheat, and $2 per fanega for the corn. At Tubutama, eighteen miles below on the same stream, there is about 90,000 pounds of wheat and 48,000 pounds of corn which can be bought at the same prices as those stated above. In Atil [Datil], nine miles below Tubutama, there is 18,000 pounds of corn at $2 per fanega, and 180,000 pounds of wheat, the greater part of which they ask $3 per fanega, and the balance at $2.50 and $2.75 per fanega. In Oquitva, fifteen miles below, there is 75,000 pounds of wheat which can be bought for $2.50 per fanega, and 16,000 pounds of corn at $2 and $2.50 per fanega. In Pitiquito there is about 22,500 pounds of wheat and 18,000 pounds of corn. The former can be had at $2.50 per fanega and the latter at $2 the fanega. In Cahorca there is about 30,000 pounds of wheat at $2.50 and $2.75 per fanega and 16,000 pounds of corn at $2 per fanega. I estimate that there is about 425,000 pounds of wheat and 175,000 pounds of corn on the route from here to Libertad that can be purchased at the above prices. To bring this grain out of the country there is an export duty of 50 cents per fanega, and it is absolutely impossible to purchase it except for gold or silver. I did not find any vessel in Libertad upon my arrival, nor has there been any one there, neither Mexicans nor Indians, since the departure of Major Fergusson in October last. I found the boat belonging to the Government exactly as it was left by Major Fergusson last October. I made the journey to Libertad and back in thirteen traveling days (distance traveled, 484 miles), but could have performed it in shorter time if I had been provided with good animals.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. BRADY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, March 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith is a communication received at my headquarters from Maj. C. S. Drew, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.*

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* See March 4, p. 335.

Major Drew is in command of Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, State of Oregon, and is the officer whom I design to establish and command the new post at or in the vicinity of the Klamath Lakes. The difficulties and embarrassments enumerated in the major's communication are common to all the troops in this department, and I most respectfully ask the serious consideration of the General-in-Chief and War Department to this subject. Most of the troops would prefer waiting for their pay to receiving notes worth but little more than half their face; but even at this ruinous discount officers, unless they have private means, are compelled to receive the notes. Knowing the difficulty experienced by the Government in procuring coin to pay the Army I feel great reluctance in submitting any grievances from this remote department, but justice to the officers and soldiers demands that a fair statement should be made to the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 16, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER ALCATRAZ ISLAND,
Harbor of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to examine separately the persons taken on board the schooner Chapman, taking their statements in writing. Either Dr. McLane or Mr. Farwell, or both, should be present to assist in the examination, as both gentlemen are familiar with all the circumstances of arrest. The persons arrested will be considered in the light of military prisoners. Messrs. Farwell and McLane will be the only persons other than your officers permitted to see the prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 16, 1863.

Maj. A. W. BOWMAN,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

MAJOR: The general commanding the district having revoked Special Orders, No. 14, of the 7th instant, herewith inclosed, directs me to request you to return to this office immediately the instructions recently sent you as proposed commanding officer at Fort Lapwai.* He desires to give them to Major Rinearson. The general directs that you take quarters on the hill, so as to be near enough to the troops to exercise command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 16, 1863.

I. Special Orders, No. 14, of the 7th instant, from these headquarters, are hereby revoked, and Maj. A. W. Bowman, Ninth Infantry,

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*See Mears to Bowman, March 9, p. 344.

will assume command at Fort Vancouver. General Orders, No. 15, of the 20th of October, 1862, are hereby revived and placed again in full effect.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of February 4 in relation to depreciation of legal-tender notes has been submitted to the General-in-Chief. The following are his remarks thereon:

I do not perceive the propriety of this request (that payments be made in coin). The relative value of Treasury notes here and in California is the same as formerly. Gold is at a premium here and notes at a discount there. The value of the same article here and there, measured by the same standard, is the same relatively as it was formerly.

I am, sir, &c.,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 17, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to report for the information of the general commanding the department certain assignments of officers to command, which I propose and which I hope will meet with his approval: First. To command at Fort Boisé, Lieut. Col. T. C. English, First Washington Territory Infantry. I would prefer to leave him in command on Puget Sound, an important locality. I would be pleased to send Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Ninth Infantry, to command at Fort Boisé, as he has had in the construction of Fort Colville and elsewhere much experience, and is admirably qualified for the duty. But he is entitled to promotion, and the order is looked for in a few weeks which would take him away. Three companies of First Washington Territory Infantry will be permanently at Fort Boisé (the cavalry probably to winter at Fort Walla Walla for the next winter); thus it would be a proper command for Lieutenant-Colonel English. This officer is now engaged in an inspection of the posts in this district under your orders, dated 22d of December. By my Special Orders, No. 8, of the 14th of February, you have perceived that I authorized him on account of the inclemency of the weather to defer his journey to Fort Colville. I recommend, in consequence of the duties incident to preparation for the expedition to Fort Boisé, that he may be relieved from inspecting at that post. Second. I propose to give Lieut. Col. R. F. Maury, commanding First Oregon Cavalry, the command of the expedition against the Snake Indians, referred to in my letter of the 10th ultimo. Third. Learning that First Lieut. W. B. Hughes, Ninth Infantry, has probably received

the appointment of assistant quartermaster, I propose to send him to Fort Boisé in that capacity. If his present clerk, Mr. M. W. Holley, is commissioned (as I expect he will soon be) in the First Oregon Cavalry, I shall propose to make him discharge the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Walla Walla, relieving Lieutenant Hughes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, March 18, 1863.

Capt. E. B. Gibbs, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will withdraw the detachment at Daley's Ferry, except nine men, who will be kept posted there under a reliable non-commissioned officer.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Infty. Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1863—1.35 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

Prepare to re-enforce Colonel Connor as early as possible. The Secretary of War authorizes you to raise additional troops for that purpose in California or Nevada.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant U. S. Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

SIR: Facts have come to light in the investigation of the character and designs of the officers and crew of the schooner Chapman which render it more than probable that one or more vessels of like character and object have sailed for certain points with a view of preying upon our commerce on this coast. I have this evening had an interview with the mayor of this city, the collector of the port, and some of the leading business gentlemen, and the unanimous opinion is that a request should be made to you to dispatch the steamer Saginaw to certain points where it is supposed a rendezvous may have been established for privateers or rebel vessels. I most earnestly beg of you, if it is possible, to grant this request. The steamer should sail at the earliest moment practicable. The trip will require from twenty to twenty-five days, and the agent of the steamship company will give orders for supplying the Saginaw with coal at any of their depots. Should you decide to send out the Saginaw I would respectfully suggest that you confer with the mayor and collector.

Hoping that you may deem it compatible with your orders and instructions as commandant of the navy-yard to dispatch the Saginaw as requested,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1863—1.35 p. m.

Col. P. E. CONNOR,
Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah:

All arms and military munitions intended for use against the authority of the United States are liable to seizure. You will exercise your discretion in regard to making such seizures. You will be cautious and prudent, but when you act do so with firmness and decision.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 19, 1863.

Maj. J. S. RINEARSON,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Officer Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the district directs you to forward immediately to Mr. J. W. Anderson, Indian agent, the inclosed communication of this date, and to afford to him your cordial co-operation in carrying out the policy there referred to of preventing the occupation and cultivation of the soil on the Nez Percé Reservation in contempt of the treaty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 19, 1863.

J. W. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Indian Agent Nez Percé Reservation:
(Through Commanding Officer Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter.)

SIR: Herewith I inclose a slip* from the newspaper, The Golden Age, published in your vicinity, calling in the most incendiary manner upon the whites to settle, occupy, plow up, and cultivate the lands upon the reservation without regard to the Indian title, and in contempt of any treaty which may be made with them. If there was time to communicate with your superintendent of Indian affairs, Mr. Hale, I should direct this letter to him instead of to yourself; but I think the case does not admit of that delay. I write to say that I hope you will vigorously checkmate any such scheme. Major Rinearson, the commanding officer at Fort Lapwai, has been instructed to aid you efficiently in preventing any such attempts. Vigilance is especially necessary this spring, and it has been my constant desire, as I have repeatedly stated to you, that cordial co-operation with the Indian Department should be exhibited by the military in the protection of the Indians, so far as practicable, in all their rights. It is perfectly practicable to remove those who would attempt to make such improvements and to tear down their improvements. Such acts on the part of the whites could only have the effect to excite and aggravate the minds of the Indians. Besides the duty of protecting the Indians I especially desire to aid in the preservation of the peace of the frontiers. One

* Not found.

or more additional mounted companies will go to Fort Lapwai before the council is held.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *March 20, 1863.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following is a copy of a resolution adopted in the Senate of California, March 19, 1863:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to telegraph to the War Department immediately to ascertain whether the General Government will furnish to the authorities of this State, for its use, five complete bronze field batteries, to consist each of two rifled 12-pounders, two smooth-bore 6-pounders, and two 12-pounder howitzers, together with a number of small-arms, accouterments, and equipments for infantry and cavalry, not exceeding the value of twenty-nine thousand muskets with accouterments, and also such amount of ammunition as may be deemed necessary, or any less amount of the artillery and arms named above.

An early reply is requested, upon which legislative action may be based.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *March 20, 1863.*

Colonel STAGER, or
T. T. ECKERT:

A collision at Salt Lake seems almost sure, which, we think, from the knowledge we have and the best information we can get, has been brought on by misrepresentation as to the loyalty of the Mormons. Could the Government be induced to suspend proceedings until testimony can be produced to show the facts? If desired one or both of us will come to Washington and explain personally such facts as we have been able to gather from our acquaintance with the people of that country for the last two years, all of which you are familiar with and can explain.

J. H. WADE.
E. CREIGHTON.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, Cal., March 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Military Commandant Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: It will afford me much pleasure to comply with the request made in your communication of the 19th instant in regard to the Saginaw, and I am now pushing the necessary work on her to completion as rapidly as our means will admit. She will probably be ready to leave for San Francisco on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and on the following day be prepared to proceed on her cruise. It is my intention to go down on the Saginaw to confer with yourself and the civil authorities in relation to her destination.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 22, 1863.

I. Capt. John S. Thayer, commanding Company C, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will march for La Mesilla, Ariz. Ter., to-morrow, March 23, 1863, rationed up to and including April 10, 1863.

* * * * * * *

By order of:

JAMES H. WHITLOCK,
Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of the 19th received and will be promptly attended to.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 22, 1863.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California, Sacramento City:

Your telegram of the 20th is acknowledged. Fifteen thousand stand of the best Springfield muskets have already been forwarded and are now on their voyage to California. We can send you 15,000 more by the first transport leaving under convoy and also the five complete batteries you desire of the caliber mentioned, 12-pounders. The rifled field pieces will be of iron, there not being in the service any bronze rifled guns of that caliber, but they will be of the best description used in the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
March 23, 1863—1 p. m.

Adjt. Gen. L. THOMAS:

Orders of Major-General Halleck, dated 19th instant, received. Affairs at Great Salt Lake have somewhat subsided. Re-enforcements will advance. Some infantry and cavalry regiments (volunteers) are being raised. This country quiet, except Indian disturbances.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 23, 1863.

* * * * * * *

6. The detachment of Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, at Benicia, will proceed to Camp Babbitt, Visalia, Cal., whence it will be sent by the first favorable opportunity to Camp Independence.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., *March 23, 1863.*

Capt. R. S. WILLIAMSON:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, and in response thereto would say that the collector of this district is always desirous, and I might say ambitious, to serve our struggling country in all possible ways, and especially in economizing in the expenses thereof; at the same time it affords him pleasure to extend courtesies to officers serving the country in other departments. In his absence and acting in his stead, I am glad to carry out his purpose, at once wise and patriotic. The revenue cutter Shubrick has extensive and active duties to perform in connection with the revenue service of this district, but is detailed very cheerfully to perform other service when and to the extent it is deemed practicable. From the tenor of your letter requesting the assistance of the Shubrick to convey you and the party under your command to Fort Bellingham, I judge the saving to the Government would amount to some $400, and you be personally accommodated by being so transported by the Shubrick. I have therefore determined to direct the Shubrick to call for you at Victoria on Wednesday next and proceed with you to San Juan and Fort Bellingham, and call for you on such day next week as you may desire and convey you to Victoria, provided you give Lieutenant Selden assurance that he shall not be detained at the points named.

Yours, truly,

P. D. MOORE,
Deputy Collector.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *March 23, 1863.*

Lieut. J. F. BENNETT,
First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
Headquarters District of Arizona, Mesilla, Ariz. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a hasty list of distances of the route hence to Mesilla. The probability of water being very scarce this season on the route induces me to believe that it would be a prudent and almost indispensable measure to have a company of infantry or cavalry stationed at Burro Cañon, where there is abundance of wood, water, grass, game, and Apaches. It would cost nothing for shelter for the temporary post. The troops could either be put under canvas or they could make shelter for themselves of brush. The principal duty of the troops would be to escort and guard water-tanks for troops marching from this place to Mesilla. I would therefore respectfully urge that two or three water-tanks be sent with a company of troops to Burro Cañon to meet troops as above stated en route between Soldier's Farewell and Apache Pass, where it is almost certain there will be no water in the course of a month. Even at Leitendorf's Wells it is doubtful if any will be found. The troops could be made very useful to search for water between the San Simon and Cow Springs, to dig wells where the herbage gives indication of water, or to dig tanks to hold sufficient rain water at convenient points on the route. I am led to believe lumber can be procured at Burro Cañon, and should water be discovered guide-posts should be put up to indicate to troops and travelers its situation. Indeed, independent of any necessity for troops at Burro Cañon, on account of reasons mentioned above, I think they could do more there to harass and destroy hostile Indians than almost any other place, for I am informed that neighborhood is always infested with Apaches.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the commanding generals of the district and department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

Distances from Tucson, Ariz. Ter., to Mesilla, Ariz. Ter., measured by Col. D. Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers, March, 1863.

Tucson to—	Miles.	Remarks.
Dry Camp, near well	17.05	Good road, wood, and grass; no water.
La Cienega (at the Mescal Distillery.)	9.85	Wood, water, and grass. Water in cañon three miles before reaching cienega.
San Pedro Station	20.33	Wood, running water. No water en route.
Arroyo, opposite Dragoon Springs.	12.24	Wood and grass; no water; none en route. Dragoon Springs road forks to the right one mile back. Generally there is water at Dragoon Springs. Take wood from this place; there is none at Sulphur Springs.
Sulphur Springs	14.68	Road forks a few hundred yards beyond the arroyo. Take the right-hand road; it is shorter and better. Then at the east end of the "puerto," or pass, take the right-hand road; the left goes to Ewell Station. As you approach the springs, take the road to the left of the hill. Water abundant; grass good one mile beyond; some at springs.
Apache Pass (Fort Bowie)	21.73	Water and wood; grass scarce near the fort.
San Simon Station	17.80	Running water, grass; wood scarce; pick some up en route. Grass fine one mile beyond. Fill water kegs here; none en route for 35.15 miles, though water was running at San Simon (Rio de Sauz) when I passed it. It may be in a short time dry at that place. If so, the march must be made to Burro Cañon, a distance of about sixty-two miles, or via the cienega of San Simon, twelve miles above the station; or via Leitendorf's Wells, about eighteen miles from the cienega and forty miles from Burro Cañon—routes I am unacquainted with. Should the Sauz at San Simon Station be dry, it is certain there will be no water at Barney's Station.
Steen's Peak (at station)	12.34	No water, wood, and grass near. Road rough in cañon, six and a half miles long. Take wood for next camp.
Barney's Station	22.81	Rain water in tank, say, fifty feet long and twenty wide, and about eighteen inches deep. March 9. Water dirty, and it is doubtful if it lasts more than a few weeks. No wood. Grass good one mile beyond. Fill water kegs here, unless you go to Burro Cañon. No water at Soldier's Farewell.
Soldier's Farewell	15.93	Grass and wood; no water. There was no water this year until February in a tank three-quarters of a mile south of station. Half a mile before reaching the station the road to Burro Cañon forks to the left; the water is four to six miles distant, and the road joins again beyond the pass, about four miles beyond Soldier's Farewell. Wood and grass at Burro Cañon. No wood at next station.
Cow Springs	12.83	Water abundant; grass good within half a mile; very good beyond the station.
Miembres River	15.52	Wood, water, and grass abundant. The roads fork one mile before reaching the station; keep to the right; and again one-quarter of a mile on, at foot of crest, the water is to the right of the crossing in the willows near the station. No wood at next camp. If water is not found at this crossing it never dries at the spring at the lower crossing at Mowry City.
Cooke's Springs	17.07	Plenty water; no wood; grass good beyond the station half a mile or so. No more water and scarcely any fuel en route until you reach Picacho, 45.69 miles.
Good Sight	11.60	Grass; no wood near. Fine road; no water.
Rough and Ready	23.47	Do.
Picacho	10.62	Good road most of the way. Wood and water. Grass scarce.
Mesilla	6.00	
Total	261.87	

D. FERGUSSON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers.

SALT LAKE, *March 23, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:

Overland mail attacked by Humboldt Indians 100 miles east of Ruby. Driver and two station keepers killed. Am taking measures to prevent recurrence.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Colonel Third California Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: For some weeks past suspicions have been entertained that attempts were being made to fit out rebel cruisers, either on Puget Sound or in the harbor of San Francisco, for the purpose of preying upon our commerce on the Pacific. The collector of this port and officials of the Government, as well as the city authorities, were on the alert to detect any parties who might engage in such a business. A schooner in the harbor attracted attention. She was loading for the Port of Manzanillo, Mexico, and finally cleared at the custom-house with an assorted cargo of merchandise, including machinery, &c., for the above-named port, having an ordinary crew and no passengers. After getting under way the schooner was seized by an armed party from the U. S. ship Cyane at the request of Collector Rankin. The schooner was towed to Alcatraz Island. Besides the crew some fifteen men were found secreted on board. The bills of lading under which she had obtained her clearance were found to be false. Instead of machinery as invoiced, she had cannon and munitions of war on board. Everything was landed on the island, and all the men found on the vessel were placed in confinement separately. I then directed the commanding officer at the island to examine each person found on board, in order to ascertain as far as possible their object and designs, and particularly as to whether they had any confederates, or had any appointed place of rendezvous for vessels of like character, either on the coast or adjacent islands. At the moment of seizure there was a man who was in charge of the schooner, who was to have been, after going to sea, the third officer. This man has turned State's evidence, and his statement is in substance that some months since he was approached by a man by the name of Harpending—one of the leaders and now in confinement—who exhibited to him a letter of marque signed by Jefferson Davis and a Secretary whose name he does not recollect, together with a letter of instructions as to the disposal of captured prizes, &c.; that he at first declined but subsequently agreed to join the expedition; that at the moment of seizure of the vessel he saw this man Harpending chewing and tearing up papers, which he doubts not were the letter of marque and instructions referred to.

The statements of Harpending and his leading confederates, so far as they will answer at all, are that they were engaged in a legitimate traffic, on a speculation to the coast of Mexico. The statements of the men amount to nearly the same thing, that they were engaged to go to Mexico for the purpose of mining, &c.; most of them however doubtless knew full well the business upon which they were to be employed. I have these men all confined on Alcatraz Island and after completing the investigations it will then be considered before what tribunal it may be proper to arraign them. The discovery of this plot to prey upon

our commerce created the greatest excitement in this city, and although the seizure of the vessel and incarceration of all persons found on board has had the most happy effect, yet finding that a lingering apprehension still existed in the public mind that other vessels of like character might be hovering on this coast, it was deemed highly important that steps should be taken to ascertain whether or not a rendezvous had been appointed. After a conference with the collector of the port, the mayor of the city, and several of the leading business gentlemen, it was the unanimous opinion that if it were possible a steam vessel should be dispatched without delay to look into the ports of Southern California, and examine the Island of Guadaloupe, places suspected of being rendezvous. Accordingly I addressed a communication to Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, commandant of the U. S. navy-yard at Mare Island, earnestly requesting him to dispatch the U. S. steamer Saginaw to the points above indicated. The Saginaw has just completed her repairs, and was to take the place of the Cyane in the harbor of San Francisco. Captain Selfridge responded promptly to my request, and the Saginaw will leave immediately on her cruise. I have asked that the Cyane remain in the harbor until the return of the Saginaw.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 24, 1863.

Col. P. E. CONNOR,
Third Infantry California Volunteers, Salt Lake City:

McGarry will return to your command, taking good news.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 25, 1863.*

Captain MCALLISTER,
Benicia, Cal.:

Send one mountain howitzer to Visalia with detachment of Company E, Second Cavalry; also necessary ammunition.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 26, 1863.

Maj. HENRY HANCOCK,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding designs sending two companies of the Fourth Infantry, now at Camp Drum, to reoccupy Fort Mojave, on the Colorado River. You will direct the depot quartermaster to prepare for this movement, and particularly to have a sufficient amount of subsistence on hand to supply those troops from the New San Pedro depot until the supplies sent by water reach their destination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 25, 1863.

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III. First Lieut. James Garden and twenty men from Company D, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will repair to and take post at Fort Hoskins, Oreg., and relieve Company D (Captain Seidenstriker's), First Washington Territory Volunteers.

IV. A detachment of twenty men from Company D, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed via Fort Hoskins to and take post at the block-house on the Siletz Reservation, and relieve the detachment from Company D, First Washington Territory Volunteers. When relieved the latter will return to Fort Hoskins.

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VI. Company D (Captain Seidenstriker's), First Washington Territory Volunteers, with the exception of Second Lieut. Louis Herzer, who will remain in command at the block-house on the Siletz Reservation, when relieved will repair by water via Corvallis to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

VII. The above movements will be executed with as little delay as possible. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing a copy of one addressed to this office on the 10th of February, has been received. The department commander approves your views regarding the establishment of a post at Boisé, expressed in your letter of the 10th ultimo, and desires me to say that the entire plan of campaign for the coming summer is left discretionary with you, but in accomplishing the purposes in view you must rely entirely on the troops now quartered in your district and such additional companies of Oregon cavalry as may be raised under the recent authorization. The strength of the garrison to be left at Boisé will depend upon the number of companies you can spare from other posts in the district. Should you desire it, the general will authorize the detail of Major Lugenbeel to direct the building of the post at Boisé. In reply to the third question contained in your letter of March 12, the general desires me to say that non-commissioned officers or privates of the Regular Army receiving commissions from the Governors of States can be discharged by you without referring the question to these headquarters. There is no power in the military commander to promote or appoint; that resides solely with the Governors, consequently the Governor of Washington Territory will fill by promotion or appointment, as he may think proper, all vacancies occurring in the Washington Territory volunteers. As Colonel Cornelius was mustered into service prior to the enlistment of a single man for the Oregon cavalry, the general sees no objection to the acceptance of

a colonel when the regiment has been increased to seven or eight companies. It is the general's desire that you should possess full powers to do everything needful for the service in the District of Oregon, and if from the hurry of the moment this power is not made clear in his dispatches, you are now informed that you possess it to the fullest extent for the purpose mentioned. The establishment of Boisé must be made this summer. Other expeditions and the posting of troops at other points is left entirely with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, Cal., March 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Having received information from a reliable source that a military organization was forming, or had been formed, in Napa County by persons inimical to the Government, the purpose of which is to attack this yard and destroy the public property, it has been made necessary for me to countermand the order to the Saginaw to go down the coast, and to direct her to return to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1863.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER,
Ordnance Department, Comdg. Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to observe quietly everything transpiring in and around the works of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Benicia, requesting the officers in charge of these works to communicate freely with you. These instructions are given in consequence of the rumors in circulation that an attempt will be made to seize the guns in and at the above-named works. Mr. Forbes, of this city, has directed the guns and ammunition to be sent here for storage, yet it is possible that an attempt may be made to seize one of the steamers or other property, and the general desires you to be prepared for any emergency, and if you think it necessary will send a company of the Ninth Infantry to re-enforce you. Mr. Neville, the sheriff, may be able to give you some reliable information on the subject of this letter. Should the occasion require it, you will communicate frequently by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1863.

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2. As soon after the arrival of the detachment of Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, at Camp Babbitt as practicable,

Company D (McLaughlin's), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal. The transportation sent with the detachment will return with Captain McLaughlin's company to Sacramento, and thence proceed to Benicia.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Agreeably to the orders from the War Department, Brigadier-General Shields reported to me for duty on the 20th instant. Under the instruction of the Secretary of War, as communicated in your telegraphic dispatch of the 14th, I have not assigned General Shields to any duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

MARE ISLAND, CAL., *March 28, 1863.*
(Received 3.55 p. m. 30th.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

Having been reliably informed that hostile military organizations exist in the neighboring counties designed to attack this yard, I have ordered the Saginaw to return here.

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1863.

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3. The headquarters of the Sixth Regiment of California Volunteers is established at Benicia Barracks, Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, relieving Col. Ferris Forman, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, in the command of that post. When relieved, Colonel Forman, with the headquarters of his regiment, will proceed to Camp Drum, San Pedro, Cal., the colonel assuming the command of the District of Southern California.

4. Company A, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will on Monday next (30th instant) proceed to and take post at Benicia Barracks. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 28, 1863.*

Major MCGARRY,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Napa, Cal.:

Report at this office as soon as possible.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 28, 1863.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Throw Brown's company forward to Ruby Valley, with instructions to act with May's force in quelling Indian disturbances. When quiet is restored Brown will remain at Ruby Valley until further orders.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 28, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I hereby inclose to you a requisition for four 24-pounders, &c., which I have respectfully to request that the general commanding will please direct to be forwarded from Benicia Arsenal. In view of the utterly defenseless character of this post and the arsenal, I make this recommendation, as it may be desirable to establish below this post some battery. You are aware that through your office I have made repeated and earnest application for heavy ordnance, &c., for the mouth of this river. On the 16th of July last you returned to me a similar requisition with the decision that it could not be complied with. I trust that this time it will not be returned in like manner. You then remarked that the articles asked for "in the event of foreign aggression would be totally inadequate to the defense of this coast." As you have perceived by my repeated calls upon the Ordnance Department at Washington that I have never taken any such inadequate views, I hope that this time these articles, which are on hand at Benicia, may be forwarded. Because we can do little it is not always wise to do nothing, and I would neglect no proper precaution in view of any event, either of internal or of external origin, which might occur.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 29, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have this day received your letter of February 20,* inclosing Col. P. E. Connor's report of his severe battle and splendid

*See Part I, p. 184.

victory on Bear River, Utah Ter. After a forced march of 140 miles in mid-winter, and through deep snows, in which seventy-six of his men were disabled by frozen feet, he and his gallant band of only 200 attacked 300 Indian warriors in their stronghold, and after a hard-fought battle of four hours destroyed the entire band, leaving 224 dead upon the field. Our loss in the battle was 14 killed and 49 wounded. Colonel Connor and the brave Third California Infantry deserve the highest praise for their gallant and heroic conduct.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *March 29, 1863.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

I received the following dispatch to-day:

I congratulate you and your command on their heroic conduct and brilliant victory on Bear River. You are this day appointed a brigadier-general.

H. W. HALLECK.
General-in-Chief.

P. EDW. CONNOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the General-in-Chief and War Department, a communication dated on the 15th instant and addressed to my headquarters by Col. P. E. Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, commanding at Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., together with the remarks of Brigham Young on the 3d of March, and the replies of Governor Harding and Judges Drake and Waite to the Mormon committee who waited upon those gentlemen and presented the resolutions passed by the mass meeting held on the 3d instant requesting them to resign and leave the Territory. The astounding developments exhibited in these documents demand serious consideration and prompt action to enforce obedience to our laws and to sustain and support the officers of the General Government in the proper discharge of their duties. Although the excitement at Great Salt Lake City, brought about by the treasonable acts of Brigham Young and his adherents, has somewhat subsided, yet I am fully satisfied that they only wait for a favorable opportunity to strike a blow against the Union. When Colonel Connor approached Salt Lake City he submitted to me the question as to the location of his camp. Brigham Young was exceedingly anxious that the troops should reoccupy Camp Crittenden or some point remote from the city, but after mature consideration I came to the conclusion that the site of the present camp was the most eligible for the accomplishment of the objects in view. It is a commanding position, looking down on the city, and hence has been dreaded by the Mormon chief. The good order and strict discipline enforced by Colonel Connor have left the people of the city without any cause of complaint on account of the proximity of the troops, but they have doubtless great apprehensions that their odious

institutions, so repugnant to civilized society, may receive a check by the presence of a large body of loyal men sworn to maintain the laws and authority of the United States.

Colonel Connor has a strong position and is in no immediate danger, and I shall throw forward re-enforcements as soon as they can be procured. As they advance toward Salt Lake the command will be increased by the addition of such troops as can be spared from the posts east of the Sierra Nevada. By late telegraphic dispatches I am advised of attacks on two or three of the overland mail stations by Indians beyond Ruby Valley. Detachments of cavalry from Salt Lake and Fort Churchill have been ordered along the line to punish the offenders and protect the mail. The cavalry company from Fort Churchill will then unite with other troops en route for Salt Lake. Captain Selfridge, commandant of the navy-yard at Mare Island, having received information that an organization existed in Solano County, composed of rebel sympathizers, with the purpose of seizing the yard and destroying the public property, recalled the U. S. steamer Saginaw, then lying in the harbor of San Francisco and on the eve of departure on a cruise south, as I reported some days since. A feverish anxiety exists in the public mind that organizations inimical to the Government are prepared and will strike when an opportunity offers a fair prospect of success. I shall take care that no such opportunity is presented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., March 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to communicate for the information of the general commanding the following facts in relation to the extraordinary proceedings of the people of the Territory during the last twelve days. On Tuesday, the 3d instant, an excited meeting was held in the Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City, at which resolutions were passed asking His Excellency Governor Harding, and Associate Justices Drake and Waite, to resign and leave the Territory. The reason they give for this action is that those gentlemen caused a bill to be presented before Congress which they say is inimical to their interests; but I have reason to believe that such is not their real cause of grievance, and that because those gentlemen do not choose to become the tools and creatures of Brigham Young, and follow in the footsteps of ex-Governor Cumming, the present Chief Justice Kinney, and the present Secretary of State, Frank Fuller, is the real cause of this action against them. The latter officers, Messrs. Kinney and Fuller, disgrace their commissions and the Government they represent, and I unhesitatingly assert that while the former, Chief Justice Kinney, holds his office no conviction can be had before his court against a Mormon unless Brigham Young would sanction such conviction. This appears strong language, but the assertions are susceptible of proof and manifest to every resident and loyal citizen of the Territory. On Tuesday, the 3d, and between the hours of 10 p. m. and 3 a. m. of the 4th instant Brigham caused to be removed from the Territorial arsenal to his residence all the ordnance and ordnance stores, and placed a large body of armed

men in his yard, which is inclosed with a high stone wall. On Monday, the 9th, he raised the national flag over his residence for the first time I am told since his arrival in the Territory, but not, however, from motives of patriotism or for any loyal purpose, but as a signal to his people to assemble armed, which they immediately did, to the number of about 1,500. The same farce was performed again on the 12th instant, and the only excuse his adherents give for this extraordinary proceeding is that he feared I would arrest him for uttering treasonable language, but in my opinion that is not the true cause, as there has been nothing in my conduct or language which could be construed so as to induce that belief further than what I said when I first entered the Territory, to the effect that "any person, whosoever he might be, who was guilty of using treasonable language would be arrested and sent to Alcatraz Island." Since my arrival the people of the Territory have been treated kindly and courteously by both my officers and men, who have never given one of them cause for complaint, which the people freely acknowledge. But notwithstanding this, the courtesy we have given is returned with abuse. They rail at us in their sermons in which we are also classed with cutthroats and gamblers, our Government cursed and vilified in their public speeches and meetings, and those of their people who supply this camp with vegetables, eggs, butter, and produce are proscribed and shamefully abused for extending such favors. The late armed display was a mere ruse to frighten the proscribed Federal officers from the Territory; or else they desire to have a conflict with the Government, and are endeavoring to provoke me into inaugurating it. The latter I believe to be the real motive, however Brigham Young may try to disguise the fact. As evidence to substantiate the latter belief, he made use of the following language in a speech delivered at the Tabernacle on Monday [Tuesday], the 3d instant:

> Joseph Smith told me thirty years ago that these prophecies were bound to come true. He hoped they would. He would like to live in heaven with the Government of the United States, but he had no desire to live with a people who had brought ruin and disgrace upon their own heads. He would not live with or have anything to do with the United States. He would have a free and independent government to himself, where he could enjoy his civil and religious liberties. That Smith had told him that the South would rise against the North, and the North against the South, and that they would fight until both parties were destroyed, and for my part I give it godspeed, for they shed the blood of the Prophet.

And on Sunday, the 8th instant, he said:

> Is there anything we would not do to show our loyalty to the Government? Yes. If the present Administration should ask us for 1,000 men, or even 500, to go down there (meaning to fight the rebels), I would see them damned first, and then they could not have them while those soldiers are in our vicinity.

And at the same place and on the same day Heber Kimball, second president of the Mormon Church, said: "We can defy the whole Federal Government." To which the congregation responded: "That's so! We can."

The people are by order of Brigham Young busily engaged in preparing ammunition and cannon, and their foundry for some weeks past has been used for casting cannon balls; they also loudly assert that I shall not be re-enforced, and that if the attempt is made they will cut off the re-enforcements in detail and attack me. The law against polygamy is a dead letter on the statute books. Brigham has lately violated it, and boasts that he will have as many wives as he desires, and advises his people to pursue the same course. American citizens (who are not Mormons) can not hold real estate in the Territory, and those who undertake to do so are abused and threatened, their property stolen

or confiscated by the Mormon courts upon a charge manufactured for the occasion. I have applications daily from people of the Mormon faith who desire to leave the Territory, and who say they cannot do so without protection from me, as they fear they would be arrested, their property taken from them on some trumped-up charge, and probably their lives taken. They have ample grounds for their fears, for such has been the fate of many a poor wretch who dared to apostatize and leave the Mormon Church. Yesterday morning Brigham Young started to the northern settlements, with a guard of 150 mounted men. Previous to starting they were drawn up in front of his residence, and as the Governor's son, who is also his private secretary, was passing, some of them shouted "three cheers for Ex-Governor Harding [Cumming?], and long life to Jeff. Davis." Companies are drilled daily and exercised in target practice. I had contemplated and have all preparations made for another expedition against the Indians, this being the best and most favorable season for that service, for the reason that in the summer the Indians scatter so in the mountains that it is impossible to make a successful campaign against them. But in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Mormons I will be compelled to forego such duty for the season.

Such is a plain and brief statement of the facts as they exist here, and unless re-enforced, as I have requested in a former communication, I would respectfully recommend that my command be withdrawn from the Territory and the Mormons be left to further preparation of their infamous conduct until such time as the Government can spare the number of troops required to forever put a stop to their outrageous, unnatural, and treasonable institutions. My command is in no immediate danger, but if the present preparations of the Mormons should continue I will be compelled for the preservation of my command to strike at the heads of the church, which I can do with safety, for they being once in my power their followers will not dare touch me; but if I remain in my present position (although a strong one) for them to attack me, I am lost, as they have about 5,000 men capable of bearing arms and cannon of heavier caliber than mine. In any event the general commanding can rest assured that I will do nothing rashly or hastily, and my intercourse with them will be, as heretofore, courteous and firm. I herewith inclose the replies of His Excellency Governor Harding and Judges Waite and Drake to the Mormon committee who waited on them the day after the meeting of the 3d instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Remarks of Brigham Young, March 3, 1863, not published in Deseret News of March 4, 1863.

Of the Governor he said:

"Let him go back to his (Governor Harding's) friends if he has any. He has none, either in heaven or hell or anywhere else. This man, who is sent here to govern the Territory—man, did I say? Thing, I mean; a nigger worshiper. A black-hearted abolitionist is what he is and what he represents—and these two things I do utterly despise. He wants to have the telegraph torn down and the mail stopped and turned by the way of Panama," and to the people he said, "Do you acknowledge this man Harding as your Governor?" (Voices: No; you are our Governor.") "Yes," said he (Brigham), "I am your Governor. Will you allow such a man to remain in the Territory?" (Voices: "No; put him out.") "Yes," replied Brigham, "put him

out. Harding and Drake and Waite must leave the Territory. If they will not resign, and if the President will not remove them, the people must attend to it. I will let him (Harding) know who is Governor. I am Governor. If he attempts to interfere with my affairs, woe! woe! unto him."

Of the judges he said:

Judges Drake and Waite are perfect fools and tools for the Governor. If they could get the power, as they want to do, to have the marshal choose juries of cut-throats, blacklegs, soldiers, and desperadoes of California, and if we are to be tried by such men, what would become of us?

Reply of His Excellency Governor Harding to the Mormon committee who waited upon him, presented the resolutions passed by the mass meeting held on the 3d instant, and requested him to resign and leave the Territory.

Having stated the object of this visit, the Governor replied to them in substance as follows:

Gentlemen, I believe that I understand this matter perfectly. You may go back and tell your constituents that I will not resign my office of Governor, and that I will not leave this Territory until it shall please the President to send me away. I came here a messenger of peace and good will to your people, but I confess that my opinions about many things have changed. But I came also, sirs, to discharge my duties honestly and faithfully to my Government, and I will do it to the last. It is in your power to do me personal violence, to shed my blood, but this will not deter me from my purpose. If the President can be made to believe that I have acted wrongfully, that I have been unfaithful to the trust that he has confided to me, he will doubtless remove me. Then I shall be glad to return to my family and home in the States, and will do so carrying with me no unjust resentments toward you or anybody else, but I will not be driven away. I will not cowardly desert my post. I may be in danger by staying, but my mind is fixed. I desire to have no trouble. I am anxious to live and again meet my family, but if necessary an administrator can settle my affairs. Let me now say to you, sirs, in conclusion, and as this is said to be a band of prophets, I, too, will prophesy if one drop of my blood is shed by your ministers of vengeance while I am in the discharge of my duty, it will be avenged, and not one stone or adobe in your city will remain upon another. Your allegations in this paper are false, without the shadow of truth. You condemn my message as an insult to you, and yet you dare not publish it for fear that your judgment will not be sustained by the people themselves. That I have done you wrong in representing you to the Government as disloyal is simply preposterous. Your people, public teachers, and bishops have time and time again admitted the fact. I am now done, sirs, and you understand me.

Reply of His Honor Judge Drake on the same occasion. He said:

The communications you have made are of some importance. As they are intended to affect me, I desire to say something before you go. It is no small thing to request a citizen to leave a country. Are you aware of the magnitude of the business you have undertaken? I deny that you have any cause for such conduct toward me. I am an American citizen; have a right to go to any part of the Republic. I have a right to petition or ask this Government to amend the laws or to pass laws. You, Taylor and Pratt, are men of experience, and reputed to be men of learning, and ought to know better than to insult a man by such means; that it is mean and contemptible. That on your part, Taylor, a foreigner, it is impudence unequaled; and Pratt, a citizen, ought to know better than to trample on the rights of a citizen by performing such a dirty enterprise.

Judge Drake continued:

Your resolutions are false, and the man that drafted them knew it to be so; and I further understand that Brigham Young, in the meeting at the Tabernacle, called me a fool and the tool of the Governor.

Here Taylor admitted that Young did say so.

The judge then said:

Go back to Brigham Young, your master, that embodiment of sin and shame and disgust, and tell him that I neither fear him, nor love him, nor hate him, but that I utterly despise; tell him, whose tools and tricksters you are, that I did not come

here by his permission, and that I will not go away at his desire or by his directions; I have given no cause of offense to any one; I have not entered a Mormon house since I came here; your wives and daughters have not been disturbed by me, and I have not even looked upon your concubines or lewd women. I am no skulk from the punishment of crimes; I tell you if you, or this man you so faithfully serve, attempt to interfere with my lawful business, you will meet with trouble of a character you do not expect; a horse-thief or a murderer has, when arrested, a right to speak in court, and unless in such capacity and such circumstances, don't you ever dare to speak to me again.

Reply of Judge Waite to the committee on the same occasion:

To comply with your wishes, gentlemen, under such circumstances, would be to admit impliedly, at least, one of two things: either that I was sensible of having done something wrong, or that I was afraid to remain at my post and perform my duty. I am not conscious either of guilt or fear. I am therefore obliged respectfully to decline acceding to your request.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 84. } *San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1863.*

Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will repair without delay to Camp Ruby, Nev. Ter., and assume command of all troops at and in the vicinity of that post. Major McGarry will receive special instructions from this office regarding movements against the Indians depredating on the overland route. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1863.

Maj. EDWARD MCGARRY,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander has this day ordered that you will proceed to Ruby Valley and assume command of all the troops pertaining to that camp as well as others sent forward as a re-enforcement. You are especially assigned to this duty to operate against the bands of Indians now depredating on the overland route west of Salt Lake City. On your arrival (or before, if you think it necessary) at Ruby Valley you will report by telegraph to Colonel Connor for additional instructions, for the purpose of co-operating with any movements thought necessary from Camp Douglas. The general desires you to give such directions regarding supplies, both of subsistence and forage, as you may desire for the best interests of the service. The reduction of the present garrison at Fort Churchill will leave a large surplus of subsistence and possibly of forage at that post. You will therefore inquire into the possibility of having this surplusage thrown forward at such points as you or Colonel Connor may deem necessary to occupy at reasonable cost. I will forward a copy of this letter to Colonel Connor by to-day's mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 31, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Your letter to the Adjutant-General, dated February 23, in regard to supplying arms and equipments to loyal companies organizing in California, &c., is received. I regret to say that at the present time the demands for arms and military equipments are so great that the Government can barely supply the troops actually mustered into the service of the United States. In regard to the defenses of the harbor of San Francisco the same difficulties exist so far as heavy ordnance is concerned. Notwithstanding the urgent representations of the War Department, Congress, session after session, has failed to authorize a national foundry, and nearly all private foundries capable of casting large guns are employed in arming naval vessels, so that it is hardly possible to get any guns cast for fortifications. The War Department, however, will do all in its power to increase the armament of the forts at San Francisco, as the importance of that place is fully appreciated. An iron-clad vessel is already on its way to assist in the defense of that coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: For some time past I have been throwing forward the balance of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers from Benicia to the southern section of this State. This movement has been made in order to relieve the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, under orders to advance into Arizona. Rumors that a rebel force was organizing in Texas for the purpose of again entering Arizona induced General Carleton, commanding in New Mexico, to ask me for this additional force, and I at once saw the propriety of strengthening that line, not only to repel any attempt of the rebels on Arizona, but to watch events in the adjoining States of Mexico, where many of the disaffected from this coast have gone. The Fourth Infantry, under Colonel Forman, will occupy all the stations in the Southern District, including Fort Yuma. I have established Colonel Black, with the headquarters of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, at Benicia. The companies of that regiment are all being raised, but progressing slowly, not for any want of patriotic devotion to our cause, but an unwillingness to volunteer for service here, unless an emergency should arise, when they would rush to our standard. The cavalry force authorized to be raised in this State will be prepared for service as soon as possible. The General-in-Chief has already approved my plan of sending the additional companies to complete the First Cavalry California Volunteers by the southern route to New Mexico, but when ready to move it may possibly be deemed expedient to move them to New Mexico, via Great Salt Lake City. The Governor has been advised by the War Department that a large number of small-arms and five field batteries have been ordered to this coast. Is it the design of the Government to place any of the arms at the disposal of the Governor of the State? I think it would

be well to arm a few companies of local militia in certain districts, but I would not recommend that a very large number of these arms be distributed to such companies, not doubting the loyalty of the officers and men, but we know that the arms are more liable to become damaged and unfit for service than if left in our own store-houses. I should be glad to organize at least two light artillery batteries at once. I have a cavalry company (Second California Volunteers) of excellent material, both officers and men, and with horses very well suited for a battery. I can convert this company into light artillery without any expense. Brigadier-General Alvord is getting everything in readiness to establish the new post of Fort Boisé, on Snake River. The general is also, in connection with the establishment of this post, organizing an expedition to go beyond Boisé, and meet the emigrants as they approach during the summer. Major Drew, of the First Oregon Cavalry, is at Jacksonville with one company. I have authorized him to raise another company there, and with the two establish a post at or near the Klamath Lakes.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 31, 1863.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

Reliable information places the number of Indians at Owen's Lake at 1,100. The people have no arms. The Governor might send militia company from Aurora. Brown's company of cavalry at Fort Churchill could reach the lake in time, and McLaughlin from Visalia could join Ropes' force at once. A good officer should be selected to command. Affairs on overland route quiet.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1863.

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2. The Third Infantry Battalion, at Camp Union, Cal., will, under the command of Lieut. Col. R. Pollock, take up its line of march for Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., as soon after the 5th proximo as possible, taking the field piece and caisson now at Camp Union. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the movement above directed, as well as animals for hauling the field piece and caisson.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 31, 1863.*

Major MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

If Captain Brown's company has not started for Ruby Valley retain it until further orders.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 31, 1863.*

Major MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

If Captain Brown's company is at Churchill send it with all dispatch to Owen's Lake, via Aurora.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHIHUAHUA, *March 31, 1863.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT MESILLA:

DEAR SIR: From reliable persons who have come in from Presidio del Norte I learn that Skillman has arrived in the vicinity of that place with a company of rangers, and they report more troops behind under the command of an officer named Woods. These last were at Comanche Spring or Station. They have appointed a custom-house officer who now collects duties on the salt which the Mexicans bring over from the Pecos. They are represented to be a very rough and fight-loving crowd, used to hardships and ready to endure them. A letter from Presidio del Norte, dated March 25, says: "The Jews are running from Texas in great numbers. A violent persecution has begun against them and they are pouring into Mexico for safety. All the forts on the line will be soon occupied by the Texans. A company has arrived and are now camped ten leagues from here. They bring wagons and newspapers in which it is stated that they will soon invade Arizona and New Mexico." You will see, therefore, that the consul's report from Monterey, heretofore sent you by me, is fully and practically confirmed. The train of Dolores, Soliz, and others, which left some days back for San Antonio, has evidently fallen into the hands of these men. Indeed I have strong suspicions that this flour was destined to meet these troops on the road. Soliz, Zambruel, Hernandez, and others interested in that train are intimately acquainted with Hart, with Merritt, one of the quartermasters in San Antonio, and with other men in Texas of influence. Through their means this supply may have been contracted for and obtained. But be this as it may, you may count that these troops are well supplied with meat, flour, and salt. From all reports I think the troops now arriving at Fort Davis and along the frontier amount to some 400 or 500. They announce themselves as the advance guard of the army which is coming to invade New Mexico. Holding as they now do the road to Chihuahua they can supply themselves with flour, wheat, corn, beans, soap, blankets, horses, mules, shoes, and in fact nearly everything that they or a much larger force may need. To the present state of affairs on this frontier and the probable future, it would be well to turn a grave attention. Matters begin to look serious. No expedition has been fitted out from New Orleans against Texas, and Magruder will have an opportunity to send up troops where food can be had in more plenty, and a name made for himself in history. I send you Texas papers but they are not very late. As for the French they are before Pueblo, but have not yet attacked that place. Our news from Mexico is up to March 13. I have not yet received any letter from you and hardly know what to do in case I should deem it prudent to send you special expresses. It is important for me to know what to do, and how to do it, under pressing importance. I hope to hear from you in a few days.

Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN W. CREEL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 1, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander directs that you will with the greatest possible dispatch send Captain McLaughlin's company to Owen's Lake to operate against the Indians depredating in that quarter. The captain, being the senior officer, will assume command of all troops, whether volunteer or militia, in that and the adjacent valleys. Should you have any surplus rifled arms the captain will take not to exceed thirty, with a fair proportion of ammunition. Captain Brown's company from Churchill has been directed to repair to Owen's Lake and co-operate with the forces there and to be sent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 2, 1863.

His Excellency LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of the State of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

GOVERNOR: I have this morning received a communication from Captain Selfridge, commandant of the navy-yard at Mare Island, dated 31st ultimo. The captain is fully satisfied that a military organization is forming at Napa for the purpose of making war against the United States. Captain Selfridge has already withdrawn the steamer Saginaw from the harbor of San Francisco to Mare Island and says that unless this organization is broken up he will be obliged to withdraw the Cyane for the defense of the yard. It is submitted to Your Excellency the propriety of calling together the organized militia company of Napa and Solano Counties to quell this threatened insurrection. I have no troops to send there at this time. I have been re-enforcing Benicia and the arsenal. Those places must be held secure. Major McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, is at Napa. He is well acquainted with that country and I shall take pleasure in placing him at the disposal of Your Excellency if his services may be required in organizing the militia.

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1863.

1. Special Orders, No. 84, assigning Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, to the command of troops at and in the vicinity of Camp Ruby, is revoked. Major McGarry will await further orders in this city.

2. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Sacramento, Cal., and report in person to Brigadier-General Wright, commanding department.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1863.

His Excellency O. CLEMENS,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev.:

SIR: I have been authorized by the War Department to raise volunteer companies in Nevada Territory for the purpose of moving east on the Overland Mail Route in the direction of Great Salt Lake City. If it is possible to raise three or four companies in the Territory for this service, I have to request Your Excellency may be pleased to have them organized. I should be glad to get two companies of cavalry and two of infantry; the mounted troops to furnish their own horses and equipments. Arms, ammunition, &c., will be furnished by the United States. Should Your Excellency consider it probable that this volunteer force can be raised, even one company will be accepted. I will send you a plan of organization and an officer with the necessary instructions for mustering them into the service.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER., *April 2, 1863.*

Lieut. W. L. USTICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah:

LIEUTENANT: On my arrival here I found that there was a large band of Indians encamped at the station who had been there a period of some two months. I was informed by Captain May that they were at feud with the Indians who are now infesting the road; that they claimed protection and professed friendship, and so far as my information extends have done nothing to militate against their professions. I have telegraphed to-day to the general commanding the district in relation to sending me an interpreter, whom, under the present state of affairs, I cannot well do without. The only one here who can talk with them is a man by the name of Hawes, whose character is such that I cannot place any dependence on him. I find, by traveling over the line, that a great deal of unnecessary excitement is caused by the drivers themselves, who imagine danger when there is none. I have disposed of every man who can possibly be spared from this post in such a manner along the road that I apprehend no further trouble, and shall continue to use every means in my power to keep the road open and safe. I sent instructions to Lieutenant Quinn to stop two or three days in the vicinity of Deep Creek and Spring Valley (as I learned there that there was a band of Indians at Pleasant Valley, distant about twenty-five or thirty miles from the latter place) and reconnoiter the ground thereabouts and see what truth there was in the report. I have information from a very good source that ammunition has been sold to Indians along the road this winter past. As soon as I feel able to investigate the matter thoroughly I will report. I have heard nothing yet from Captain Smith, and probably will not until he arrives, as I have no means of communication in that direction. Since I commenced writing this have received a dispatch from Mr. Cook, dated "Middle Gate, April 2, 5 p. m.," which states that everything west is quiet. Captain May left to-day for California, having turned over all company property to Lieutenant Allen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. GALLAGHER,
Major Third Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 17th ultimo, reporting the assignment of officers to command at posts in the District of Oregon, is approved by the general commanding the department, except in the case of the new post to be established at Boisé, which the general desires should be constructed under the supervision of Major Lugenbeel. The general also approves of your letter of instructions to Captain Harris, Oregon cavalry, regarding the latter's operations against Indians reported as murderers; also your letter of the 13th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 3, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant U. S. Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 27th and 31st ultimo. The Governor and myself are preparing measures to ascertain the character and extent of any organizations formed or in progress of formation in either Napa or Solano Counties. Should anything be discovered, prompt action will be taken. I hope you may not find it necessary to withdraw the Cyane from the harbor of San Francisco; the presence of a vessel of war there is very important at this time. I beg to assure you, captain, that I shall at all times be ready to co-operate with you in maintaining the peace and security of this country.

With great respect, your very obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 3, 1863.

Capt. JOHN KELLOGG,
Commissary of Subsistence, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I am instructed to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 1st instant, that it is the design of the department commander to increase the force at Salt Lake to 1,500 men. The general desires you to have stores for the above-named number placed at the depot in that district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 3, 1863.

Maj. EDWARD MCGARRY,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Sacramento City, Cal.:

MAJOR: You will proceed to Napa City, Cal., on public business. You will visit such points in Napa and adjacent counties as you may

deem necessary to accomplish the objects which I have verbally communicated to you. Report by letter frequently to Colonel Drum, sending copies addressed to me at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., April 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. N. OLNEY,
Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Gaston, Cal.:

COLONEL: You will please obtain from the Indians who may desire to treat some definite proposition and report it without delay to these headquarters. As the Redwoods are supposed not to have any tribe or organization or responsible chiefs, it will be highly important to obtain the guarantee of the Hoopas to any treaty that may be made with them. You will therefore cause it to be understood as a *sine qua non* that a certain number of Hoopa chiefs must be included among the hostages to be given by the Indians. It will be most desirable on any account that the Redwoods should all come into the valley as well for their own protection as for that of the whites. They cannot probably all be brought in, but if any considerable number of them should be, there will then be at your post or in its neighborhood hostages sufficient to secure the safety of the whites and their property from the Klamath River to the Van Dusen.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Colonel Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, Los Angeles County, April 4, 1863.

1. The undersigned having received official notification that Major Hancock, Fourth Infantry, has leave of absence, assumes command of Camp Drum.

2. Lieut. J. W. Scobey, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, is announced as the adjutant of the post.

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: Several communications from residents of San Juan Island, and a number of newspaper paragraphs, all reflecting on the conduct of Captain Bissell, Ninth Infantry, commanding the U. S. forces on the island, have been received by the department commander. From the character of Captain Bissell the general is satisfied that he is not a person to assume an authority not belonging to him as the representative of the Government. The general desires, if in your judgment it is necessary, that you would go to Olympia and San Juan Island and arrange any misunderstanding that may exist between the

captain and settlers, and see that the status fixed by General Scott is maintained. One of the difficulties has been the exercise by certain parties of judicial functions over the whole island. The captain restricted these officers to certain limits and powers. While the general has no objection to the American citizens having civil officers within the limits occupied by them, yet he will not consent to their exercise of any jurisdiction except on the end of the island in our possession.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: During the last fall and winter I caused a careful reconnaissance to be made of the land route from Tucson, Ariz., through the Mexican State of Sonora to Libertad and other points on the Gulf of California, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of transporting supplies for the troops in Arizona over a line shorter and less expensive than that now used by the way of Fort Yuma. The result of the examination of this route through Sonora is highly satisfactory, and if we are permitted to take our supplies for Arizona that way a great saving of time and expense will be made. Heretofore our supplies have been shipped to the mouth of the Colorado River, there transferred to a steamer for Fort Yuma; thence by wagons to Tucson. The distance from Yuma to Tucson is nearly as great as it is from Libertad to Tucson. I inclose herewith the report of Maj. David Fergusson, First Cavalry California Volunteers (now colonel of that regiment), of his personal examination of the route through Sonora in October and November last,* and also the report of Mr. P. R. Brady of his trip over the same line in February of this year.† The valuable information contained in these reports will doubtless be interesting to the General-in-Chief and the War Department, and in connection with the transportation of army supplies and the resources of the country, of great value to the Quartermaster-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, Cal., April 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Comdg. Military Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, and am pleased to know that you and His Excellency the Governor are taking measures to learn the character and extent of the organization of the enemies of the Government in this State, and that prompt action will be taken if anything important is discovered. I shall not remove the Cyane from San Francisco unless

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*For duplicate of this report transmitted by Carleton to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, under date of February 1, 1863, see Series III.

†See p. 354.

compelled to do so for the defense of the yard, which, with the magazine, is now very much exposed. I have only 100 marines, the Saginaw, and a few residents for the protection of the whole island. Two companies of volunteers, numbering in all nearly 200, composed of employés, are organized and are now drilling, but these could not be of immediate use in case a sudden attack was made in the night. I have no regularly enlisted men here but the marines and no officers but the executive officer and myself, hence you will readily imagine the moral and physical support to be derived from the presence of the Cyane. I would beg leave to repeat my suggestion of placing a few guns on Yerba Buena Island and on Rincon Point, under the fire of which no vessel could possibly be disposed to remain should she have happened to pass Alcatraz. The collector of the port in the absence of the revenue cutter could hire a steamer for harbor police. Will you be pleased to allow Lieutenant Elliot, of the Engineers, to come to the island to indicate the most important points at which to place batteries? His knowledge on this subject would be of great assistance. I beg you will give me early information of the designs of the enemy so soon as they come to your knowledge. Yesterday one of our master workmen went to Napa. All was quiet there, from which it was inferred that the operations of the enemy have been checked for the present, though this silence is by no means an evidence of the abandonment of their design. The same person informed me that quite a number of large wagons, not such as are used in this section, had been seen going north of Napa. It was supposed that these were transport wagons for the secessionists. I merely mention this circumstance as information which may lead to further disclosures, as they are all probably made in the large towns or cities.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 6, 1863.

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2. Capt. Joseph Stewart, Third Artillery, is assigned to duty at these headquarters as acting judge-advocate of the department.

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10. Companies B and I, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and reoccupy Fort Mojave, on the Colorado River, Captain Fitch, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, assuming command of the post. The quartermaster's and subsistence departments will have the necessary supplies furnished both for the movement and at Fort Mojave, without delay.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 6, 1863.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
4th Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California,
Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: The force designated in orders to garrison Fort Mojave will commence their march as soon after the receipt of this communication

as circumstances will permit. This command will take thirty days' subsistence and such quartermaster's property and stores as may be necessary while en route for its post. On its arrival at Fort Mojave there will be sufficient subsistence for their immediate wants. Captain Fitch will be instructed to give all needful protection to the mining settlements, while at the same time encouraging the Indian tribes to continue peaceful. He will communicate frequently as to the probable resources of the country and as to the wants of the service in that quarter. The march should be made from Camp Drum to Fort Mojave in about eighteen days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1863.*

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3. Two companies of the Second Regiment Infantry California Volunteers, to be selected by the district commander from those companies nearest to Fort Humboldt, will be sent without unnecessary delay to Benicia Barracks. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To the Citizens of the Pacific Coast:

You are far removed from the scenes of war and desolation; a war which has drenched in blood the fairest portion of our beloved country; a war to preserve our Union and our free institutions against the assaults of traitors—traitors to their God and traitors to their country; who, disregarding the example and precepts of the great Washington, seek to destroy our very existence as a nation. During the war which has been raging for the last two years in the Eastern States you have enjoyed all the blessings of peace and prosperity within your borders. No family hearth has been made desolate. The wailings of the widow and orphan are rarely heard in this favored land. So far you have been exempt from the scourge of war. Are you prepared, then, to sacrifice all these blessings, to prove recreant to yourselves, to the nation, and to the high and holy trust transmitted to you by the founders of our Republic? No. Already I hear the welkin ring with shouts of acclamation: "The Union shall be preserved." Although the great mass of the people on the Pacific Coast are eminently patriotic and devoted to the Union, yet, fellow-citizens, we must not disguise the fact that we have traitors in our midst who are doing all in their power to involve this country in the horrors of civil war. To all such persons, I say, pause, and reflect well before plunging into the yawning abyss of treason; an indignant people will rise in their majesty, and swift retributive justice will be your certain doom.

Done at the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific this 7th day of April, 1863.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1863.

Col. HENRY M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Benicia Barracks, Benicia, Cal.:

SIR: Two companies of Lippitt's regiment have been ordered to proceed to Benicia Barracks. It is thought that this with the force already there will be sufficient to protect the public property in depot and hold that point, so important as a military one. Should it, in your judgment, be necessary to increase your present force before the arrival of the troops from Humboldt, a company of infantry will be temporarily attached. Your views on this subject are desired at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 8, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have received your communication of the 6th instant. I have just written to Colonel De Russy, chief engineer, asking him to send Lieutenant Elliot to Mare Island to assist you in selecting suitable points for batteries. The Engineer Department will also examine Yerba Buena Island and Rincon Point with the view of establishing batteries. I shall take great pleasure, captain, in keeping you advised of anything of importance which may come to my knowledge.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER., *April 8, 1863.*

Lieut. W. L. USTICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that Lieutenant Quinn, with his detachment, arrived this noon, having seen no Indians on his route, although he left the road in several places and scoured the country for a distance of twenty to thirty miles. As soon as his horses are rested I shall send him in another direction. I am very much in need of a blacksmith, as there is none at the post, and some ten or twelve of the cavalry horses need shoeing very badly, and it is impossible to procure one in this vicinity. Inclosed I send a copy of Special Orders, No. 87, Department of the Pacific, received this day.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. GALLAGHER,
Major Third Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

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* See April 2, p. 378.

CAMP BABBITT, *Near Visalia, Cal., April 8, 1863.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to forward a petition from citizens of Keysville and vicinity asking military protection from Indian depredations. Captain McLaughlin will leave this camp on the arrival of the detachment of Company E, which will accompany him to join their company at Owen's Valley. They are expected to arrive this evening, and will leave on Saturday or Sunday morning, passing by the way of Keysville through Kern River Valley. The captain will halt a few days in the upper end of the valley, where the difficulties are said to exist, and investigate the matter, and if the position of the Indians should be found as favorable as represented, if deemed advisable will give them battle. The captain will have about forty men, with arms to arm twenty more. This, with the number of citizens that will join him from Keysville, will give him a force sufficient to handle any number of Indians that he will be likely to meet at that place. This camp will be left with a small force, which will make it inexpedient to send a detachment a great distance. If it is necessary to keep troops at this camp, the number after Captain McLaughlin's departure is quite small enough without further decimation. An infantry company could be used to good advantage at this post. It would give the cavalry an opportunity of scouting through the country, preventing, breaking up, or inquiring into the cause and object of the organization of those armed parties that are gathering in the southern part of this county, and, we have reason to believe, have committed several robberies in the vicinity of White River and Kern Lake. There is no doubt of an organized movement among the disloyal people of this part of the State, for what purpose I am unable to find out. I have information of thirty-seven of them being together near Kern Lake, with quite a number of Government horses with them, which would be sufficient excuse for the military to take the matter in hand. I last heard of these men at or near Fort Tejon, and from a letter intercepted here they seem to be moving south toward Fort Yuma. Had I sufficient force I should send out in the direction of these parties and scour that part of the country and ascertain the meaning and intentions of those armed bodies of men, and recover, if possible, the Government property. If there is any part of this State that should be patrolled, it is the southern tier of counties, for there is no county in the State that offers such facilities for the organization of lawless bands of thieves and outlaws, and there is no country on earth that can furnish more and better material, according to its inhabitants, than this tier of counties can for purposes of that kind. This would be a very good field for Company F to operate in if it could be spared from Camp Union.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 8, 1863.

I. Captain Barry's company (G) First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair by water from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. Asst. Surg. C. M. Steinberger, First Washington Territory

Infantry, will accompany the command. Capt. C. Hopkins, assistant quartermaster at Fort Vancouver, will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General WEST,
Commanding the District of Arizona, Hart's Mill, Tex.:

GENERAL: Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, is intended as the company to be stationed at Las Cruces. There are reasons connected with the harmony of the garrison why I wished and wish that company there under Major Willis in room of Company G, Captain Greene. The decision that Mr. Hayden must choose one side of the line or the other and stay on that side was final, made by the Mexican chargé d'affaires complaining that citizens of Mexico had been impressed into the military service of the United States in New Mexico. You will be careful that no violation of the international rights of Mexican citizens occur in your district. As no soldiers of any nationality have been impressed into the military service of the United States within this department, that part of the complaint relating to New Mexico falls to the ground of its own unsupported weight. I also inclose herewith a copy of the orders from the headquarters Department of the Pacific in relation to the movement of the remaining companies and the headquarters Fifth Infantry California Volunteers into this department via Tucson.* Until further orders the number of troops to be stationed in Arizona Territory—that is to say, at Fort Bowie, Tucson, Tubac, or Calabazas, &c.—will be three companies of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers and three companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers. The three companies of the Fifth are to be three of those now crossing from the Department of the Pacific. Those now serving in Western Arizona will be ordered forward, together with the headquarters of the regiment at Fort Craig, N. Mex., there to await further orders. One company of infantry at Fort Bowie, with a small detachment of cavalry for express purposes; one company of cavalry and one of infantry, for the present, at Tucson, and one company of infantry and two of cavalry at a new post to be established at Tubac or Calabazas will be, in my judgment, the force and distribution of troops in Western Arizona. You will make all your arrangements accordingly, so far as that part of your district is concerned. You will have to exert some forecast to see that none of the troops thus entering your district, to pass through or be stationed in it, have any essential wants against which you have not made timely and suitable provisions.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See p. 325.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, April 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 2d instant is received. I think it probable from one to four companies can be raised in this Territory for the service you mention, and, if possible so to do, it will afford me pleasure to have them organized. If consistent with your arrangements I think the raising of mounted troops in this Territory would be attended with more success if the Government would furnish the horses and equipments, as well as arms, ammunition, &c., as horses of a suitable quality here seem to be scarce, and the prevailing prices, I am told, are at least double those of California. Persons having the means of buying horses and equipments are likely to find the inducement for investing in our mines so much greater as to prevent them from volunteering in the military service. My impression is if this difficulty were obviated mounted troops would be more easily raised than infantry, and my own convictions are that the former would prove more effective for the particular service they are designed than the latter. I think there is no doubt that one or two companies of infantry at least can be raised, and if horses and equipments are furnished, as hereinbefore suggested, it may be the entire four companies, and should you send me, as you propose, "a plan of organization, and an officer with the necessary instructions for mustering them into the service," I will cheerfully render all the aid in my power. I observe from the public prints that enemies of the Government are apparently plotting to bring on civil war in California, and I have heard a suspicion expressed of similar designs in this Territory, and as entire security is not by every one felt in the lasting peacefulness of our Indian neighbors, I should be pleased to have your advice as to the propriety and best forms and extent of measures of preparation, and as to what my reliance should be placed upon in case of any military emergency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORION CLEMENS,
Acting Governor of Nevada Territory.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., April 9, 1863.

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commandant, Fort Vancouver:

SIR: I have just received information through Mr. Simms, one of the members of the Territorial council, just from Walla Walla, that a company of men calling themselves Regulators has been organized at or near the Boisé mines to fight the Indians. I suppose there is no doubt of its truth. I therefore respectfully call your attention to the matter if you have not already been advised of the facts in the case, as I fear they may molest friendly Indians as well as hostile. Can anything be done to hasten the forwarding of the troops destined for that region? I do not doubt that you will do all that is in your power to meet the emergency.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 9, 1863.

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IV. Pursuant to instructions of the 17th ultimo, from department headquarters, Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, is relieved from command of Fort Lapwai, Wash. Ter. Col. J. Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without unnecessary delay to Fort Lapwai and assume command of the post. Major Rinearson will turn over to him all his instructions and information connected with the command. Major Rinearson will remain at Fort Lapwai, and on its arrival join the command of Colonel Maury. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 10, 1863.

Hon. H. F. TESCHMACHER,
Mayor of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date asking for the loan of eighty stand of arms for the use of the police force of this city. I regret that under late instructions from the War Department I am restricted in my issues of arms to troops mustered into the service of the United States. I fully concur with the police commissioners as to the advisability of arming the police force, and I beg leave to submit to your honor the propriety of asking the city authorities to take the subject under consideration.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, Cal., April 10, 1863.

I. In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 83, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1863, the headquarters of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers is hereby established at Camp Drum, Cal.

II. By virtue of said order the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Southern California.

III. Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, First Cavalry California Volunteers, now in command at Fort Drum, will so continue until relieved.

IV. Capt. William G. Morris, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as temporary acting assistant adjutant-general.

V. All existing orders will remain in force until countermanded.

F. FORMAN,
Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Southern California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1863.*

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2. Capt. James Van Voast, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, is hereby appointed provost-marshal in place of Lieut. Col. Hiram Leonard, paymaster-general, under orders for the East.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER, FORT YUMA, CAL.:

SIR: The general commanding has instructed the chiefs of the quartermaster's and commissary departments to send from Fort Yuma to Fort Mojave such supplies as they may deem necessary for the immediate wants of the force sent to reoccupy the latter post. For fear that the troops under Captain Fitch may not have arrived at Mojave at the time of the arrival of the Colorado steamer it would be advisable to send a small detachment under the command of a reliable and competent officer to guard the stores until the troops under Captain Fitch arrive. This detachment will return to your post on next trip of the steamer. You will consult Captain Johnson, of the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, as to the necessity of sending the detachment; or if the captain does not arrive in time, consult the agent of this company at Yuma. Whatever instructions may be sent by either Colonel Babbitt or Captain Kellogg will be carried into execution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to recommend that hereafter your communications be sent by mail, the overland stage beginning now to make very good time. It would be well, however, to remember that when the steamer starts on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month you can (if you should happen to desire it) communicate with me in four days, though by mail it will be about seven in the summer time. The mail leaves Sacramento daily for Portland.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., April 12, 1863.

Col. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding, Tucson:

COLONEL: I have had the pleasure of receiving your very full and satisfactory reports of your discharge of the duties with which you

were intrusted on repairing to Tucson. Full copies have been forwarded to the department commander for his consideration and action. Until further orders no troops reaching your post from California will be forwarded beyond it, except one company of infantry of your selection, which you will send to relieve Captain Harrover's company (E), Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, at Fort Bowie. Be good enough to do this at as early a day as possible. The transportation must be provided from your post, as we are short here now; it will be returned. As the companies of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers are advanced to the Rio Grande, each one will take its tour of duty at Fort Bowie. Should Colonel Bowie arrive at Tucson, you will communicate to him my instructions to remain there for orders. As you have been placed in command of that post by the special direction of the department commander, you will not relinquish it until his wishes are communicated to you. The difficulties you apprehend about more troops and their supplies have been considered. In the event of the troops coming (though this I do not anticipate), and there being need of more transportation, use that which brings them forward to draw supplies from the abundant stores at Fort Yuma. The establishment of the semi-monthly express from Tucson must of necessity be delayed until the 1st proximo, when I shall rely upon your co-operation.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, April 13, 1863. (Received 3 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Unless speedily re-enforced with cavalry the overland mail will be broken up and the emigrant route will be impassable. The Indians, urged on by the Mormons, are congregating for that purpose. Five of my men had a fight with 100 Indians yesterday in a Mormon town, and not a Mormon would help them. I lost 12 mules, 5 of which, with 3 Indians, were killed by a shot from a howitzer my men had with them. The men were in advance of an expedition under Colonel Evans.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The apprehensions of a disturbance of the peace in this State by persons sympathizing with the rebellion, which created much alarm in the public mind, have in a great measure subsided. I have lately made a thorough inspection of the forts and defenses of the harbor of this city, and find that the arrangements to meet any emergency as far as practicable are perfect. I have also placed such a force at Benicia Barracks as will safely guard that post and the arsenal against any attempts to seize them. Captain Selfridge still retains the U. S. steamer Saginaw at the navy-yard, and says to me that it is possible he may deem it necessary to withdraw the U. S. ship Cyane to the

same point. The Cyane is the only U. S. vessel now in the harbor of San Francisco. I deem it of the greatest importance that ships of war (iron-clads, if possible) should be sent to this harbor at the earliest moment practicable.

It is not beyond the range of possibility that an enemy's vessel might pass the forts in the night or in a fog without serious injury from our batteries; and should such be the case, the vessel could take a position beyond the reach of the guns of Alcatraz Island, masked by the projecting point of Telegraph Hill, and thus command the city. In view of guarding against such an occurrence, I have requested Lieutenant-Colonel De Russy, the chief engineer on this station, to make a reconnaissance in order to establish batteries on Yerba Buena Island and also on Rincon Point. The recruiting for the new regiments and battalions is progressing. We have been greatly embarrassed for want of funds, but the State Legislature has just made an appropriation to assist in raising these troops, giving about $1,000 to each company. This will be of the greatest service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *April 14, 1863.*
(Received 15th.)

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

When the arms arrive from the East can I let Governor Stanford have some of them for organized militia companies?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of Col. P. E. Connor, Third Infantry California Volunteers, of his inspection of the troops, buildings, and property at Camp Douglas, near Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1863.

Hon. H. F. TESCHMACHER,
Mayor of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department has directed the chief of ordnance to forward to the quartermaster for the use of the city police eighty stand of arms, with the necessary equipments, and a small amount of ammunition. As this issue is irregular, it is necessary that the city should become responsible for the safe-keeping of

* See February 26, p. 325.

the above-named property, returning it when called for. The quartermaster will be instructed to notify you when the ordnance and stores will be in readiness to be turned over to the person you may authorize to receive them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 14, 1863.

I. Lieut. Col. George H. Ringgold is, agreeably to regulations established in General Orders, No. 48, of February 25, 1863, detailed commissary of musters for this department.

II. Capt. Joseph Stewart, Third Artillery, will, in addition to his duties as judge-advocate, discharge those of chief of artillery for this department. He will frequently inspect the fortifications guarding the approaches to San Francisco, assuring himself that the instructions contained in General Orders, No. 45, dated February 16, 1863, are fully complied with.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, April 14, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 9th instant it came to my knowledge that the celebrated war chief Joaquin Jim had arrived from Owen's Valley, and was at a rancheria near the foothills, about seventeen miles east of this camp. On the morning of the 10th I ordered Lieut. William L. Knight, of Company I, with four men to the place where Joaquin Jim was reported to have been the day before, and capture him and bring him to this camp. Lieutenant Knight arrived at the house of Mr. Ogden about 10 o'clock, and there learned that the Indian was at the rancheria, about half a mile from Mr. Ogden's. Lieutenant Knight immediately repaired to the rancheria, but Jim was not to be found, but was told that Jim had gone to a ranch about one mile farther down the creek. Lieutenant Knight went to the ranch, Mr. Ogden going with him. When they got to the ranch and were going into the garden the Indian espied them and ran to a deep slough and swam across. Lieutenant Knight, with his men, rode in the slough, swam their horses across, and after a race of nearly half a mile, during which time he fired five shots from his pistol, three of them taking effect, which effectually stopped his further progress, sending his spirit to the land of his fathers, where he will trouble the white man no more. Joaquin Jim had the evidence of having been in the late battle at Owen's Lake, having received a gunshot wound under the right shoulder blade, and had already begun to turn black around the wound. They told Mr. Ogden the day before that he was in the battle last spring at the head of Owen's Valley. He had an old wound on the back of his head that he received in the battle last spring that had not yet healed up. This accounts for the fact that he did not come into Camp Independence last spring at the time the treaty was made,

It was then reported that he was sick and unable to be brought in. He was well known to several men in the valley who had seen him on the other side of the mountains.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *April 14, 1863.*

Lieut. J. F. BENNETT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,

Headquarters District of Arizona, Hart's Mill, Tex.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I visited Fresnal, having left here on the 6th and returned on the 11th instant. I found the place to be a mining population of twenty-seven Mexican families, numbering about 250. They are chiefly employed by a Mexican (Francisco Padres), James Halstead, and L. J. F. Yager. They have seven arrastres of their own at work, and there were altogether twenty-five in use, the most of the balance reducing ore on shares for the above parties. There are twenty arrastres not in use at present. There is another mine at Cababi owned and worked by nine Mexicans, in which Halstead has an interest. The Padres mine yields twelve marks to the bulto (of 900 pounds); the other mines somewhat less. The Cababi Mountain is supposed to contain many silver veins. There is another mine called La Mina Prieta four and a half miles south of Fresnal, in the Baboquivari range, which yields twelve ounces of silver to the bulto. It requires machinery to make it profitable, and is not worked at present. Fresnal is situated on a mesa on the bank of an arroyo, with permanent water (in dry seasons found by digging wells) in abundance. It is about one mile from the Picacho of Baboquivari. There is a large valley to the west, say eight to ten miles wide, and perhaps 100 miles long, covered with fine grass, mesquite, palo verde, palo fino, hermosilla, saguerus, biznagu, yucca, &c. The grass is bare within two miles of the Fresnal. There is a rancheria of Papagos of perhaps 400 souls (at least bodies). They have forty-three jacales, about 300 horses, and an equal number of cattle, principally milch cows.

The distances are as follows:

	Miles.
Tucson to San Xavier	9
San Xavier to Coyote Springs	34.79
Coyote Springs to first fork of Cababi road	6
First fork of Cababi road to second fork of Cababi road	15.93
Second fork of Cababi road to Fresnal	7.20
Total	72.92

The distances returning are (not coming via San Xavier)—

	Miles.
Fresnal to first fork of Cababi road	7.20
First fork of Cababi road to second fork of Cababi road	15.93
Second fork of Cababi road to Coyote Springs	6
Coyote Springs to Charco de la Martina	7.44
Charco de la Martina to Tucson	34.70
Total	71.27

The road is good the entire distance. There is no water en route except at San Xavier and Coyote Springs. At the latter place there is a small spring up a ravine 1,900 yards from the road, which is permanent. There is another about 600 yards off in the Sierra, but is of little

consequence, being almost dry. There is good grass the entire distance. There is at present a Papago rancheria at Coyote Springs of about 250 Indians, having about 150 horses, which are all that can be watered at the spring. Fresnal is a quiet, industrious population. I desired to see the local judge, Andres Granillo, to instruct their people in his presence that his authority must be obeyed, but he was gone to Cababi for several days. My animals and time would not permit me to go there nor wait for his return. Padres and Halstead were also absent. Major Cummings also accompanied me to arrest any offender we could find, and to look for parties for whom requisitions have been made by the Governor of Sonora, but we could find none, nor any that had been ordered arrested by General West on previous occasions. We took no military escort, three citizens having accompanied us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,

Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *April 14, 1863.*

Lieut. J. F. BENNETT,

First Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
Headquarters District of Arizona, Hart's Mill, Tex.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the arms sent some time last winter for Indians from Fort Craig and Mesilla are still on hand at this post, and no arms have been received from any other source for issue to Indians. I understand there is an invoice of rifles at Fort Yuma, which were asked for by General Carleton last year. I am not officially cognizant of those arms being at Fort Yuma, however. I have sent round to the chiefs of the Pimas and Maricopas that I would issue them arms and ammunition if they would make a campaign against the Apaches. The sub-Indian agent, A. Lyon, esq., is going in a few days to Pima Villages. I advised him of my readiness to issue the arms and it is my intention to send an officer with him to distribute arms as a loan, to make a campaign, to those Indians; they to turn them in on their return, except that every one who brings a scalp (Apache) shall be presented with a gun and ammunition. When the arms said to be at Fort Yuma arrive I shall issue them also. I advised Mr. Lyon that I am ready to loan arms to the Papagos of San Xavier and other places on the same terms. It is an unfavorable time for campaigns, as the Pimas and Papagos are required to remain at home until their crops are harvested. Those Indians can be made very serviceable as auxiliaries if we had only troops enough here to make effective campaigns against Apaches; but to be effective they must be followed untiringly, unceasingly, for months if necessary. One company of infantry and one company of cavalry are required for this service, and no other in this vicinity. It will be noticed on the consolidated morning report of this date that there is a large amount of ammunition on hand here, an invoice having arrived here yesterday from Benicia Arsenal on a requisition made last fall by Major Coult.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,

Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—In a private communication, General Carleton requested me to furnish the most of the above information, which is done through district headquarters.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *April 14, 1863.*

Lieut. J. F. BENNETT,
First Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
Headquarters District of Arizona, Hart's Mill, Tex.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the express for Las Cruces leaves this evening. I inclose my Special Orders, No. 68, on the subject. I have sent a wagon load of grain away this morning—one-third of it to be left at San Pedro, guarded by a sergeant and nine men of Company K, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers; for the cavalry at this post, except one man whose horse is not able to go and another who has no horse, are ordered to Fort Bowie. This party consists of one sergeant, two corporals, and six privates. I have been obliged to direct the hiring of three citizens to go with two mounted infantrymen to bring the first express from Fort Bowie, as the horses of the party to be stationed there are not able to stand the fatigue necessary until hay is put in at San Pedro Crossing. The infantry at San Pedro can be relieved by Captain Wellman's detachment of eleven men, which will leave no cavalry at this post, rendering it necessary to hire citizens until some arrive either from the east or west, and also preventing a compliance with instructions to relieve the men of Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, east of Fort Yuma, of whom there are thirteen. It is high time they were relieved; their animals are used up. They are accused of tampering with the mails—abstracting newspapers and opening letters coming from the west. No way bill is sent from Fort Yuma, the officers at that post being represented by almost every one coming thence as too much engaged (or at least the majority of them) consuming whisky. It is my opinion that at least a force of twenty men, ten cavalry and ten infantry, should be at San Pedro and Miembres stations. The life of one man is not for a moment safe at either of these places. The Indians have been very busy lately in this vicinity. They have on several occasions stolen citizens' cattle from San Xavier and Tucson, the most of which have been recovered, but last week they carried away about forty head from San Xavier. They also captured a train of twenty-eight mules belonging to Mexicans hauling freight from Fort Yuma. This was at the Picacho, en route to Pima Villages. The vedette force at all the stations east of Gila Bend should be doubled, including Gila Bend. This I have no force to do. Paragraph VI of General Orders, No. 5, District of Arizona, is copied and given to Sergeant Andrews and copy sent to the commanding officer at Fort Bowie.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *April 14, 1863.*

Lieut. J. F. BENNETT,
First Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
Headquarters District of Arizona, Hart's Mill, Tex.:

SIR: Inclosed is a copy of a letter* from commanding officer at Fort Yuma, notifying that Company I, Fifth Infantry, left that post on the 4th instant. Captain Ffrench's company (D), of the same, was still at Fort Yuma, and unofficially reported as awaiting the arrival of Colonel Bowie and the band of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers before

* Omitted.

marching for this district. Special Orders, No. 51 (Department of the Pacific), February 26, 1863, directed that the headquarters of the Fifth Infantry proceed to Tucson by the first opportunity. It appears no favorable opportunity has yet occurred for that event to take place. Company I will be here about the 22d or 23d instant, if they make even a slow march. I judge it prudent to forward Captain Tidball's company as soon as Captain Wellman's train arrives and is ready to proceed. At present there is no transportation without breaking up trains. Captain Tidball would be the most fit officer of those recent arrivals to command at Fort Bowie, as I judge the present commanding officer has given decided evidence of his inability to command himself, to say nothing of troops, and I think it would be advisable to have another company at that post also. From the increased command the vedette stations could have details of infantry to guard property when the cavalry are absent carrying the mail. Unless orders are received to the contrary, I shall send a detail of Captain Tidball's or Captain Tuttle's men to escort the train to Fort West, as none can be spared from the regular garrison here. I have caused two mail bags to be made, but can find no padlocks in this place for them. I would be glad if the commanding general would order the quartermaster to forward four small padlocks, with duplicate keys, for the vedette service east and west of this. I beg to call attention to the note on the consolidated morning report of this post of this date.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,

Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, April 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will please find a commission for Dr. Horace Carpenter. If he has passed the proper examination, please give it to him; if not, please return it to me. I have no doubt but that he passed the examination, but out of abundant caution send it in this way. I shall not return to Portland under a week.

Two persons of energy and means here wish to raise a company, after Captain Noble's is filled, to be stationed at Fort Hoskins. I have referred them to what you said in your letter to me in relation to the stationing of a company at that post. I think they will be able to raise a company if the men can be sent to Fort Hoskins as fast as enlisted. I merely wish to call your attention to the subject now, and will see you again before Captain Noble's company is filled. I do not think another company can be filled in time to join the expedition to Boisé. Lieutenant Hand, of Jacksonville, writes me that his prospects are more flattering, and that he thinks he will raise a company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 14, 1863.

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III. Company B, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, will march without unnecessary delay from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Lapwai and will remain encamped at that post until further orders.

IV. Capt. T. S. Harris' company (A), First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, will march from Fort Dalles to Fort Walla Walla, leaving the former post on the 20th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

* * * * * * *

VI. On the arrival of Company A at Fort Walla Walla, Col. R. F. Maury, in command of Companies A, D, and E, of the First Oregon Cavalry, will march to Fort Lapwai, and will remain encamped at that post until further orders.

VII. Companies A and D, of that regiment, will eventually form part of the garrison at Fort Boisé, but it is expected that all the cavalry will return to Fort Walla Walla before winter.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 14, 1863.

The general commanding the district desires to inform the troops of his command that he and also the general commanding the department have several months since made the most urgent representations to the Government as to the justice and propriety of the troops on this coast being paid in gold. These repeated representations have gone both to the War and to the Treasury Departments. This statement is made by the undersigned, as the troops are entitled to know that sympathy and interest have been exhibited by those in command. If they shall not be paid in great part in gold, it will not be for the want of the most strenuous exertions on my part. On the eve of taking the field again for the defense of the frontier, for the protection of the emigration, and for the punishment of the murderous Snakes, the undersigned cannot refrain from expressing his high appreciation of their services last summer and his admiration of the patient endurance, the soldier-like fortitude, and perseverance they have exhibited in the performance of such patriotic services. It is but just to remember also that the troops are deprived of the stimulus which sustains our brave comrades at the East, who are engaged in a life-and-death struggle for the preservation of the Government and of our national rights and liberties. This circular will be read on parade to the troops at each post.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding the District.

WASHINGTON, *April 15, 1863—3.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to raise additional regiments in California and Nevada to re-enforce General Connor and protect the overland route. Cannot companies be raised in Nevada and pushed forward immediately? General Connor may be able to raise some companies in Utah or out of emigrant trains.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 97. } *San Francisco, Cal., April 15, 1863.*

Company K, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to and take post at Alcatraz Island. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 2. } *Camp Drum, Cal., April 15, 1863.*

First Lieut. William Forry, adjutant Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, is hereby appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of the District of Southern California, and will without delay relieve Capt. William G. Morris, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, temporarily assigned to the duties thereof.

F. FORMAN,
Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Southern California.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 15, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your communication of the 26th ultimo stating that the department commander desires you to say that "the entire plan of campaign for the coming summer is left discretionary with you, but in accomplishing the purposes in view you must rely entirely on the troops now quartered in your district and such additional companies of Oregon cavalry as may be raised under the recent authorization." I must be allowed again to lament that the general commanding has reached this latter conclusion, and trust that he will yet revise it. I have used every stimulus in my power by appeals, published letters, &c., and the first company has yet but fifty-seven men enlisted. The mining excitements and the depreciation of legal-tender notes are the great drawbacks. I do not see how I can accomplish the objects sought with less than I proposed, which contemplated leaving but one company at this post. This may not now be wise in view of the necessity thoroughly to guard the arsenal here. (General Ripley in his correspondence now calls it an arsenal, not a depot.) The fortunate exposure in your vicinity of the plots of those traitors who would disturb the peace has evinced your vigilance, but it has also convinced me that I must this summer look well to the rear while pushing the troops upon the frontier. If on 10th of February I asked for some California volunteers in view of what was then known, I have now still stronger reasons for making the same request. If Illinois, Indiana, or California should be troubled with intestine war, Oregon will doubtless be afflicted in like manner. Therefore I have concluded to request your permission to make a call, if any emergency should arise, upon the Governor of Oregon to raise troops for a special service and limited period in a mode similar to that

described in the annexed proclamation of the Governor of California, on the 7th of February last, calling out troops in the counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, &c.* Under such conditions I think we could raise volunteers rapidly in this country. I have not yet seen an official copy of the recent conscription act. I should doubt the policy of raising troops by conscription in this country for service against Indians. I have ordered one company from Fort Steilacoom hither. The company from Fort Hoskins has arrived. Twenty men were sent to hold the latter post from Fort Yamhill, as also twenty men to the Siletz blockhouse. These arrangements were made in compliance with the decision of the general as announced in your letter of the 20th of February.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 15, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In view of the want of more troops in this district, I write to inquire if the general commanding the department will object to the officers recruiting for the additional companies of Oregon cavalry being sent by the Governor of Oregon to San Francisco to attempt to raise some recruits in that city. I learn that such steps are frequently taken at the East. I have no doubt the Governor of Oregon will address a letter to the Governor of California on the subject, throwing himself on the courtesy of the latter officer in such proceedings.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 15, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I write respectfully to suggest that you write to the Governor of California, Governor Leland Stanford, stating that you desire to raise more volunteers and that you will be glad to send recruiting officers into California for that purpose, and that you trust such a course would not be objected to by His Excellency. I think he would have no objections. This course is frequently taken at the East. If one of your recruiting officers was sent to San Francisco he might meet with decided success. If only one company was raised there it would be very desirable. Also, you might authorize Lieutenant Hand to have a recruiting rendezvous opened at Yreka.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

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* See p. 305.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 15, 1863.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL,
Ninth Infty., U. S. Army, Comdg., San Juan Island, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: Brigadier-General Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, desires me to obtain all the information in my power as to the state of affairs on the island of San Juan. I have therefore to request that you will please make to me a report in full on the same. Please state what in substance are the complaints of the American settlers, whether those complaints still continue, and what steps you have taken in the premises, and what recommendations you have to make as to the future.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
San Pedro, April 16, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I assumed command of this district on the 10th instant in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 83, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1863.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. FORMAN,
Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Southern California.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1863.

His Excellency O. CLEMENS,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 9th instant. The Indian disturbances along the line of the Overland Mail Route east of Carson City threaten the entire suspension of our mail facilities, as well as preventing any portion of the vast immigration approaching from the east reaching Nevada. The interest and prosperity of your Territory depend much upon maintaining free and safe access to it from all directions. My force immediately available for operation on that line is small. A company of cavalry stationed at Fort Churchill and under orders to move toward Ruby Valley, I was compelled to divert for temporary service to assist in quelling an Indian outbreak in the Owen's Lake district; as soon as the services of this company can be dispensed with there, it will operate on the mail and emigrant line.

Some infantry companies will also be thrown forward from this side of the mountains as soon as transportation can be prepared and the roads are in order. In the meantime it is of such importance to keep the mail and emigrant route east of you open that I would earnestly recommend that one or two companies of cavalry be promptly organized

and prepared for muster into the service of the United States. It is impossible at this moment for us to purchase horses and equipments; each man would have to furnish his own. I can furnish arms, ammunition, forage, clothing, provisions, &c.; in fact, everything except horses and equipments. The organization of a company or troop of cavalry is: One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 teamsters, 2 farriers or blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 78 privates. This is the first appeal that has been made to Nevada Territory, a Territory soon to add another star to that glorious galaxy which adorns our beautiful banner, and I doubt not this call will be nobly responded to by the loyal and patriotic citizens of the Territory.

With great respect, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CAMP PICKETT,

San Juan Island, Wash. Ter., April 16, 1863.

Maj. R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of General Wright's letter of instruction of March 9, with the resolutions purporting to come from the citizens of San Juan Island. With reference to the meeting and the object of the call I have no knowledge except what I have learned from citizens that were present. They state that they were informed by Mr. Higgins and others that the meeting was for the purpose of regulating their land claims until the question of title to the island should be settled by the two Governments; but when they arrived at the place of meeting and the meeting called to order and a chairman appointed, the chairman had not taken his seat before he announced a committee on resolutions, and as soon as their names were made known to the meeting Mr. Higgins stepped promptly forward, took the resolutions from his pocket, and handed them to the secretary. As soon as the resolutions were read they saw that the meeting was for an entirely different object from what they had supposed it to be, and a large majority of the citizens withdrew, declining to have anything to do with the meeting. The meeting was in session about ten or fifteen minutes.

I recognize the names of three individuals on the above committee, and for the information of the general commanding I would very respectfully state the position that they occupy on the island. Mr. Higgins is postmaster, but lives by dealing out his poisonous liquor to my men, thereby destroying them for usefulness. Mr. Offutt, the secretary of the meeting, at one time kept a low whisky ranch in the town and dealt out his vile stuff to soldiers and Indians, but being detected in selling liquor to the Indians last fall he left the island, and was not a resident of the island at the time of the meeting; neither has he been since. Mr. Hibbard has a lime-kiln on the island and keeps liquor for sale, but he claims that he only sells it to his men, but his men sell it to Indians and to the soldiers of the British camp. Last fall he tried to create a disturbance between the officers of the two camps by writing a dictatorial letter to Captain Bazalgette, because Captain Bazalgette ordered two of his men out of his camp that went there for the purpose of selling liquor to his men. I would further state for the information of the general that when I assumed command of this camp in February, 1862, I

found the island infested with thieves and vagabonds of no particular nationality, or, if any, as it may serve to suit their purposes. I had many complaints from the bona fide settlers against this class of persons for killing cattle, sheep, and hogs, but I declined to act in the matter and referred them to the civil authorities. Invariably they would reply they could not get conviction before a civil magistrate. Jurors will find verdict for the offenders, implying independence of Whatcom County jurisdiction. There have been but two cases tried on the island since I have been in command, and they were for debt. In both instances the constable was obliged to apply to me for assistance to serve the writ.

On the 15th of August, 1862, Captain Bazalgette made an official complaint against a man by the name of Andrews. He has a claim about one mile from the English camp. The Indians reported to him that Andrews had disposed of a large amount of liquor to the Indians the evening before, and that one Indian had been murdered. I took a non-commissioned officer and proceeded to the Indian camp, and found the facts as above stated. The Indian chief ordered three Indians that could identify the man that sold the whisky to go with me to find the man Bill—known to the Indians by that name. I started in pursuit of Andrews, and Lieutenant Cooper, of the Royal Marines, went with me, and we found him at the lime-kiln with Mr. Hibbard. As soon as we came in sight of Andrews the Indians recognized him as the man that sold the whisky. I was satisfied in my own mind if Andrews was prosecuted before a civil magistrate that it would be impossible to get a conviction. I was determined that the authors of mischief should not go on with impunity and that I would make an example of them, and I ordered Andrews to leave the island forthwith and notified the thieves, gamblers, and liquor sellers that had been selling to the Indians that they would have twenty-four hours to leave the island, and if they were found on the island at the expiration of that time they would be placed in charge of the guard. They availed themselves of the notice and left the island. I then established a police, with instructions not to allow any canoe or boat to land that had whisky on board, and I am happy to state that I have not been troubled with drunken Indians since.

On the 3d of March, 1863, Mr. Hamblet, the justice of the peace, issued a warrant against Mr. Roberts, a British subject, summoning him to appear before him and show cause by what authority he held his claim. Mr. Roberts wrote a very polite note to Mr. Hamblet, stating that he could not acknowledge his authority, as he was a British subject. In view of the above fact, Mr. Hamblet proceeded and tried the case and found a verdict against Mr. Roberts. The court was held in the night season and in a bar-room in the town, where the men were allowed to drink, smoke, and play cards at the same time. About the time that Mr. Hamblet was prepared to eject Mr. Roberts by force and place a man by the name of Tripp, whom he had brought from Victoria for that purpose, in possession, that matter was officially brought to my notice. I immediately gave instructions to a non-commissioned officer and three men to prevent Mr. Hamblet from interfering with Mr. Roberts, and issued an order suspending him as a functionary of Washington Territory for violating the status established by Lieutenant-General Scott.

In conclusion, I would state that the British authorities claim that General Scott's letter and project of a temporary settlement, &c., to Governor Douglas, dated November 2, 1859, to be the treaty. In that letter General Scott says: You "submit for (my) consideration that for the protection of the small British and American population settled on the island there should be a joint civil occupation, composed of the present resident stipendiary magistrates, with such assistants as may be

necessary, and that the military and naval forces on both sides be wholly withdrawn. It strikes me as a decisive objection to this basis that if a magistrate (judge or justice of the peace) could be legally (except by treaty between sovereign powers) established on neutral territory, such functionary could not be subjected to the orders of any officer of the U. S. Army, nor even to the direct control of the President of the United States, though appointed by an American Territorial Governor claiming jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and therefore not to be considered a fit person to be intrusted with matters affecting the peace of two great nations." If the above letter of General Scott is the recognized treaty between the two Governments, in accordance with the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, I cannot understand how Washington Territory can have jurisdiction over this island.

I inclose herewith a copy of the communication of Rear-Admiral Baynes, accompanied by an extract from the orders furnished Captain Bazalgette, commanding the detachment.* I beg to call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that whilst the British commanding officer has full power, plain and defined instructions, by which any complaint to him of British subjects would be promptly acted upon, I am without such instructions as regards his complaints, and liquor dealing will be certain to produce them. Under all the circumstances of the case, and as the best solution of the future difficulties, I respectfully request that the commanding general would furnish me with instructions analogous to those possessed by Captain Bazalgette. I congratulate myself upon having won the confidence and best wishes of all the respectable inhabitants of the island, and I hope that the general will approve my course.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYMAN BISSELL,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
No. 22. } *Hart's Mill, Tex., April 16, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

II. Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at Las Cruces, N. Mex., relieving Company G, First Infantry California Volunteers, and the latter company will proceed to and form part of the garrison of Franklin, Tex. These movements will be made as soon as transportation can be furnished.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
April 16, 1863. (Received 10 a. m. 17th.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:

Detachment cavalry under Colonel Evans had fight with Indians yesterday at Spanish Fork Cañon, seventy miles south. Lieutenant Peel killed, 2 sergeants wounded; 30 Indians killed and their horses captured. The command will arrive to-morrow.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Baynes to Hunt, March 20, 1860 (inclosure No. 2), p. 443.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1863.*

1. So much of Special Orders, No. 96, assigning Maj. Henry Hancock, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, to duty at Benicia Barracks, is revoked. Major Hancock will report at these headquarters for special service.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1863.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant,* reporting an engagement with Indians in your district, having been submitted to the general commanding the department, I am instructed by the general to express to the officers and men composing the detachment (Captain Flynn, Lieutenant Winchill, and thirty-two men of Company A, Second Infantry) his admiration and thanks for the activity, zeal, and gallantry displayed by them on that occasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *April 17, 1863.*

Lieut. GEORGE A. BURKETT,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers:

SIR: You will proceed to-morrow morning with Forbes' train to the Pima and Coca-Maricopa Villages with 100 stand of old arms, ammunition, &c., that will be turned over to you by Capt. J. H. Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers. The arms, &c., are for distribution to the Pima and Coca-Maricopa Indians. Mr. Abraham Lyon, the sub-Indian agent, will accompany you, and indicate the captains of the various villages to whom arms will be issued, and the number to each. You will inform the chief and captains that the United States loans their people these arms; that if they make good use of them in defending themselves from hostile Apaches, and in making vigorous and effective campaigns against those savages, the arms will be presented to them, and that thereafter a reasonable amount of ammunition will be issued to them. Inform them also that more arms are on the way, and urge upon them the importance of a combined effort on their part, with all their allies, the Papagos, Yumas, and Mojaves, to rid the country of the Apaches, who are such bitter enemies to their peace and prosperity, and to that of their firm friends, the people of this Territory. Take the receipts of the various captains for the arms issued them, and have Mr. Lyon witness their marks or signatures. Lieutenant Toole, acting assistant quartermaster, will transfer to you fifty-eight old-pattern dragoon coats and jackets, and 415 pompons.

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* See Part I, p. 188.

These articles are for barter with the Indians for grain. It is supposed two fanegas of wheat can be got for each coat and jacket. You have, however, authority to use your own discretion in this matter, doing the best you can for the interests of the service. On performing the above service you will return to this post and report to the commanding officer.

D. FERGUSSON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 18, 1863.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of 15th received. I have already appealed to Governor of Nevada. Probably two mounted companies will be raised there and thrown forward on mail line.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
Mare Island, Cal., April 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Military Department, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Intending to dispatch the Saginaw on important service beyond the waters of San Francisco, I have ordered the Cyane to this yard as a means of defense and as a preliminary step to making such repairs as she may require. The Shubrick will be quite sufficient for all police service, and when you have the contemplated batteries ready for use the fear of an attack from a rebel steamer in the rear will no longer exist.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lapwai, Wash. Ter., April 19, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 31, dated headquarters District of Oregon, April 9, 1863, I have this day assumed command of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War does not approve issue of arms to State.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have received Major-General Halleck's dispatch of the 15th instant. I had previously called upon the acting Governor of Nevada Territory for troops to operate on the Overland Mail Route, in the direction of Salt Lake, and from his reply I think we can raise in that Territory 200 mounted men, and possibly two companies of infantry. I have urged upon the Governor the necessity of promptly enrolling the companies. Although the line is comparatively quiet just now, yet it is liable to interruption at any moment by predatory bands of Indians. The two companies of the Third Infantry California Volunteers, now at Camp Union, Sacramento, will be put on the march for Utah as soon as practicable; at this moment it is impossible to forage our animals east of Carson City. The cavalry company stationed at Fort Churchill was under orders to move along the mail line, but I was compelled to send it first to aid in quelling the Indian disturbances in Owen's River Valley; when this is accomplished the company will be advanced promptly toward Salt Lake. We have had many affairs with the Indians lately in the District of Humboldt, in the Owen's River Valley, on the overland mail line, and south of Camp Douglas, in all of which our troops have been victorious; a large number of Indians have been killed and their property, with their women and children, captured. The California troops have behaved most gallantly, and deserve the highest credit. General Alvord has commenced his movement toward Fort Boisé, on Snake River, to establish a post at that place in accordance with the instructions from the War Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, with two companies of Oregon cavalry, is making preparations to move from his camp, near Jacksonville, east to the neighborhood of the Klamath Lakes, to establish a post in that vicinity for the protection of the emigrant route. A few weeks since the public mind on this coast was roused to the highest pitch; apprehensions were entertained that the sympathizers with rebellion were secretly organizing and preparing to raise the rebel flag in our midst. I am satisfied that these apprehensions were not groundless, although much exaggerated. I have been prepared to meet any emergency, keeping my troops well in hand and myself well posted as to the state of affairs in the most disaffected districts. This alarm, lest this State should be thrown into the vortex of civil war, has been productive of the greatest good. It has aroused the whole of the loyal population of the State to a sense of their duty and to be prepared to crush out any attempt to disturb the peace of the State. Great mass meetings of loyal and true men are being held in every city, town, and county in the State. Great Union leagues are everywhere forming, composed of men sworn to uphold the Government and maintain the Union. This is real strength. The Governor of the State and all of the high officers and leading citizens are united as one man to promote the organization of these leagues. As commander of this department I have most cordially approved and aided this union of the loyal element. This upheaving of the patriotic masses of California will have a happy effect in quieting the apprehensions of the people, as well as in striking terror into the hearts of the traitors.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1863.*

1. Lieut. Col. Harvey Lee, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will turn over the command of Fort Yuma without delay to the next officer in rank, and report in person at these headquarters.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1863.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Wright, Round Valley, Cal.:

SIR: The measures adopted for the protection of public property in Round Valley and to be in readiness for any action of a hostile character on the part of the secession element in that part of the State are approved by the general commanding. The general desires you to be watchful of the movements of secessionists, and, if possible, to discover their designs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oreg., April 20, 1863.

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Since the reception of your letter of the 16th instant I have given its contents careful consideration, and after thoroughly reviewing the whole subject see no sufficient reason to change the opinion which I expressed in our interview of the 13th instant as to my authority to act as commissioner to treat with the Nez Percés. By examining the copies herewith transmitted of letters on file in this office you will observe that the Secretary of the Interior, July 19, 1862, directs that William H. Rector, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, Calvin H. Hale, superintendent of Indian affairs, Washington Territory, and Charles Hutchins, agent for the Nez Percés, be appointed commissioners to negotiate the treaty, and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs July 24, 1862, notifies Mr. Rector that he, in connection with the other gentlemen named, has been appointed to negotiate a treaty with those Indians. The authority thus conferred upon Mr. Rector was to perform certain duties outside of his superintendency, duties which he could not have assumed unless specifically appointed a commissioner, and which it appears to me he might have refused to perform without resigning his office. In relieving Mr. Rector and assuming the duties of this office, I of course assumed all the duties which devolved on him in the capacity of superintendent, but not those extra-official powers which were conferred on him as commissioner. If Mr. Rector chose to appear at the council ground next month, and under his appointment as commissioner proceed to assist at the treaty, could any one gainsay his authority? I think not. And if that authority is yet vested in him, it certainly has not devolved on any one else. I am fully aware of the

importance of the proposed council and how much the peace of our eastern frontier depends on the prompt action of the commissioners on the part of the United States. I would willingly make any personal sacrifice to accomplish the objects proposed, and to avert the evil consequences which must inevitably follow another postponement, but I do not feel justified, however great the necessity, in assuming powers upon so doubtful authority. To remove all uncertainty upon the subject I communicated with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by telegraph asking for explicit instructions. I have learned that my dispatch was forwarded by the operator at Yreka on the 6th instant, and trust that the Commissioner may yet reply.

I remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure.]

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 24, 1862.

WILLIAM H. RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I herewith send you a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, from which you will learn that you, in connection with Calvin H. Hale, superintendent Indian affairs, Olympia, Wash. Ter., and Charles Hutchins, U. S. Indian agent for the Nez Percé Indians, of the same address, have been appointed to negotiate a treaty with those Indians.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

[Sub-inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
July 19, 1862.

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: Under the act of Congress appropriating $40,000 to negotiate a treaty with the Nez Percé Indians, in Washington Territory, William H. Rector, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, Calvin H. Hale, superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory, and Charles Hutchins, agent for the Nez Percés, will be appointed commissioners to negotiate the treaty. The commissioners will be authorized to employ the services of Robert Newell, who resides on the Nez Percé Reservation, &c.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 103. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 22, 1863.

* * * * * * *

3. Fort Mojave, N. Mex., will be included in the District of Southern California.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Fort West, April 22, 1863.

I. In obedience to instructions from the general commanding the Department of New Mexico that the post of Fort West shall be garrisoned by two companies of cavalry and two of infantry, the following movements are ordered: Company B, First Infantry California Volunteers, now on detached service at the Pinos Altos Mines, will join the permanent garrison at Fort West without delay, the acting assistant quartermaster furnishing the necessary transportation; Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Las Cruces and be attached to the garrison of that post until further orders.

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J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., April 22, 1863.

I. Capt. J. H. Whitlock's company (F), Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed, starting on the 24th instant, to and take post until further orders at Fort Bowie, Apache Pass.

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III. Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, unless orders are received to the contrary from higher authority, will, on the arrival of Company F at Fort Bowie, proceed with all the enlisted men of the companies in advance now at Fort Bowie, Lieutenant Hudson, and all enlisted men named in paragraph II of this order, to Las Cruces and report to the commanding officer of that post.

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D. FERGUSSON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 22, 1863.

Capt. M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Forces in Owen's River Valley:
(Through Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding Camp Babbitt, Cal.)

SIR: Whenever in your judgment the services of Captain Brown's company of cavalry are no longer essential in quelling the Indian disturbances in the Owen's River country, the general commanding directs that you will order it to proceed to Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., where the captain will make immediate preparation for proceeding to join General Connor at or near Salt Lake City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel will forward this by express if practicable.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., April 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I received on the 15th instant a copy of the dispatch from the General-in-Chief to the general commanding the department, which

says I may be able to raise companies in Utah or out of emigrant trains. The latter would be impossible, as the emigrants coming this way are afflicted with the gold fever, and the Mormons are too disloyal to be trusted with arms, even if they would enlist, which I doubt. There is, however, a class of people here known as Morrisites, who have left the Mormon Church, and are persecuted by the Mormons to such an extent that they are actually suffering for the necessaries of life. A company could be raised from among them to garrison a post which I contemplate establishing on the overland emigrant route about 150 miles north of this post, in Idaho Territory, and about 40 miles from where the road from this place to Beaverhead Mines intersects the road from the east to California, Oregon, and the above mines, and in the vicinity of the summer resort of hostile Indians. It is an important point and should be occupied immediately by troops for the protection of the overland emigration. Although not in my district, I contemplate sending a company of infantry there next week. Another object I have in view is to form the nucleus of an anti-Mormon settlement, and a refuge for all who desire to leave the Mormon Church, and have not the means to emigrate farther. Large numbers of them will accompany the expedition and settle in the vicinity of the post. I consider the policy of establishing such a settlement of loyal people in close proximity to the Mormons of great benefit and importance to the Government for many reasons. I only fear that the poor people who may settle there will suffer for the necessaries of life, as most of them have families; therefore I would respectfully recommend that I be permitted to enlist a company from among them for twelve months, with the understanding that they are to garrison that post, and meanwhile they could make use of their time when off duty in cultivating the soil and laying the foundation of their future homes. The Mormons have stripped them of almost everything they possessed, and they are consequently very poor, but they are industrious. They propose that if they cannot be enlisted on the above terms they will do necessary post duty, provided I issue them arms and rations. In either case their services would save me a company of infantry for other duty. I respectfully ask the early consideration and orders of the general commanding on the above propositions, and would respectfully recommend the latter one as being in my opinion the most favorable to the Government, as with one of my present officers and six men to conduct matters and see to the care and preservation of arms, &c., I am satisfied the Government would be greatly benefited in many respects by adopting the proposition. I understand by telegraph to-day that there are 1,200 cavalry at Denver. If the attention of the General-in-Chief were called to the fact he would probably send some of them here, and I need them very much.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,

Fort Humboldt, Cal., April 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JAMES N. OLNEY,

Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. at Fort Gaston, Cal.:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding the district authorizes you to make a treaty of agreement with the Redwood Indians, promising protection to them and their families, and entire forgiveness for all past

acts, on condition of their coming to Hoopa Valley and settling on the east side of Trinity River, within two miles of Fort Gaston, within thirty days from such date as you shall appoint.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BARTH,

First Lieut. and Adjutant Second Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 23, 1863.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Nevada troops will rendezvous at Fort Churchill; term of enlistment, three years or during the war.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENICIA ARSENAL, *April 24, 1863.*

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In answer to the general's letter of the 23d instant, I have the honor to state that I have on hand at this arsenal seventeen 24-pounder siege guns, iron; eighteen 32-pounder sea-coast guns, iron; twenty-six 24-pounder barbette carriages; eight 32-pounder barbette carriages. These guns fire very accurately. I can have them rifled, but then they would require all new projectiles. I received information from Washington, under date of the 7th ultimo, that twelve 10-pounder Parrott rifled guns, twelve 10-pounder Parrott gun carriages, twelve 10-pounder Parrott caissons, 6,000 rounds 10-pounder ammunition, assorted, and the necessary implements and equipments pertaining to the guns and gun carriages, caissons, &c., were ordered to be shipped from the New York arsenal to here via Panama.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCALLISTER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

P. S.—I have eleven unserviceable 32-pounder carriages which are to be repaired.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, CAL., *April 24, 1863.*

I. In obedience to instructions received, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, April 1, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of all troops, whether volunteers or militia, in Owen's Valley and adjacent valleys.

II. All orders and regulations heretofore published and not rescinded will remain in full force and effect.

M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *April 24, 1863.*

Capt. J. H. WHITLOCK,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Under orders to march to Fort Bowie:

CAPTAIN: On your march to Fort Bowie should an opportunity occur of striking a blow at the Apaches you will not fail to do so. You can delay two days to effect this should you find that you can accomplish anything en route against those savages. Show no mercy to adult male Apaches under any circumstances. You will find orders to the present commanding officer in regard to this tribe of Indians which will guide you in your action as commander of the post. Those orders bear date March 12, and were given by me under instructions from Brigadier-General West, commanding the district. I would suggest to you to take advantage of your own experience, and that of so many members of your company as possess it, to prospect the vicinity of Fort Bowie for minerals. I am under the impression that very rich deposits of gold and silver can be found in the Chiricahua Mountains in the vicinity of Fort Bowie. The result of your investigations on this point should be reported to department through district headquarters, and I should be pleased to receive advices from you myself. Water also being a great desideratum in this country, when you can spare the men let them have leave to go hunting and prospecting in sufficient numbers to make it safe, having an eye to the discovery of water. It is our duty to do all we can to develop the rich mineral resources of this country. Should water be found near the post please be particular in describing the locality and putting up posts or anything suitable to indicate its position. Wishing you success and a pleasant march, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
San Pedro, April 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: The Mojave expedition, consisting of Companies B and I, will leave this place en route for Fort Mojave on Wednesday next (the day after to-morrow). The officer in command is instructed to cultivate the most friendly relations with the Indians, at the same time to prevent them from committing depredations upon the whites.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. FORMAN,
Fourth California Vol. Infty., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Carson City, April 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant and to inclose you a copy of my proclamation,* published in yesterday morning's Virginia Daily Territorial Enterprise

* Proclamation omitted.

and Virginia Daily Union, calling for two companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry, to serve three years or during the war.

I have the pleasure to state that so soon as the army board is organized applicants for commissions as captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant of the first company of cavalry will present themselves for examination. They are men that I think will pass examination and prove themselves excellent officers, as well as surely loyal. To be sure of the latter I require appointees to be Union men, supporters of the Administration, including the emancipation proclamation. While at Fort Churchill I took the liberty of requesting Lieutenant Runyon, who was writing the questions, to provide for examination on this by the board, and make the interrogatory pointed on the emancipation proclamation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORION CLEMENS,
Acting Governor of Nevada Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1863.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The department commander directs that the troops authorized to be raised in Nevada Territory will rendezvous at Fort Churchill. This force will consist of two companies of cavalry and two of infantry. The quartermaster's and subsistence departments will be instructed to send the necessary supplies of subsistence and clothing. The enlisted men in the cavalry companies will furnish their own horses and horse equipments and receive therefor the amount allowed by law (40 cents per day). The arms and accouterments will be forwarded from Benicia Arsenal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE,
Owen's River Valley, April 28, 1863.

I. Capt. Heman Noble, of Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will, as soon as practicable, leave his present camp on or near Big Pine Creek and move upon the Aurora road, and there form a camp wherever he may find good water and grass, the distance from the head of Owen's Valley not to exceed thirty miles.

II. As soon as Captain Noble has formed his camp he will use all his available force in scouting for Indians in the surrounding country.

III. Capt. Albert Brown, of Company L, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will so dispose his force as to keep the head of the valley clear of the Indians and make any necessary reconnaissance as to the whereabouts of the Indians.

IV. All re-enforcements will be promptly furnished from the troops nearest to the Indians upon application of any commissioned officer without further orders from this post.

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By order:

M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., April 28, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I regret that circumstances again compel me to urge upon the general commanding the necessity of sending re-enforcements to this district. The Indians are congregating in large force in the vicinity of the Mormon settlements south of this post, with a view of depredating on the overland mail and emigrant routes, and are incited and encouraged in their hellish work by Brigham Young, by whose direction they are also supplied with food, and by his people with ammunition, which I have no means of preventing, nor can I strike at them before they get stronger, as in order to reach them I have to pass through Mormon settlements, and the Mormons notify the Indians of my approach, when they scatter to their inaccessible mountain retreats, and thus avoid me. I understand the agents of the Overland Mail Company are opposed to having more troops sent here. Why, I am unable to say. I can only surmise, but cannot prove anything, as nothing can be proved here against a Mormon, or one of their Gentile favorites. I deem it a duty I owe to my command to notify the Government through the general commanding of the danger to which they are exposed from the treachery, fanaticism, and disloyalty of this people in case of a serious reverse to our arms in the East. I have also serious fears in consequence of my small command being necessarily scattered over a large extent of territory, of being overpowered in detail by the hordes of Indians now congregating under Mormon auspices, and who my spies inform me are to be joined by Mormons disguised as Indians. Brigham Young has complete control of the Indians of the Territory, and could, if he chose, prevent the horrors that will soon be enacted on the overland route, and which with the force at my command I am powerless to prevent. If the exigencies of the service will not admit of my being adequately re-enforced, I would again respectfully recommend that Brigham Young's offer to protect the overland mail and emigrant route for a certain sum be accepted, and my command withdrawn, in which case the obnoxious Federal officers would of course have to leave.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the want of troops in the District of Oregon, I am instructed by the department commander to say that the exigencies of the service will not permit of a reduction of the force now in this State. The general gives you full power to call upon the Governors of Oregon and Washington for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of your district. No objection will be made to any arrangement that the Governors of Oregon and California may enter into by the general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 29, 1863.

Capt. W. B. HUGHES,
Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs that you will take with your expedition the means of crossing streams. You will have to choose between those means on hand at Fort Walla Walla and those at Fort Dalles. Colonel Maury, under date of 22d of April, reports that there are on hand at Fort Walla Walla no Buchanan boats or apparatus for crossing streams which can be carried on pack-mules. The general directs that you take such apparatus in the wagons from Fort Dalles to be turned over to Colonel Maury at Fort Boisé. If they or the other apparatus require repairs you are authorized to have them made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 29, 1863.

Capt. W. B. HUGHES,
Assistant Quartermaster:
(Through Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Ninth Infantry, commanding expedition to Fort Boisé.)

CAPTAIN: In making your arrangements for subsistence, transportation, &c., for the outfit for Fort Boisé, the general commanding the district desires you to predicate your arrangements upon the supposition that Major Lugenbeel will leave with four companies of infantry; that on Colonel Maury's command of three companies of cavalry reaching Fort Boisé he will be joined by two companies of infantry, and that he (Colonel Maury) must leave with the five companies on an expedition eastward from Fort Boisé against the Snake Indians. Captain Crawford informed me that his party would reach the crossing of Snake River above Fort Hall from the 10th to the 20th of August with the head of the emigration from the States. Colonel Maury will be instructed to endeavor to meet Captain Crawford at that crossing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two communications from Major-General Halleck, dated respectively on the 29th and 31st of March. A copy of the first has been sent to Brigadier-General Connor, commanding the District of Utah. The information conveyed in the second letter of the General-in-Chief that an iron-clad vessel is already on its way to this coast will produce the most happy effect in allaying the apprehensions which have for some time past existed in the public mind in regard to the defenses of San Francisco.

At this moment everything is quiet on the Overland Mail Route and also in the Territory of Utah; but I shall not be lulled into a false

security, but use every effort to throw forward re-enforcements as soon as possible. We are, however, laboring in this country under the greatest difficulties and embarrassments, both in the procurement of men and means. One cause is the high price of labor and the wonderful developments constantly being made in the mining districts in this State and in the adjoining Territory of Nevada; and a still greater and controlling cause is the depreciation of our currency. Gold being the basis of our circulation, coin only is used in all business transactions, and Treasury notes can only be used at a discount of at least 35 cents on the dollar. This operates with peculiar hardship on all persons in the service of the Government whose compensation is fixed by law.

My latest advices from Brigadier-General Alvord represent everything as quiet in the District of Oregon. A council will be held early in May with the Nez Percé Indians, whither General Alvord had ordered Colonel Steinberger and Major Lugenbeel with a suitable force; and then the expedition to chastise the Snake Indians will be pressed forward, in connection with the establishment of Fort Boisé. I have directed General Alvord to send Maj. P. Lugenbeel as commander, and Capt. W. B. Hughes as quartermaster, to build the new post at Boisé. Major Lugenbeel and Captain Hughes are very industrious, active, and economical, with much experience in planning and building, and peculiarly adapted to this duty. It is quite probable that Major Lugenbeel has been already promoted; should such be the case, I hope you will authorize me to keep both him and Captain Hughes for this important duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., April 30, 1863.*

Second Lieut. Beverly C. Duer, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, is hereby appointed aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. George Wright, commanding the department. Lieutenant Duer will report at these headquarters without delay.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 30, 1863.*

I. Pursuant to instructions from the headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated 1st instant, Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Ninth Infantry, will command the expedition which will establish a military post near Fort Boisé. Companies D, G, and I, First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, are placed under his command.

II. Captain Mason's company (H), First Washington Territory Infantry, now at Fort Walla Walla, will join the command of Major Lugenbeel at such place as the latter may designate. It is expected that this company will return to Fort Walla Walla before winter.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

FREDERICK MEARS,
First Lieut., Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: We have tried for a long time to fill up the companies of the Ninth Infantry and Third Artillery by recruiting on this coast, but there are so many causes operating against the enlistment of men for the Regular Army here that I have deemed it proper to close the rendezvous. I have thought it probable that we might enlist men in the East for the army on this coast; men who would not enlist for service East being anxious to come to California. I am told there are many such. The Legislature of this State has adjourned. A bill was passed giving $5 per month to each volunteer soldier furnished by the State from the commencement of their service. The Legislature also appropriated about $24,000 to aid in raising the new regiment and battalions now in progress of organization. This will give nearly $1,000 to each company to be raised. The companies of the Ninth Infantry are very much reduced. I have one at Fort Vancouver, one at San Juan Island, two on Alcatraz Island, one at Fort Point, and the residue of the regiment at the Presidio as a reserve to meet any sudden call. The men are all old soldiers, and, being well instructed in heavy artillery drill, I have been very anxious to organize at least two complete batteries of light artillery, but as there was no immediate necessity for their services here and considering the great expense, I have hesitated about asking for the authority. I would now, however, most respectfully recommend that one or two batteries be organized. I think I can get suitable officers and men; we have the guns and equipments; the horses will have to be purchased at a cost of $200 to $225 in coin each.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 28, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the General-in-Chief with the recommendation that the organization of the batteries referred to in this communication be not permitted, if it be intended to organize them from the Ninth Infantry. I think it preferable to authorize the raising of volunteer batteries if some of the companies of regular artillery (Third Regiment), of which there are now three companies on the Pacific Coast, cannot be mounted. This is of course the proper plan, and the infantry companies should be put in garrison where they can easily learn to manage the fixed batteries.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 5, 1863.

Approved.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[MAY 1, 1863.—For Carleton to West, relating to operations in Arizona, &c., see Vol. XV, p. 715.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., May 1, 1863.

By virtue of Special Orders, No. 78, headquarters Tucson, dated April 22, 1863, and signed D. Fergusson, colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding, I hereby assume command of this post.

JAMES H. WHITLOCK,
Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. N. OLNEY,
Fort Gaston, Cal.:

COLONEL: It has been reported that the band of Indians (thirty or more in number) that attacked our train on the 30th of April were Hoopa Indians. The colonel commanding desires you to ascertain immediately how far this report can be relied upon, and if it should be true you will forthwith arrest six of the principal chiefs of the tribe and keep them in close confinement as hostages until the guilty parties are given up. The colonel commanding also desires you to send detachments without delay in such direction as you shall judge advisable in order to capture and destroy the guilty band. A detachment of Company E is also ordered to proceed in search of the band, with instructions to return if practicable to Camp Curtis on or before the 8th instant.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 1, 1863.

Captain GIBBS,
Camp Curtis:

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding directs you to send forthwith a strong detachment under Lieutenant Maloney to Minor's and Redwood Creek, with orders to arrive there if practicable before daylight to-morrow morning. From that point the detachment will proceed without delay in quest of the band of Indians who yesterday attacked the Government train on the Fort Gaston trail about seven miles beyond Minor's, and capture and destroy the perpetrators. The detachment will return to Camp Curtis on or before Friday, the 8th instant, unless its presence should be needed longer in the field.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 2, 1863.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
Postmaster-General of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. George H. Vickroy, of New Mexico, is announced to make a contract to carry a mail from Fort Craig, N. Mex., via Pinos

Altos and Fort West, at the head of the Gila River, to Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, Ariz., and Tucson, Ariz. He will also make a contract to carry a mail from Tucson, Ariz., via the Pima Villages, Ariz., and Fort Yuma, Cal., to Los Angeles, Cal. Congress has organized the Territory of Arizona, and the President has appointed the civil officers necessary to carry on the machinery of a Territorial government in that Territory. You are aware that Arizona has not a single mail line running to it from either the east or the west, and that the Government has no facilities for getting letters to or from either the officers or the people of this new Territory. So the importance of having a mail established at once will at once be impressed upon your mind. The recently discovered gold regions along northern affluents to the Gila will soon attract people to work them. Fort West will be a point where a post-office will be very necessary. All these considerations are apart from the urgent wants of the military service at Fort West, Fort Bowie, Tucson, and Fort Yuma. Besides by putting on this mail there would be postal communication from Saint Louis, via Santa Fé, Tucson, and Los Angeles, to San Francisco. Mr. Vickroy is represented as a gentleman of energy, and will I hope be successful in this important matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER., *May 2, 1863.*

Lieut. W. L. USTICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 28th ultimo this morning. Previous to receiving it I had sent Captain Potts to Spring Valley and vicinity to join Captain Smith with the infantry in an expedition against Indians, whom I have good reason to believe are encamped at the base of a mountain about forty or fifty miles from Spring Valley Station, in a northerly direction. My information is derived from friendly Indians who live in this valley, four of whom accompany Captain Smith as guides and are held as hostages. They report that the Indians have in their possession quite a large band of horses and mules, and their strength is supposed to be from 100 to 150. I feel confident that the expedition will be successful. I am making all arrangements for the departure of the company (F) and as soon as Captain Potts returns will order him to leave immediately. The instructions of the general commanding in relation to the cavalry have been anticipated by me, and they have not at any time been kept at this post longer than was absolutely necessary to rest and shoe their horses. They have twenty days' rations with them at this time, and as their depot will be either at Spring Valley or Skull Creek, it will be an easy matter for me to send them more if wanted. My whole aim has been the detection and punishment of the Indians who have been committing depredations on the Overland Mail Line, and to that end I am disposing of the forces at my command in such a manner that I think the time is not far distant when they will receive a chastisement that will not soon be forgotten.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. GALLAGHER,
Major Third Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., May 2, 1863.

Capt. JOHN C. MCFERRAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the department has been apprised during my absence to the Gila River of a movement of a body of Texan troops toward Fort Davis. I am decided in my opinion that this force is engaged in convoying supply trains for the rebels from Chihuahua into Texas via Presidio del Norte. Their reputed leader, Skillman, was recently in El Paso, Mexico. His confederates there gave out that he will soon move on Franklin. It is possible that he may attempt a raid, but I have no idea that any considerable force can be pushed against me from Texas at this season of the year. During my absence Colonel McMullen, commanding Franklin, sent a spy party of ten citizens toward Horsehead Crossing by way of the Hueco Tanks. I shall bring down the company of New Mexico volunteers now at Las Cruces and make use of them to guard against surprise. I have it in contemplation to station them for that purpose at the Hueco Tanks. With this company of cavalry I can successfully guard against surprise, and feel every confidence in being able to repulse any attack from such a force as Skillman is reputed to have, but I wish to take the offensive against him. All intelligence from Texas represents the people and troops in that State as suffering from lack of subsistence. I have read in our own Eastern papers that General Magruder had declared it imperatively necessary to export cotton to Mexico to procure supplies.

If the Fort Davis and Presidio del Norte route is being used for that purpose, it would be a severe blow to them to break it up. Not only this, but they may make such arrangements as will enable them to advance a larger force toward this section of country later in the season. To move on Fort Davis and Presidio del Norte will require cavalry, say five companies, and one company of infantry, with the two mountain howitzers from Fort West. There are five companies of cavalry in the district—one of New Mexico volunteers already referred to; Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, at Las Cruces, dismounted; Companies A and B, same regiment, at Fort West, with only horses enough for service for one company; Company E, same regiment, at the vedette stations between here and Tucson. I believe that the companies at Fort West could be withdrawn without disadvantage, and if it were possible to put Companies A, B, C, and D, of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, into condition for such an expedition by remounts, they, with the company New Mexico volunteers and the infantry I have suggested, could effectually break up the obtaining of supplies from Mexico by the route indicated. I shall send a trusty spy to Presidio del Norte in a few days to ascertain what supplies are passing through there. These suggestions are made for the consideration of the general commanding the department.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., May 2, 1863.

Capt. JOHN C. MCFERRAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my return on the 30th instant from the headwaters of the Gila. On reaching Fort West to comply

with the order that but two companies of cavalry should remain there I sent in Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to Las Cruces. To do this and leave the remaining two companies at all provided with horses it became necessary to dismount Captain Shirland's company. A statement of the number of animals in the three companies has already been sent to department headquarters. I withdrew the company of infantry from the village of Pinos Altos and attached it directly to the Fort West garrison. There was scarcely any necessity for them to remain at the Pinos Altos any longer; they were wanted at Fort West to comply with orders, and by removing them they would be followed by a number of citizens who are now locating near Fort West, and will soon be engaged in farming and mining. With the exception perhaps of a few Indians about the Miembres and the copper mines, the savages are pretty well cleared out from the headwaters of the Gila River. Broken-down horses and cattle have been left upon various routes and been recovered after the expiration of a week, showing conclusively that there are no Indians about. From the 10th to the 30th of April troops in detachment and by company were moving in all directions; no fresh signs were reported. The command at Fort West require rest; the horses will need at least a month with good forage. Corn should be there by this time again, and I have directed that all the stock at the post be sent to Santa Lucia for grazing. The greatest drawback that the men have to contend with is the inferior quality of the beef; it is so poor as to create sickness. I am endeavoring to procure some sheep here to send out, and am in hopes that the beef-cattle will in the meanwhile have a chance to improve. In this connection it is not out of place to call the attention of the general commanding to the misfortune of my being required to depend upon supplies of beef-cattle which were to have been sent by the chief commissary of the department. None have come, and I have been prevented from making timely arrangements to procure supplies here. The result is sickness, poor, and sometimes no beef, at all the posts east of Apache Pass.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *May 2, 1863.*

Capt. T. T. TIDBALL,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: You will start this evening with your command. You have twelve days' rations. Should it be necessary you can remain out fifteen or sixteen days with this subsistence. The object of your expedition is to chastise Apaches. This duty I leave in your hand with confidence, therefore will not embarrass you with conditions or detailed instructions as to the modes of attack. There is a rancheria of these savages at the Cajon de Arivapa, about twenty miles from Fort Breckinridge. This I wish you to attack and destroy if possible. I am informed the preferable road to reach the rancheria is that via Cañada del Oro. Jesus Maria Elias is well acquainted with this road and the trail. He and the Coyotero guide prefer the former. I agree with them. You shall have the twenty-five men selected by yourself from Companies I and K, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, say ten American citizens and thirty-two Mexicans, with about twenty Papagos from San Xavier. José Antonio Saborze, who is Governor of the

Papagos, you will find brave and intelligent. Jesus Maria Elias will have charge of the Mexicans. Nine tame Apaches will be sent with you as spies and guides. All will be strictly under your orders. On the morning of the third day you will arrive at the rancheria. Travel at night; make no fires; allow no firing of arms. By keeping well hid during the day and using your guides judiciously you will no doubt surprise the rancheria. All grown males are fair game; the women and children capture and bring here; also such captives as you may find among the Apaches. You are at perfect liberty to go wherever your judgment dictates after you have attacked the Arivapa Rancheria, or before if unfortunately you find that your designs are discovered. Your guides and the citizens here can give you information of the locale of the savages. Do the best you can while your subsistence will last. Provisions for twelve days have been issued to all the citizens and Indians. You will have to exercise considerable vigor to prevent the Papagos and Apaches (mansos) from killing women and children, and others from plundering when they should be fighting, but all these things will suggest themselves to you. Get as much of the savages' stock as possible. It will be equitably distributed after your return.

With best wishes for your success, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. FERGUSSON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. CAMP INDEPENDENCE, *Owen's River Valley, May 3[?], 1863.*

I. Lieutenant McKenna, of Company G, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, taking with him thirty men of Company G, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will leave this camp at 7 p. m. of May 1, and cross Owen's River at the ferry, and will then proceed to the Ida Mills, where the men will be secreted till the evening of the 2d. He will then have horses saddled and proceed as far as Mazouka Cañon, where he will have his men dismount, the horses being sent back to Camp Independence. The lieutenant will then move up the mountains, keeping the Indian monument to his right, and will, if possible, arrive on the top of the mountains before daylight, when he will deploy his men along the top of the ridge northward, his left resting near the monument. At daylight he will command a movement toward the north, aiming to strike the river near the Black Rocks. The lieutenant will see that his men are furnished with canteens and rations for three days.

II. Lieut. George D. French, taking with him twenty men of Companies D and E, will cross the river opposite Camp Independence on the morning of the 3d, and ascend the bluff, following up the plateau toward Black Rocks, acting in conjunction with Lieutenant McKenna and party. The lieutenant will see that his men are furnished with canteens and two days' rations.

III. The officer commanding at Camp Independence will see that his men are posted in such positions that the movements of the troops can be observed when near the bluffs, that he may send them aid and have their horses forwarded to them when they may strike the river.

By order:

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS, *Camp Drum, New San Pedro, Cal., May 3, 1863.*

I. In view of the facts attendant upon the recent calamitous accident which resulted in the loss of many lives and serious injury of many estimable citizens by the explosion of the steamer Ada Hancock, in the bay of New San Pedro, Cal., on Monday afternoon, April 27, 1863, the major commanding desires to notice in general orders those whose conduct under his especial observation are deserving of commendation.

II. Capt. William G. Morris, assistant quartermaster, and First Lieut. F. A. Morgan, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, acting commissary of subsistence, the first to reach the scene of disaster, with the elements strongly contending against them in the saving of valuable lives, their assiduity in providing for the interment of the dead, and their constant and unremitting attention to the sick and wounded, merit the warmest approbation.

III. Surg. S. S. Todd, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, and Asst. Surg. W. E. Strong, First Cavalry California Volunteers, are to be thanked for the prompt attendance and medical aid extended to the unfortunate survivors, and their constant and unremitting exertions to the present time.

IV. Capt. J. Ives Fitch, Capt. Charles Atchison, Lieut. R. P. Nason, Lieut. J. W. Scobey, and Lieut. John Pearson, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, deserve great credit for the activity and zeal displayed by them.

V. Hospital Steward S. K. Fleming and the nurses under his charge, by their faithful attendance and care bestowed to those injured, are deserving of special notice.

VI. To Companies A, B, and I, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, without distinction, is awarded the highest praise, and their prompt action in saving lives and property and assisting in the rites of sepulture deserve not only especial commendation from the major commanding, but the fervent thanks and gratitude of all interested.

VII. Chief Wagon-master Gabriel Allen and the clerks, employés, and teamsters in the quartermaster's and commissary departments at New San Pedro by their energy and perseverance aided materially in alleviating the condition of those rescued.

VIII. The conduct of the whole command reflects the highest credit upon American soldiers, and is in marked contrast with the apathy and negligence displayed by persons living in this vicinity, Los Angeles, who previously claimed to be the intimate friends of some of the deceased and suffering survivors.

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., May 3, 1863.

Lieut. J. F. BENNETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inform you that I relieved Capt. B. F. Harrover in the command of this post on the 1st instant. Captain Harrover with his company (E), Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, left the same day en route for Las Cruces. I have no officer with my company except myself. I expect my first lieutenant in a few days.

My second lieutenant is at San Francisco by order of General Wright, and will probably not return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WHITLOCK,

Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

CHIHUAHUA, *May 3, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON:

DEAR SIR: I received on yesterday, May 2, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the express which was directed to me by the quartermaster in Franklin. He delivered in good order the letter from yourself, one from General West, one from Lieutenant-Colonel McMullen, and another from the quartermaster. Also, other letters and papers. I received three days back a letter from General West, which had been detained on the road nearly two months. This was the first communication that came to hand from Franklin. My letter is an answer to all of them. Skillman's party left the Norte nearly two months since and traveled in the direction of Arizona. He had with him twenty-five men and one wagon. His movements since that time are unknown to me, though it is reported here that a few days ago he entered into Guadalupe, the Mexican village below El Paso, and there procured some Pueblo Indians as guides, and then departed, which way the report does not say. Whether this be true or not I cannot say. He brought no artillery to the Presidio del Norte. His party is evidently a purely scouting one, hunting for information and perhaps seeking an opportunity to kill a few isolated men, burn unprotected trains, or run off horses when not well guarded. His party is not strong enough to attempt anything more important. Besides Skillman's party I have not heard of any other, large or small, that has passed up north of Presidio. Between Fort Davis and San Antonio the balance of battalion is stationed. In what places and how divided I cannot say, but altogether, including Skillman's men, I do not think they exceed 300 or 400 men. The troops below Fort Davis are evidently placed as a basis for Skillman's movements, to keep open the road to Chihuahua and receive and dispatch runners to and from San Antonio.

The large train which left this State for Texas, loaded with flour and grain, has passed through their hands and supplied them bountifully with those articles. Whether below Fort Davis they have any artillery I cannot state; nor do I know anything about how they are armed, nor who are their officers. Nobody from them has visited Presidio, and if any of them were near I am sure that women and whisky would have called them over. My information about them is from the consul at Monterey, and statements made by Skillman's men in Del Norte, which appear credible. Although Skillman may remit news to the troops below, I do not believe they can form any combination with him to attack, because they are so remote from each other that any point which Skillman may find weak could not be counted to remain so during the time that it would take to send down a runner and bring up a re-enforcement. I conclude, therefore, that Skillman's object is what I have already stated, and the troops, few in number, below Fort Davis are his line of communication and are stationary. Skillman himself started the report in Presidio that an army was coming behind. But no army has come, and the consul at Monterey has not spoken of any further organization of troops. I conclude that the battalion which was raised in San Antonio are the only troops which they have upon this frontier.

The army must then be considered a humbug. The remarks which I made in other letters relative to the supplies which they obtain here I again repeat. As long as they have plenty of cotton in San Antonio to pay with, and hold open the Chihuahua road, they can get in this State all they want. The government of this State cannot forbid the trade from going on. It is true that such prohibition took place in Nuevo Leon, but because the Mexicans were themselves on the eve of actual starvation all the Mexican Governors have cherished the trade with Texas since the war began, because it has been very profitable. But perhaps there is another way to break up that trade, should it begin to increase. I shall be unable to inform you of any further trains that should load up for that business, and the day fixed for their departure from this vicinity. Could not a strong force of infantry and cavalry and light artillery make a secret and sudden march to meet them somewhere about Fort Davis and confiscate the whole concern? If such an attack could be made I pledge myself no Mexican will thereafter cross the line with provisions for the enemy. At the present time no train is fitting out for Texas. Is not that a strong proof that the troops below Fort Davis are very few? I shall take all pains to obtain and send on information, and when expenditures are necessary I shall keep in mind the admonition to be economical. I inclose a letter from Mr. Pentenreider, of Matamoras. I am personally acquainted with him and recommend anything from his pen as being worthy of boundless confidence. Also the consul's last letter, which contains no news from Texas. I send you Mexican papers containing full accounts of all that has passed in Puebla. The letter directed to the consul in Monterey will be duly mailed. The Mexican mail ought to be in to-morrow, and I cease writing till it comes.

CHIHUAHUA, *May 4, 1863.*

I held last night a long conversation with a gentleman of intelligence from Presidio. He says that the friendly Apaches told him that they saw Skillman at the Cibolo Ranch, ten leagues above Presidio; that he had twenty-five men and one wagon. He offered to pay them to accompany him, but they refused. The Indians had not seen any other soldiers. This confirms what I have already written. The gentleman above alluded to has offered to furnish me news from Presidio whenever there is any. He is in excellent position both with Indians and Mexicans for getting hold of all that passes on the frontier. I have authorized him to send me expresses when anything important happens. There is no mail from here to that place, but the expresses, if necessary, will not cost much. General Carleton will please accept my sincere thanks for the interest which he has manifested in my appointment. The mail from Mexico has arrived. No letters from Monterey or Matamoras. The French have not taken Puebla. I send you the publication containing all the news. To oblige the Government I keep the mail until to-morrow. The rainy season commences in Central Mexico in May. If the French don't hurry up that final attack before the rain commences the whole campaign runs a great risk of proving disastrous for them. I shall always follow your orders, and no army can come along that frontier without my being advised and immediately advising you.

Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN W. CREEL.

I shall endeavor to open correspondence with Eagle Pass. That point is very important. A great deal of trade with Texas centers in that place.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., May 5, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the departure from this post of Colonel Maury, Regimental Quartermaster J. Robinson, and the non-commissioned staff, and Hospital Steward Tiernay, together with Companies A, D, and E, of the First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, en route to Fort Lapwai, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 34, dated headquarters District of Oregon, April 14, 1863. Company A, Capt. T. S. Harris, 1 lieutenant and 57 enlisted men; Company D, commanded by Capt. John M. Drake, 2 lieutenants and 66 enlisted men; Company E, commanded by Capt. G. B. Currey, 1 lieutenant and 53 enlisted men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEWALL TRUAX,
Major, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

[MAY 5, 1863.—For Baird to Turner (Confederate) relating to affairs in Arizona and California, see Vol. XV, p. 1075.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 6, 1863.

1. Capt. Tredwell Moore, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty at the headquarters of the District of Oregon, to the commander of which he will report without unnecessary delay.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d ultimo, relative to raising troops from emigrants, &c., the department commander directs that if the people living in Utah from whom you expect to raise one or more companies will enlist for three years or during the war, you can proceed to their organization into a company of infantry, furnishing the necessary rolls, &c., to Lieutenant-Colonel Ringgold, commissary of musters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: The Governor of Oregon inquired of me six weeks since if he could be supplied with arms for militia companies being organized

in the State. I referred him to the general commanding the department, but he has probably not written. To-day I got a letter from him saying that Mr. Samuel E. May, Secretary of State, has just returned from San Francisco and says that "General Wright told him that the Governor could get all the arms he needed." Governor Gibbs adds: "I think I shall call on you for arms in a few days." Although not strictly conformable to paragraph 1384 of the Regulations, I shall probably order the issue of such as the Governor wants, in which course I trust I shall have the approval of the general commanding the department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 7, 1863.*

[Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD:]

DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find a letter from Colonel Kilgore* (Oregon militia), which taken in connection with the letter from General Applegate which I sent you, gives reliable information as to matters in Southern Oregon. I think Colonel Drew has not returned yet. Would it not be well to have a few men left at Camp Baker with the men enlisted by Lieutenant Hand? Our independent militia companies are filling up rapidly. I think we will get a thousand men in them in a short time. The company in this county now numbers more than sixty good and true men. I think I shall call on you for arms in a few days. General Wright told Secretary May that I could get all I needed. Mr. May returned on the last steamer. He says the vigilance committee and fire companies have arms and are drilling in San Francisco.

Yours, truly,

A. C. GIBBS.

P. S.—Please return Mr. Kilgore's letter.

A. C. G.

[MAY 8, 1863.—For West to Carleton, relating to operations in Arizona, &c., see Vol. XV, pp. 720, 721.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah, near Salt Lake City, Utah:

GENERAL: It will be proper for you to know what movements of troops are contemplated by me in the Snake country the coming summer. I shall at all events establish a post at Fort Boisé. Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, with three companies of that regiment, is now encamped at Fort Lapwai, on the Nez Percé Reservation. That reservation having for the past two years been overrun by the gold-diggers, in contempt of the treaty securing to the Nez Percés said reservation, a council has been invited to assemble there to make a new treaty and indemnify that tribe (which has always heretofore been so friendly to the whites) for its losses. But there is a disaffected party

*Not found.

in the tribe. The movements of Col. R. F. Maury depend on events in that quarter. If matters work favorably (as I trust they will) Colonel Maury in June will proceed to Fort Boisé, and two companies of infantry being added to his command, he will proceed eastward from that post and endeavor to meet the head of the emigration from the States at the crossing of the Snake River above Fort Hall. Captain Crawford with an emigrant escort party of 100 men from Omaha, Nebr., promised to bring the head of the emigration there from the 10th to the 20th of August. I expect by that movement Colonel Maury will be able to strike an efficient blow at the Snakes, and protect the emigration which should return on his trail by the road north of Snake River. Private letters say that parties from Denver, Pike's Peak, and Salt Lake are going across to Boisé now in early spring. I fear they will have to fight their way. If you are able to protect the emigrants or others who take the road south of Snake River by an escort to proceed as far as Salmon Falls, it will be a very desirable thing. As the main emigration and Colonel Maury will take the north road above described, which crosses Snake River above Fort Hall, small parties on the old road on the south side of Snake River will stand in greater danger than ever. All these facts I bring to your attention for your information. I know nothing of your orders or plans. I appreciate highly the signal blow your gallant troops gave last winter to the Indians on Bear River, in Washington Territory, and know that to the extent of your force you will take good care of the Snakes in your vicinity.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, May 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD:

SIR: I have been disappointed in calling in arms belonging to this State once in the possession of the Governor, but now scattered. There are some arms due this State from the General Government, but by a recent letter I learn that none can be had very soon. There are now independent companies organized in this State and others forming under our recent militia law, but I have no arms to equip them. Your knowledge of the condition of things in this State renders it unnecessary for me to call your attention minutely to the importance of placing arms in the hands of Union men. I hope you will comply with the accompanying requisition for arms. I will see that they are placed in the hands of Union men commanded by patriotic officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *May 11, 1863—11 a. m.*

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

Volunteer troops from California cannot cross the mountains and reach Salt Lake before the latter part of July. In the meantime, if practicable, I would recommend that re-enforcements be thrown forward immediately from the Missouri frontier.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. P. Edward Connor, commanding the District of Utah, dated on the 28th ultimo.* I am doing all that is in my power to re-enforce General Connor. The battalion of the Third Infantry will march from Sacramento in a few days, and I am advised by the acting Governor of Nevada Territory that he is using the most strenuous exertions to comply with my requisition on him for two companies of cavalry and two of infantry. I think that with prudence and good management we need apprehend no immediate disturbance in Utah, but we should have there a military force strong enough to look down all opposition and maintain the supremacy of our laws and institutions. I telegraphed you to-day recommending, if it were possible, that re-enforcements for Connor be sent at once from the adjoining department east of him. Under no circumstances could I for a moment entertain the idea of recommending the withdrawal of our troops from Utah. At whatever cost, the great highway connecting the Eastern States with the Pacific must be kept open and under the control of the United States.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 11, 1863.

His Excellency S. S. HARDING,
Governor of Utah Territory, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 27th ultimo, for which I have to thank you. The condition of affairs in Utah has for a long time past received my most serious consideration. I have been kept fully informed on all the topics embraced in Your Excellency's letter by Brigadier-General Connor, and I am now straining every nerve to throw forward re-enforcements. A battalion of the Third Infantry, now at Sacramento, will march in a few days, taking with it two 6-pounder brass guns, one 12 pounder field howitzer, and one 12-pounder mountain howitzer, with an ample supply of ammunition. The company of Second Cavalry which was at Fort Churchill is temporarily engaged in the Owen's Valley district. It will be thrown forward toward Utah at an early day. The acting Governor of Nevada Territory is making strenuous exertions to comply with my requisition for two companies of cavalry and two of infantry, with a fair prospect of success. When raised it is designed to move them promptly to Salt Lake. I have telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of the Army requesting, if it is possible to do so, that re-enforcements for General Connor be promptly advanced from the military department east of you. I can assure you, Governor, that I am fully sensible to the importance of maintaining the supremacy of our laws and institutions in the Territory of Utah, and can only regret that the force at my disposal is so inadequate to meet the emergency.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See p. 415.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT, *Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 11, 1863.*

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 90, of April 7, 1863, from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, Companies E and H, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed by the first steamer to Benicia Barracks.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT ARIZONA BRIGADE,
San Antonio, May 12, 1863.

Capt. EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Houston, Tex.:

CAPTAIN: The following information was derived through the French consul at Chihuahua, and communicated to me through men entirely reliable, whose names I withhold for the present by request: Acting Governor Arny of New Mexico sent an express to the Governor of Chihuahua, which arrived at the latter place on the 28th of March, requesting the Governor of Chihuahua to meet him (Arny) at El Paso. Governor Terrazas replied that his official duties would not permit him to meet Governor Arny at El Paso, and that if the latter had any business with him he (Arny) would have to go to Chihuahua. After Governor Terrazas' answer was received by Arny the latter sent another express to Governor Terrazas, dated 14th of April, 1863, saying that he had orders from President Lincoln to extend protection over the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to do so effectually it would be necessary for the forces of the United States to take possession of those two States.

The above is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the major-general commanding.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. BAIRD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Regiment Arizona Brigade.

Any amount of supplies will be furnished us by capitalists in Chihuahua, provided they receive a certificate that cotton will be stored, subject to their order, at Matamoras or any other point in Mexico.

S. M. B.

ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS, *Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 12, 1863.*

I take pleasure in acknowledging the very gallant and soldier-like manner in which the expedition against the Apache Indians in the Cañada de Arivaypa was conducted, and the highly creditable result of the attack on those savages, who have been devastating, robbing, and murdering in this Territory and Sonora for centuries. Capt. T. T. Tidball, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, who commanded the expedition with so much good judgment, may well be proud of it and of the brave men under his command, who marched for five days without ever lighting a fire, maintaining silence, hiding by day and traveling by night, to accomplish their object. That a handful of twenty-five soldiers and a few brave volunteer citizens should so completely surprise a rancheria of the craftiest savages on the continent, traveling

for sixteen hours the evening and night before the battle, over frightful precipices, through gloomy cañons and chasms heretofore untrod by white men, out of a numerous horde of savages killing over 50, wounding as many, taking 10 prisoners, and capturing 66 head of stock, without the loss of more than one man, is something for emulation to others in future campaigns against Apaches. We all have to mourn over the brave and generous youth who fell doing his duty. Mr. Thomas C. McClelland, the only one who fell in this brilliant little affair, will long be mourned by those who knew him only to esteem him as a good citizen, a dutiful son, and firm friend.

D. FERGUSSON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } CAMP INDEPENDENCE, *Owen's River Valley, May 13, 1863.*

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IV. It is strictly prohibited to put to death, or cause to be put to death, without due military process, any Indian who may deliver himself up to any officer or soldier, or those taken without arms, but such information as such parties may be able to give will be carefully obtained, and the officer or officers then in command will make such use of such information as in his or their judgment may be deemed most advantageous to the service.

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By order:

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Las Cruces, N. Mex., May 14, 1863.

Col. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding, Tucson:

COLONEL: Inclosed are extracts of a letter addressed to me by the general commanding the Department of New Mexico, referring to yourself as follows:

First. The commanding general's remarks upon your indorsement on the correspondence that passed between Maj. J. Howe Watts and Mr. Abraham Lyon, Indian agent.

Second. A reference to the troops en route from the Department of the Pacific to the Rio Grande.

I am not informed that there are any other troops expected, but six companies of your regiment and H, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers. The advices from you which should reach me on the 20th instant will guide me as to sending you transportation from here. Timely provision as to subsistence must be made by you, as far as you are enabled to do so by the remissness of co-operation with you on the part of the commanding officer at Fort Yuma. The non-commissioned officers of the vedettes that carry through this express will be instructed to inform you as to the supply of water at the different stations and to communicate the same to commanding officers of my troops en route for their guidance. From the quantity of rain that has fallen here within the past week it is believed that there will be sufficient at all of them.

If, however, the expectation proves incorrect, the route from Apache Pass to the Cienega de Sauz, thence to Leitzendorfer's Wells, and Burro

Cañon to Cow Springs should obviate any objection; a cavalryman from the vedette at Fort Bowie will answer as a guide. You will observe that three companies of your regiment are not for the present to come east of Tucson. The first of your companies that you hear of at Fort Yuma you will thence distribute at the vedette stations between that post and Tucson, using as many men for the purpose as are necessary and can conveniently be foraged by you and the commanding officer at Fort Yuma. You will request that officer to send supplies of forage to such points as you shall designate, and furnish the others yourself. Should there be any surplus men of the company assigned to this duty, add them to the garrison at Tucson. The next two companies of your regiment that come through will remain at Tucson subject to your orders should you decide to establish your headquarters there; otherwise subject to the orders of your successor. You will order the fourth company to relieve Company E at the vedette stations between this and Tucson. The officers of both of these new companies will be kept passing over the routes occupied by their men with a view to maintaining discipline and supplying their wants as occasion may seem to you to require. All men relieved from vedette duty between the Rio Grande and Fort Yuma pursuant to these instructions will be ordered to report at their company headquarters by first opportunity.

The fifth and sixth companies of your regiment will be sent to the Rio Grande as soon after they report to you as practicable. Should any further infantry troops arrive than those that have already been referred to, do your best to get them through to the Rio Grande, and you will be assisted from this side as soon as I can hear of any coming.

Third. Directing that you be placed in command of your regiment; issue your regimental order to that effect. If you decide to make Tucson your headquarters retain command of that post also, and send by my authority for your regimental staff and records.

If you remove to Fort West, direct Major McCleave to report for duty to me. I have applied for permission to bring the command from Fort West onto the Rio Grande, and it will be well for you to wait until you can learn whether such steps meet the approval of the department commander before you remove there.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Las Cruces, N. Mex., May 15, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: Since my communication by last mail nothing new has been heard from the enemy's movements. The scouts sent out by Lieutenant-Colonel McMullen are still absent, and it is too soon to hear from the special agent sent by myself to the Presidio del Norte. I inclose a copy of a letter received to-day from Mr. Creel, of Chihuahua.* You will observe that Mr. Creel's confidence in his ability to keep me advised of the enemy's movements extends only to the time when an advance this way shall have commenced from San Antonio. He cannot learn whether they are preparing to move. This being the case, they may be fifteen or twenty days on the road before I am

*See May 3, p. 425.

apprised of it. We cannot afford to give them that much start. I am convinced that the supplies being taken to Fort Davis are for a large force. They are not intended for troops at San Antonio or east of that point, because such could be more readily supplied from Eagle Pass or Matamoras. With the probability of a large force coming this way, it would be dangerous to undertake to cut off their supplies with infantry, and I have no cavalry efficient now. With what force I have at present such an attempt would be risky in the extreme. Should I change my views I will not fail to keep the general commanding duly informed, but I continue to be of the opinion that the Texans will come this summer. To abandon this valley without a struggle to hold it would demoralize its people and destroy their faith in the protection of our Government. It would give the enemy a position from which it would be difficult to drive him, and one that would facilitate greatly his designs upon the northern and western portions of the department. I respectfully suggest to the department commander that the Indians will keep. The Texans are our immediate foes. To punish the Indians will contribute nothing toward suppressing the rebellion. That is the object of this war, I take it, and I cannot bring myself to believe that it is good policy to give up one foot of the territory here we now hold. Even if I am defeated, the enemy must stay here to recruit long enough to admit of re enforcements being brought from Colorado, and if the troops I have asked for are sent to me, a Texan will never be seen north of the Jornada except as a prisoner.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. WEST,
Commanding District of Arizona, Hart's Mill, Tex.:

GENERAL: Since writing to you to-day about withdrawing the vedettes from all the line from Tucson to Fort Yuma, I have considered the matter further, and have concluded to leave the matter with Colonel Fergusson, to whom you will write, that unless the abuses of which he justly complains can be promptly and effectually corrected, he is authorized to withdraw the line. There are reasons connected with our keeping communication open at this time, and particularly until a mail is put on, for which I have written to the Postmaster-General, and which will doubtless be put on, now that Arizona has become a Territory with no mail facilities, which induce me to agree to the vedette system all the way through, if it can be so regulated as not to create difficulties and be filled with abuses too grave to be tolerated.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your instructions of the 4th ultimo. I immediately on its reception wrote to

Capt. Lyman Bissell, Ninth Infantry, commanding on San Juan Island, asking for a report in detail as to the difficulties. He anticipated my wishes by the accompanying letter of the 16th ultimo* for you, forwarded through these headquarters, inclosing also a report from E. D. Warbass, a very respectable resident on the island. I have seen the Hon. B. F. Shaw, late member of the Legislative Council from Whatcom County. He confirms in every particular the statements of Captain Bissell and Mr. Warbass as to the character of the individuals who got up the resolutions forwarded to General Wright on the 1st of February. I am sure, from my own knowledge as well as the statements of Mr. Shaw, that the paper now forwarded to the general commanding the department by Mr. Warbass and dated the 10th of March, 1863, is signed by the most respectable and substantial American settlers on the island. You will notice that these citizens approve of the course of Captain Bissell as best calculated to preserve "the friendly relations existing between the British and American posts and the settlers of the respective nations." By the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1853, establishing the Territorial government of Washington Territory (see section 9), it is provided "that justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any case in which the title to land shall in any wise come in question." It was thus a gross assumption in Mr. E. T. Hamblet, the justice of the peace, to attempt to assume jurisdiction in land cases, and a still more criminal assumption for him to summon a British subject from the northeast end of the island to appear before him on the subject of his land claim, or for any other purpose. This latter proceeding was in contempt of the basis of joint occupation. Captain Bissell for this offense suspended him in his functions as justice of the peace. I would have preferred to have expelled him from the island. I have given the subject thorough investigation, and I have respectfully to recommend that the general commanding the department authorize the commanding officer on San Juan Island to banish from the island any person fomenting any quarrel or misunderstanding between the British and American residents, or troops, or any one disturbing the peace and good order of the island, it being enjoined that the power shall not be lightly exercised, but reserved for occasions imperatively requiring it. I will proceed to give my reasons for this recommendation:

This course was provided for in General Scott's "Projét of a Settlement," &c., accompanying his letter to Governor Douglas, dated 2d of November, 1859 (see page 64, Senate Document No. 10, of 30th of January, 1860). Admiral Baynes, in his letter [inclosed] of the 20th of March, 1860, to Capt. L. C. Hunt, Fourth Infantry, commanding U. S. troops on San Juan, states that he places Captain Bazalgette, of the Royal Marines, on the island "for the purpose of establishing a joint military occupation agreeably to the proposition of Lieutenant-General Scott" (see page 17 of House Document No. 98, of 20th of June, 1860). This must be regarded as a distinct acceptance by the British Government of the above-named proposition of General Scott, and Admiral Baynes accordingly instructs Captain Bazalgette in his discretion "to send off the island by the first opportunity" any British subject committing offenses complained of by the officer commanding the U. S. troops. No corresponding power has ever been given to the commandant of the U. S. troops. I can see no proper objection to it in the anomalous state of things existing on the island, especially as there is evidence in these papers that vagabonds are beginning to resort to the island as a

* See p. 402.

place where no law exists, and where great impunity for crime will be obtained. The arrangement was (see General Scott's instructions of November 7, 1859, to Captain Hunt) that "British subjects have equal rights with American citizens on the island." Unless the commanding officer of our troops shall possess the power referred to I do not see but that American citizens have greater impunity in crimes, besides having equal rights. This is a posture of affairs not likely to preserve the peace. I doubt not the power of the Executive to make such an arrangement. General Scott was sent out empowered to make it. Admiral Baynes at the end of four months accepted it. It is no doubt binding on all Territorial authorities. If this power is given to the commanding officer he will be able to carry out in every other respect the instructions of the 9th of March from the general commanding the department. I fully concur in the opinion that our claim to the island is just, and that it will ultimately be acknowledged by the British authorities; but I am disposed to carry out in good faith the arrangement of General Scott, which was, in fact, under the circumstances, only a necessary sequel to the proposition of Mr. Marcy in his letter of 17th of July, 1855, to Mr. Crampton. I venture herewith to send a draft* of a special order, which if issued from your headquarters, or something like it, will in my judgment be the best guard in case of any difficulties likely to occur on the island. Your instructions of the 4th ultimo say that the "general desires, if in your judgment it is necessary, that you would go to Olympia and San Juan Island," &c. I do not think it necessary at present. I have important duties here to discharge, as the expeditions are about taking the field, but I shall promptly repair to San Juan if any occasion shall require it. I have requested Captain Bissell to notify me of any such. The action above proposed is the best corrective I can think of. I would myself issue the order if an emergency required it, but in so grave a matter it can better proceed from the department commander. I feel confident, from all I can learn, that Governor Pickering and the U. S. district judges will be satisfied with the action I have recommended.

I am, colonel, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SAN JUAN ISLAND, *April 14, 1863.*

Brigadier-General ALVORD,

Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose for the favorable consideration of the commanding general of the Department of the Pacific, General Wright, a protest signed by twenty-six American citizens, farmers, residing on San Juan Island, written on the back of the resolutions adopted by the meeting held on the 1st day of February, 1863, and purporting to represent the opinions and sentiments of the American settlers residing on the island. I beg respectfully to state to the commanding general that with the exception of two names, O. Cushman and B. F. Shaw, signatures to this protest, the resolutions and indorsement were [not] read by them before signing, and were at the time all busily engaged cultivating their farms. Hon. B. F. Shaw, member of the Legislative Council of this Territory from Whatcom County, is now at Vancouver, and I take pleasure in referring Brigadier-General Alvord respectfully to him for explanation of this meeting and

* Not found as an inclosure, but see Special Orders, No. 129, May 29, p. 463.

resolutions. I also, general, inclose copy of communication sent by me to the commanding officer at Camp Pickett, Captain Bissell, of date March 7 last. I learn from Captain Bissell, by authority of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, of March 9, received:

> The civil authorities, if duly appointed or elected under the laws governing the Territory of Washington, will be permitted to exercise their legitimate functions on the portion of the island under the jurisdiction of the United States.

I desire most respectfully to represent to the commanding general of the department that by the publication and forwarding of these resolutions it seems to us to have conveyed the impression that they are the real sentiments and opinions of a majority of the American settlers on the island, which by far is not the case, and therefore, without being protested against, calculated to place us in a false position. With the kind indulgence of the general I will attempt to describe, though imperfectly, somewhat the origin of our difficulties, situation, and seeming misunderstanding at the present time. During the command of Camp Pickett by Capt. G. E. Pickett he seized a whisky boat, the owner of which was detected in selling liquor to Indians on the reservation but on Hudson Bay Company lands. The kegs of liquor were destroyed by order of the captain and the man confined in the guard house. This man claimed protection as a British subject, and on Captain Pickett's communicating the facts of the case to the captain commanding British forces on the island, he was requested by that officer to deliver the prisoner over to him at his camp.

This was done, and this man was sent to Victoria for trial. He remained in jail for several months, until Captain Pickett visited Victoria, when he was requested to appear and testify against him. This he did, and the man was sentenced to the chain-gang and his boat and property confiscated. After this an official complaint is made by Captain Bazalgette, commanding British forces, to Captain Pickett that a man by the name of Andrews, an American living near his reservation, is engaged selling liquor to Indians and to his men. Captain Pickett desires them to appear before a justice of the peace living near his camp and make complaint against him. Andrews appears on the day set for the trial, and the justice refuses to convict him on Indian testimony, corroborated by Lieutenant Cooper. Andrews returns to his place of abode, and last August, I learn, was banished from the island on official complaint to Captain Bissell from Captain Bazalgette that he was again interfering with the discipline of his command by selling whisky. I was at this man's house shortly after the first occupancy of the island by U. S. troops, and have visited the place this summer, and would state for information of the general that there is no evidence of cultivation more than three years before, viz, a log-house and about an acre of ground very imperfectly fenced and cultivated. I was present at the meeting referred to in which the resolutions I inclose were adopted. There were present, consequent of the notice, as posted by Mr. Hamblet, some thirty settlers, but not above fifteen took part in its proceedings. Among these I recognized Andrews, the person spoken of above. Offutt, the secretary, was not a resident of the island; had been banished several months before, and was living at the time on another island. He was sent away for selling liquor to Indians and soldiers. Carney, who had much to say, had just been let out of the guard house; is an old offender and noted seller of whisky to Indians. Some fifteen persons stood outside of the house and refused to participate in it. After the meeting I called upon Captain Bissell and informed him of the manner in which the meeting had made use of his name. He said

it was without authority from him. Hamblet calls to learn what is said, and is informed by Captain Bissell, as told me by himself, that he must not send those resolutions off making use of his name in that manner. He, Hamblet, calls on the secretary, who is busily engaged with Higgins, postmaster, copying the resolutions, but they refuse to alter them. There are, general, about 100 English subjects and American citizens residing in the island. Under British laws the natives of the Sandwich Islands receive the protection of subjects. There are about twenty of them on the island, living in log-houses and cultivating from one to twenty acres of ground. There are, perhaps, the same number of English subjects. They are informed by the captain commanding the British camp that they will be protected in the possession of their property. Camp Pickett reservation, as surveyed by Lieutenant Casey, commences about one-quarter of a mile north of the camp, running from one side to the other of the island (three-quarters of a mile), and embraces, excepting about twenty acres left out for business purposes, the whole of the southern end.

The twenty acres is claimed by the Hudson Bay Company officially by notification to the commanding officer of Camp Pickett while Captain Pickett was in command. They had at the time a log corral there and the present wharf, and a road leading to it. The logs of the corral have been used by Americans. This twenty acres is claimed, respectively, by Higgins and Boyce as a pre-emption claim. There are some twenty buildings in the town, built on lots by permission; some from Higgins, others from Boyce; some from both and others, not recognizing any title in either, have squatted on ground and erected houses. The house in question referred to in his (Higgins') complaint (which I herewith inclose for information to the commanding general) I bought in good faith and paid for the same two years and a half ago of Mr. George Mercer, an Englishman, and have had quiet and peaceable possession of the same until the present time, and I never knew or heard of Higgins' claim until a few days of the serving of this notice. The land is claimed by the agent of the Hudson Bay Company, is claimed by Boyce as a farm, and Higgins as a town site. Higgins has plowed up recently the road used by the company to their wharf and by the citizens and garrisons since the first occupancy of the island, and he is now engaged in carrying rails to fence it. Mr. Firth, the agent, has applied to Captain Bazalgette to prevent this, and has been informed on applying officially he will not allow it to be done. Mr. Hamblet entertains complaints where title to land is in question on this island, and has already decided a case in point, and that, too, between an American and British subject. I would remark, in no portion of Washington Territory has a justice of the peace jurisdiction in any case where title to land is in question. Further, Mr. Hamblet holds his court in the house of Bowker, who is retailing liquor and does not recognize the authorities of Whatcom County to make him pay license. To do this, according to our laws, it would require a petition of a dozen citizens residing in the precinct before it would be granted, and he would have to pay $100 per year for this privilege. The postmaster, Mr. Higgins, has the post-office in a public bar-room in his own house, and refuses to recognize the right of Whatcom County to make him take out a license.

Under a former justice of the peace Bowker has been tried for selling liquor without a license, the court sitting in the bar-room, jurymen and witnesses drinking at the bar during trial, the case proven and the jury rendering a verdict that he was not violating the laws of

Washington Territory. For the last two years no taxes have been collected and none assessed by Whatcom County. For three years no duties have been collected on foreign goods, and during two years past no inspector of customs has resided upon the island. American citizens have equal rights with British subjects. Vessels go to and from Victoria without entering or clearing from Port Angeles. In November last an order was posted by commanding officer of Camp Pickett, Captain Bissell, to the effect that where differences occur between American citizens on the island they be left to arbitration. This order corresponds almost entirely to the laws relating to arbitration in Washington Territory. Under it a difficulty has already been settled between an English and American subject about the lines of their respective claims. There was no necessity for the English subject to submit to it, but he chose to do so. On the occupancy by the forces of the respective Governments under the treaty as made by General Scott and Governor Douglas, there came on the part of the British eighty noncommissioned officers and privates and four officers, a captain, first and second lieutenants, and an assistant surgeon. There have been up to the present time no changes either in officers or men, except in cases of sickness or desertion, and then they have been quickly replenished from Esquimalt. During this time, consequent upon the rebellion of our country, we have had as many changes of officers with their respective commands as we have had years of occupancy, and I would respectfully represent to the commanding general that during these several changes officers have differed as to the true interpretation of the statute of General Scott. This has given rise to discussion and quarrels among the settlers as to their true position here. The American settlers, I believe, would be contented to have the laws of Washington Territory in full force, and with rigid vigor executed, but are prepared to believe that the general will agree with them that under the law as executed by Mr. Hamblet we have something other than the laws of our country. I am inexperienced in writing communications, and have written this hastily to avoid delay. The general will be kind enough to excuse any apparent rudeness in my remarks.

Hoping Brigadier-General Alvord will respectfully forward this communication and papers to Brigadier-General Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Pacific, for his favorable consideration, I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

EDWARD D. WARBASS.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

NOTICE.

According to the wish of Captain Bissell, as expressed to me, I hereby request the citizens of this island to meet at Frazer's house, in the woods, on the road to the garrison, on Sunday, February 1, for the purpose of making such laws as we shall deem necessary for the settlement of differences between settlers concerning land claims and for the enforcement of good order upon the island.

E. T. HAMBLET.

SAN JUAN ISLAND, *January 22, 1863.*

SAN JUAN ISLAND, *February 1, 1863.*

At a meeting of the citizens of San Juan Island on the 1st day of February, 1863, for the purpose of establishing a criterion by which the American citizens of this island should be governed, Esquire Hamblet

was called to the chair and M. W. Offutt appointed secretary. On motion a committee was appointed to make resolutions. W. Smith, I. E. Higgins, C. McCoy, M. Hibbard, and James Blake were appointed said committee. Said committee reported preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the president and secretary. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. T. HAMBLET,
President.
M. W. OFFUTT,
Secretary.

Preamble and resolutions adopted by the American citizens of San Juan Island, Wash. Ter., at a meeting held on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1863, at the suggestion of Captain Bissell, commanding U. S. forces at Camp Pickett, for the purpose of making laws by which they would be governed.

Whereas, under the organic act of the Congress of the United States for the establishment of the Territorial government of Washington, the first Legislative Assembly in 1854 passed an act including the island of San Juan as a part of Whatcom County; and

Whereas, that act was duly submitted to Congress and has not been disapproved of, we therefore cannot but regard it as the law of the land; and

Whereas, we wish to be known as loyal citizens of the United States, avoiding even the semblance of secession: Therefore,

Be it resolved: First. That we will be governed by the laws provided us by the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory and the United States, and that we will at all times cheerfully recognize the lawfully constituted authorities of the Territory, and when necessary aid them in the discharge of their duties.

Second. That we cannot concur with Captain Bissell in thinking that he is our Governor, or that he has the power to authorize us to make laws by which we will be governed, it being evident to us that, according to the arrangement made by General Scott and His Excellency Governor Douglas, the military were placed here to exercise a police supervision over the citizens and subjects of their respective Governments, and to aid the civil authorities of these Governments in enforcing the laws upon their respective subjects and citizens, or in protecting them in their lives, property, and all the rights to which they are entitled.

Third. That any citizen of the United States who has or may preempt a land claim on this island, and perform acts upon it that show occupancy in good faith, should be protected by us in his rights if interfered with during his absence.

Fourth. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Governor of our Territory, to General Wright, Captain Bissell, and to the editor of the Washington Standard.

E. T. HAMBLET,
President.
M. W. OFFUTT,
Secretary.

SAN JUAN, *March 10, 1863.*

Whereas, a few settlers on this island, feeling themselves aggrieved by the action taken by Captain Bissell necessary for the maintenance

of law and order (such as banishing disorderly persons, suspending a court, when that court was ignorantly engaged deciding questions beyond its jurisdiction, and by their nature tending to an interruption of the friendly relations existing between the British and American posts and the settlers of the respective nations, to wit, deciding questions in which the title to land on this island is in question, and that between American and British subjects, which is directly contrary to the statute as made and existing between General Scott and Governor Douglas), had a meeting and drafted the within [above] resolutions calculated to only meet their own ends and views:

Therefore, we, a large majority of the American settlers on this island, hereby protest against the action of said meeting, in which we were not represented, and against the resolutions as not expressing our sentiments, and that we fully approve the actions of the commanding officer of this post, Captain Bissell, as calculated to maintain order, to keep disorderly characters away, and to maintain the present good understanding between the British and American commands and their respective Governments.

A. TOWNSEND,
B. F. SHAW,
ORINGTON CUSHMAN,
[AND 23 OTHERS.]

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

SAN JUAN ISLAND, *March 7, 1863.*

Capt. L. BISSELL,
Commanding U. S. Troops, Camp Pickett:

CAPTAIN: I have been summoned by E. T. Hamblet, claiming to be a justice of the peace on San Juan Island, to appear before him on the 12th instant to answer certain complaints made by I. E. Higgins, involving the possession of title to the house and ground which I now occupy in the town of San Juan. It is my opinion, derived from a careful examination of the agreement made between the English and American Governments, that no civil officers of either nation can have any jurisdiction upon this island. Governor Douglas, in section 6 of his letter to General Scott of October 29, 1859, writes as follows:

I would therefore submit for your consideration that for the protection of the small British and American population settled on the island there should be a joint civil occupation, composed of the present resident stipendiary magistrates, with such assistance as may be necessary, and that the military and naval forces on both sides be wholly withdrawn.

In replying to the above-mentioned letter, General Scott, on the 2d of November, writes with regard to this proposition:

It strikes me as a decisive objection to this basis that if a magistrate, judge, or justice of the peace could be legally, except by treaty between sovereign powers, established on neutral territory, such functionary could not be subjected to the orders of any officers of the U. S. Army, nor even to the direct control of the President of the United States, though appointed by an American Territorial Governor, claiming jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and therefore not be considered a fit person to be intrusted with matters affecting the peace of two great nations.

And in the same letter he submits the following project of a temporary settlement:

And, whereas, pending such joint occupation, a strict police over the island will be necessary to the maintenance of friendly relations between the troops of the two nations, as well as good order among the settlers, it is further stipulated and agreed between the parties, signers of these presents, that the commanding officer of each detachment composing the joint occupation shall be furnished with an authenticated

copy thereof by the respective signers, to be regarded as a warrant and command to the American commander from the said Scott, and to the British commander from the said Douglas, to seize and confine, or to banish from the island, any person or persons whatsoever found or known to be engaged fomenting any quarrel or misunderstanding between the officers or men of one of the detachments and the officers or men of the other; and further, to treat in like manner all other offenders against the peace and good order of the island, it being, however, expressly understood and enjoined that such measures of correction shall only be applied to American citizens, or persons claiming to be such, by the American commander, or to British subjects, or persons claiming to be such, by the British commander.

This project was adopted without modification by the English and American Governments, and under it the island of San Juan is now occupied jointly by the forces of both nations. In opposition to the spirit and letter of the above agreement, Mr. Hamblet has assumed jurisdiction as a justice of the peace on San Juan Island not only, it would appear, over American citizens, but over English. Mr. Roberts, who is in possession of the lime-kiln on the northeast end of the island, was summoned to appear before Mr. Hamblet on the 3d of March on complaint of Mr. Tripp. Mr. Roberts declined to appear, alleging he was an English citizen. A judgment was rendered against him, and I understand it is intended to put Mr. Tripp in possession, if necessary, by force. I also have determined not to appear before what I consider an illegal tribunal. Should judgment be given against me I apprehend that, as in the case of Mr. Roberts, force may be used to dispossess me of my property. I consider the case is brought against me maliciously and without cause, as I entertain no doubt I can show before any proper tribunal. In explanation of the case brought against me, I inclose the complaint* of Mr. Higgins and the summons* of Mr. Hamblet. In view of the above statements, and to prevent any offense against peace and good order, I have deemed it best to lay the whole matter before you for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. WARBASS.

[Sub-inclosure No. 3.]

Complaint in justice court. An action for debt and unlawful detainer.

I. E. HIGGINS *vs.* E. D. WARBASS. } Territory of Washington, County of Whatcom, ss:

I. E. Higgins this day personally appeared before the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, and complains in writing under oath and for cause of action—

First. Alleges that E. D. Warbass, of said county, is justly indebted to him in the sum of $25, being the amount due for rent of ground upon which the house stands that said Warbass now occupies, and that he has been requested to pay and refuses to do so.

Second. Said Warbass is unlawfully holding possession of the lot of ground that I verbally leased unto Enoch May for the term of two years at the rate of $7.50 per year. The lease money not being paid, nor any part of it, I served a notice upon E. D. Warbass in writing on the 5th day of the present month of February, 1863. The purport of said notice was for said E. D. Warbass to relinquish possession of my premises. All lands occupied by him, except that lot of land seventy-three by forty-seven feet square upon which his saloon and store-house is situated, which ground said Warbass leased from myself for a term of years. The lands referred to are upon my pre-emption land claim

* See sub-inclosure No. 3.

(and a part thereof) upon the island of San Juan, in Washington Territory, and Whatcom County. The lot upon which the house occupied by E. D. Warbass stands is adjoining the lot that I leased to Olney and Jones, and another small lot of ground inclosed adjoining the ground upon which said Warbass' saloon is situated, and all other lands that the said E. D. Warbass may claim to hold possession of upon my said pre-emption claim, all of which he refuses to do.

Third. Further, I purpose to show in the present action and issue that the said E. D. Warbass was one of a company that made an effort to organize to dispossess me of my claim without compensation. Wherefore I pray this court to grant me $100 for damages and such other relief as the law will give, and all other relief in justice.

I. E. HIGGINS.

I do hereby certify that the statements made in the foregoing complaint are true of my own knowledge, except those on information, and those I believe to be true.

I. E. HIGGINS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, A. D. 1863.

E. T. HAMBLET,
Justice of the Peace.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
County of Whatcom, ss:

E. D. Warbass: You are hereby notified to be and appear before me at my office on the 12th day of March, 1863, at the house of Mr. Bowker, San Juan, on said day to answer to the foregoing complaint, or the prayer of the plaintiff will be granted.

E. T. HAMBLET,
Justice of the Peace.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP GANGES,
In Esquimalt Harbor, March 20, 1860.

Captain HUNT,
Commanding the U. S. Troops, San Juan Island:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a detachment of Royal Marines, with their appropriate arms, equivalent in number to the troops of the United States under your command, will be disembarked on the north point of the island of San Juan for the purpose of establishing a joint military occupation, agreeably to the proposition of Lieutenant-General Scott. The annexed extract from the orders I have given to Captain Bazalgette, the officer commanding, I beg to furnish for your information.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. LAMBT. BAYNES,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific.

[Extract.]

Capt. GEORGE BAZALGETTE,
Royal Marines, Commanding the Detachment Landed on the Island of San Juan:

The object of placing you there is for the protection of British interests, and to form a joint military occupation with the troops of the United States. As the sovereignty of the island is still in dispute between the two Governments, you will on no account whatever interfere with

the citizens of the United States, but should any offense be committed by such citizens which you may think it advisable to notice you will send a report of it immediately to Captain Hunt, or officer commanding the U. S. troops. American citizens have equal rights with British subjects on the island. Should the officer commanding the U. S. troops bring to your notice offenses committed by any of Her Majesty's subjects you will use your best judgment in dealing with the case, and I authorize you, if you deem it necessary, to send them off the island by the first opportunity. If any doubts arise as to the nationality of an offender you will not [decide] in the case before you have consulted with the U. S. commanding officer, and not even then unless your opinions coincide. You will place yourself in frank and free communication with the commanding officer of the U. S. troops, bearing in mind how essential it is for the public service that the most perfect and cordial understanding should exist between you, which I have every reason to feel assured you will at all times find Captain Hunt ready and anxious to maintain.

ROBERT LAMBERT BAYNES,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 16, 1863.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL,
Ninth Infty., Comdg. U. S. Troops on San Juan Island, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have sent to department headquarters the accompanying draft of a special order* which I recommend that the general commanding the department shall issue, which is in my judgment the best solution of the difficulties likely to occur on San Juan Island. Your letter of the 16th ultimo, with its inclosures, has been forwarded to department headquarters. The general had ordered me to investigate the matter, and if necessary to visit your post. The above recommendation is the result of my investigation. While waiting a response to my recommendation I wish you to report promptly any difficulty, and if any emergency renders it desirable I will visit your post; but I trust it will not be necessary, as I have important business on hand here.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
No. 27. } *Las Cruces, N. Mex., May 17, 1863.*

I. Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will temporarily take post at the Cottonwoods. During its stay at that point the company will be taken up on the field return of the post of Franklin, Tex.

II. Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, is transferred to the post of Franklin, Tex.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

J. F. BENNETT,
Second Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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*Not found as an inclosure, but see Special Orders, No. 129, May 29, p. 463.

[MAY 17, 1863.—For Carleton to West, relating to operations in Arizona, &c., see Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 491.]

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, May 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in my opinion the only posts in this district necessary to be kept up are Fort Humboldt as a depot for supplies, and Fort Gaston to serve as a check on the Hoopa and Klamath Indians. Camp Lincoln, near Crescent City, is useless. The few Indians left at Smith's River are mostly old men, women, and children, against whom the whites need no protection, and if the object be to prevent their escape this cannot be effected by a camp eight miles off. The other Indians in Del Norte County are peaceable and quiet, and there is no reason to believe they will be otherwise as long as the whites do not provoke them by wanton outrages. At all events the rapidly increasing demand for laborers in the copper mines just opened in that county will soon carry thither whites enough to take care of all troublesome Indians in that neighborhood. The buildings at Camp Lincoln were erected by the troops at small expense to the Government. The same is the case at Fort Baker, the abandonment of which latter post will save a considerable amount which it now costs to the Government in the transportation of supplies. This post is useful as a base of scouting operations so long as they are conducted by disciplined troops, but will not be necessary to the mountaineers, whose methods of proceeding will be necessarily entirely different from ours, and whose success will, in fact, depend on their discarding all rule and system, and acting only as individual hunters. Fort Bragg is no longer of any use whatever, and for this reason, if I am correctly informed, it has been for some time the intention of the department commander to abandon it. Fort Humboldt is in no danger whatever of attack. At Fort Gaston there is a good block-house, bullet proof. Twenty-five men at each of these posts would be amply sufficient to guard the public property, and with the most ordinary precautions this number at Fort Gaston would suffice in case of an outbreak to secure that post until the arrival of re enforcements. As it will be physically impossible for the mountaineers to continue their scouting, which in this district, owing to the face of the country, is a labor in the greatest degree exhausting, without occasional intermissions for rest, by keeping some portion of them always in garrison to guard their supplies and to relieve those who may come in for repose, there will be at all times a sufficient force actively scouting in the field. This is of no little importance, because if this Indian war, or rather hunt, is to be brought to a speedy close, the Indians should not be allowed any rest whatever. The chase after them should be unceasing. On there being 200 or 300 mountaineers mustered into service, fifty of them could be kept to garrison these two posts, and the remainder would be amply sufficient for scouting. If it be deemed prudent to maintain a garrison in Round Valley in order to keep the peace between the settlers and the reservation Indians, a detachment of the company of mountaineers now being raised in Mendocino County could be used for that purpose. My object in making this statement has been to show officially to the department

commander that the whole of the Second Infantry California Volunteers may be withdrawn from this district without detriment to the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Colonel Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1863.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of the State of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 7th instant, together with the letter addressed to you by Col. James Kilgore, of Jacksonville, on the 27th ultimo. I am happy to inform Your Excellency that the propriety of retaining a small force at or near Jacksonville for some time to come had received my consideration some time since, and instructions so given to Lieut. Col. C. S. Drew.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1863.

Col. JAMES KILGORE,
Jacksonville, Oreg.:

COLONEL: I have received a communication from Governor Gibbs, together with the letter which you addressed to His Excellency on the 27th ultimo. The subject referred to had already received my consideration, and authority given to Lieut. Col. C. S. Drew to retain a small force at or near Jacksonville for some time to come. I was highly gratified with the loyal sentiments contained in your letter. It is a happy day for the people on the Pacific Coast to know that an overwhelming majority of stanch Union-loving men have determined to preserve this beautiful country for stars to adorn the old flag, that glorious emblem of our nationality.

With great regard, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

BIG PINE CREEK,
Owen's River Valley, May 19, 1863.

I. Hostilities against the Indians of this valley are hereby suspended until further orders.

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By order:

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The general commanding the department instructs me to say that in the event of finding it impracticable to procure forage in sufficient quantities for the cavalry designed to garrison Fort Boisé during the coming winter, you will late in the fall withdraw such portions of that force as you may deem necessary to winter at Fort Walla Walla. This movement, should it take place, will require a larger supply of forage at Walla Walla. To meet it, measures must be taken to secure the necessary amount during the summer months. Considering Forts Walla Walla and Boisé as the most important posts in your district, it is the general's desire that the headquarters of the Washington Territory Volunteers should be established at the first and the headquarters of the Oregon cavalry at the latter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 97. } *Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 19, 1863.*

I. Capt. T. T. Tidball's company (K), of the Fifth Infantry, will proceed to and take post at Fort Bowie, starting to-morrow, and Captain Tidball on arriving at Fort Bowie will relieve Lieut. S. Staddon, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, in command of that post. The latter officer will without delay proceed with his company (H), Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to Las Cruces, N. Mex., and report there to the commanding officer, unless he has orders to the contrary from superior authority.

* * * * * * *

D. FERGUSSON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, Cal., May 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith inclosed a letter from Doctor Dickey in regard to bands of armed men. It is extremely unfortunate that the majority in this section of the State have been able to control the elections and these armed marauders can rob and steal with impunity, boasting their secession proclivities, knowing full well that they will be aided by those whose sworn duty it is to punish them. A secession sheriff will not make arrests—gives warning in time to enable felons to provide for their safety; secession judges turn them loose. See report of Judge Hays turning Ramon Carrio, a murderer, loose at an early hour in the morning, who went away with an escort of forty armed men, mounted, and who is reported to be in the mountains to the east of here with about thirty men. The expressman going to Chino week before last was chased five or six miles by a Spaniard, who was probably one of that party. This, to a considerable extent,

has been the way justice has been administered in the section where Doctor Dickey resides. Without mounted troops there is very little protection to life and property. I hear many complaints of people suffering loss by these parties stealing horses and cattle. They ought to be protected and these parties captured. The safety of the immense amount of stores here, together with the Government property, requires a garrison of three companies, as there may be calls for detachments as there is now. One detachment away and another required would take nearly all the effective men here. I would suggest the propriety of instructing the different posts and detachments to keep a lookout for these fugitives.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Major, First California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., *May 13, 1863.*

Maj. C. E. BENNETT,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Camp Drum:

SIR: Since my last I have made some other discoveries in regard to the secesh movements. In the first place, they have been holding meetings at Mr. Wixom's, but I can't find out for what purpose, definitely, but I think I will in a few days. Johnny McGaw (the man I employed as spy) found a camp in Mill Creek Cañon and one in San Jacinto Valley. The one in San Jacinto he saw seventeen men. They said they were going to Texas in a short time. Johnny saw but four men in the camp in Mill Creek, but from the size of the trail he thinks there are more. I hear of other parties, but don't know sure of their existence, but will as soon as Johnny can go round and prospect the different localities. The town is full of rough-looking strangers. They nearly all say they are from Visalia. They are here for no good purpose, sure. I am on track of other information, and if I succeed I will know all. It takes money, but I am willing to spend it. In my next I am in hopes to be able to know all. One thing I came near forgetting. The White boys left on the 11th for Texas. They will cross the Colorado at La Paz; will then take Aubrey trail to the Pima Villages, and then go through the Papago country to Sonora, or will strike the Gila sixty miles above Fort Yuma and go to Carborca, the way Crab and party went. They were not determined when they left which way they would go. I find this out from an intimate friend of theirs, a lady. They will join a party at La Paz to pass through the Indian country. I will keep you advised as things progress.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. DICKEY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1863.

Capt. M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Camp Independence, Owen's River Valley, Cal.:

SIR: It is desirable that Captain Brown's company of cavalry should commence its march to Salt Lake at the earliest day possible. In consideration, however, of the reasons set forth in your letter of the 6th

instant, the general commanding instructs me to say that its movement in the direction indicated above will be delayed for the present. This delay should not extend beyond the 20th of June next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, in reference to supplying arms to the Oregon militia on the requisition of the Governor, I telegraphed you this morning, by direction of the department commander, as follows: "Arms cannot be supplied to Oregon militia." The general has received special instructions from the War Department not to issue arms to State troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your communication of the 29th ultimo saying that "the general gives you full power to call on the Governors of Oregon and Washington for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of the district." I esteem the authority thus given important to the public service. I trust that the emergency will not arise, but it may become desirable to make a call for troops to serve for a limited period. If imperatively demanded by the circumstances, I shall not hesitate to take that course. The ramifications of the revolutionary plot developed by the fortunate seizure on the 15th of March in San Francisco of the piratical schooner J. M. Chapman, did not fail to extend to Oregon. I am sure of it from all that I can learn, but the exposure disconcerted their machinations. Vigilance is still necessary. The great majority of the people are opposed to them, and are unalterably for the Union. In Idaho Territory there are some secessionists, and the emigration of next fall will bring still more. But secluded as they are (the boundaries of the new Territory extending as far east as beyond Fort Laramie to the meridian 27 degrees west longitude from Washington), they can do but little mischief. Three companies (D, G, and I), First Washington Territory Infantry, are here ready to march to Fort Boisé under Major Lugenbeel, pursuant to your instructions of the 26th of March. To garrison this post and guard Vancouver Arsenal there will remain Company A, Ninth Infantry, under command of First Lieut. Frederick Mears, Ninth Infantry, and Noble's company of First Oregon Cavalry, not yet quite full. Late in the summer another company may be raised. Though I should prefer a larger force here, I shall, however, start the command for Fort Boisé. The wagon train leaves Fort Dalles to-morrow under escort as far as Fort Walla Walla of twenty-five cavalry. In

about ten days the infantry will go by water to Wallula. One company of First Washington Territory Infantry joins Major Lugenbeel's command from Fort Walla Walla, making four companies in all. Six companies are at Fort Lapwai pending the gathering of Indians at the Nez Percé treaty ground. Accounts are favorable from that quarter. Colonel Steinberger and one company of cavalry will some time next month return to Fort Walla Walla. Colonel Maury with three companies of First Oregon Cavalry will, about the 10th proximo, keep on from there to Fort Boisé. There he will be joined by two companies of infantry, and with the five companies he will proceed on an expedition to Fort Hall against the Snake Indians. This was the programme indicated in my letter of the 10th of February, which I now think I shall be able to carry out. Fort Steilacoom is left with only one company. By permission of the Governor of Washington Territory an attempt is being made to raise a company of dismounted Oregon cavalry on the sound. It may take all summer and fall to raise it. I shall probably leave it at Fort Steilacoom if it is raised. Major Lugenbeel will take with him a 6-pounder and two mountain howitzers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

P. S.—Herewith I inclose to you a copy of my orders directing arms and ammunition to be sent to the Governor of Oregon, as I indicated that I should in my letter of the 7th instant. These arms will go into the hands of Union men, much enthusiasm beginning to exhibit itself in raising volunteer militia companies.

B. A.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 13, 1863.

The Governor of Oregon in a letter dated the 10th instant having reported that the state of the country required it, the general commanding the district directs that Military Store-keeper T. J. Eckerson, in charge of Vancouver Arsenal, will ship to Salem, Oreg., directed to Col. C. A. Reed, adjutant-general of Oregon, 400 muskets, percussion altered to Maynard primers, with appendages and accouterments, and 16,000 ball cartridges. The above arms will be receipted for by the Governor of Oregon, or his authorized agent, and be considered as an issue on account of quotas due or to become due to the State of Oregon under the laws for arming the militia.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Indorsement.]

This won't do. Telegraph to Alvord to stop it if not too late. Not to do so again.

G. W[RIGHT].

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE,
Owen's River Valley, May 21, 1863.

I. Capt. A. Brown, Company L, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, with his company, is hereby ordered to report at this post as soon as practicable.

II. Capt. H. Noble, Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, with his company, is hereby ordered to report at this post as soon as practicable.

By order:

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, Cal., May 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

SIR: I inclose herewith letters—in relation to camels; private of the Second Cavalry at this post without authority;* and, for transmittal through your headquarters to the Secretary of War, recommending this post to be called Fort Drum. Better express the honor intended to the individual after whom it was named, and be in accordance with military phraseology. I trust it will receive the general's approval. Colonel Forman is in Los Angeles visiting; I therefore send my papers direct.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, Cal., May 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific:

SIR: In regard to the employment of camels at this post I would respectfully state that inasmuch as they had been kept at this post for a long time on forage when in San Bernardino and various places within 100 miles of here they could have been subsisted without the expenditure of one cent for forage, previous to writing my letter dated April 23, 1863, I proposed to Captain Morris and advised him to write to Colonel Babbitt in regard to the employment of the camels in carrying the Mojave express. I would respectfully recommend that the camels now here, some thirty-six, be immediately sent to Fort Mojave and placed under the exclusive control of Capt. J. Ives Fitch, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Fort Mojave, in whose judgment I have great reliance. This being a depot, a large number of horses and mules here belonging to the Government, besides the large amount of stock belonging to the residents here and in this vicinity, there being very little grass here now and in a little time the plains for miles and miles here will be perfectly bare. The Government employés here not being favorably disposed toward camels, will, I think, be deemed a satisfactory explanation of the recommendation for a change to Mojave to promote the interests of the service. With a view to their being sent there, I talked to Captain Fitch in regard to their treatment, care, and exercise to properly prepare them for successful service. Like any other animal they must be perfected by a thorough and systematic course of training and good care, to make quick time on long trips.

* Omitted.

All this Captain Fitch thoroughly understands and fully appreciates, and believes, as I do, that he can make them serviceable to the Government. My suggestions to Captain Fitch were to put the best camels at once on the express to Camp Drum from Mojave, and as soon as he got others broke and able to endure the fatigue to put No. 1 express on this end of the Yuma road and replace them by set No 2, and as soon as set No. 3 were broken in, replace No. 2 by No. 3, No. 1 by No. 2, and shove No. 1 toward Tucson, and so on until the camels were all in service, the length of the trip toward Tucson depending somewhat on the camels, some being much more powerful than others, and broken, which can be easily determined by their endurance from Mojave to Camp Drum, as reported by Captain Fitch; to have some energetic officer, whose conduct was characterized by sobriety and integrity, between here and Tucson to see that the camels were properly cared for, and are not abused. I have noticed that Government employés regard service with camels extremely unpleasant. In appearance camels are extremely ugly, in gait very rough, in herding inclined to wander, and with their long strides they make haste slowly, keeping their herders on the go; they offer no facilities for stealing. Their successful employment will require good judgment, energy, and constant care. Of their success, with proper care and training, I have no doubt. Captain Fitch will employ none of his company. I would respectfully recommend that Captain Fitch be furnished with all the information in the possession of the department in regard to care and service of camels and the service they have rendered in this country.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, Cal., May 21, 1863.

General L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I would very respectfully recommend for the consideration of the honorable Secretary of War, that the word fort be substituted for the word camp in the name of this post, making it Fort Drum, it being a permanent post with barracks, quarters, magazine, depot, &c., to this coast what Fort Leavenworth and Fort Snelling are to those sections, and would be in accordance with the customs of our service and in military books and official reports distinguished from the temporary camps that frequently are near it, it being also in accordance with the usual military phraseology.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 23, 1863.

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II. Companies D, G, and I, First Washington Territory Infantry, under the command of Major Lugenbeel, will leave this post for Fort

Boisé on Monday, the 1st of June, going by water as far as Wallula. Capt. C. Hopkins, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Connor, Idaho Ter., May 23, 1863.

Pursuant to orders from district headquarters, a military post is hereby established at this point, to be known as Camp Connor. The reservation pertaining to this post is as follows: Commencing on the right bank of Bear River, on the east line of the town of Soda Springs, and thence running north 24½ degrees east one mile; thence east 24½ degrees south one mile; thence south 24½ degrees west one mile, more or less, to the right bank of Bear River; thence following the meanderings of said river to the place of beginning.

By order:

D. BLACK,
Captain, Third California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 25, 1863.

1. Maj. John M. O'Neill, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will without delay proceed to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake, and report for duty to the commanding officer thereof. The quartermaster's department will furnish Major O'Neill transportation in kind from this city to Salt Lake.

2. Company C (West's), Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Drum on the steamer leaving this port on Thursday next, the 28th instant. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation from Benicia to New San Pedro.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, Cal., May 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

SIR: The man employed by Colonel Forman, commander of this district, upon my recommendation (Mr. C. T. Garvey) as a spy upon the movements of armed parties of secessionists in the county of San Bernardino, left here on the 9th instant with instructions from me to proceed immediately to San Bernardino and prospect thoroughly the surrounding mountains, particularly in the direction of Bear and Holcomb Valleys, the mountains in that section offering unusual facilities for the secretion and subsistence of these parties. Mr. Garvey arrived

at San Bernardino on the 10th, and learning that there was going to be a party given to Mr. Allen, the returned secession Representative, on the evening of the 11th, he proceeded to Warm Creek, to a reliable Union man there, and to other parts of the valley, procuring all the information he could in regard to the arrival, numbers, directions usually taken by them, &c. And from Doctors Dickey and Whitlock, in the town, he acquired much useful information. Returned to town the evening of the 11th, hoping to glean something useful to the Union cause when they should overcome their reticence under the influence of drink, but nothing further was elicited than the usual expression of sympathy with Jeff. Davis and company, rejoicings over the boasted victories of rebel arms, boastings of rebel superiority, and predictions of rebel success. He then proceeded to Mill Creek Cañon, where he found rather a large fresh trail. Found up the cañon about five miles a camp kept by four men, strangers, well armed. They were not disposed to be communicative; said they had a quartz lead they were working. From the horse signs would suppose there were at least twenty horses kept there. Good water, fine grass, trout in the stream, deer and bear in the mountains surrounding, rabbits, and plenty of quail. He then traversed the mountains between Mill Creek Cañon and the Mojave. In San Jacinto Valley there was a camp of seventeen men. They said they were going to the rendezvous on the Colorado, thence to Sonora. He arrived at Holcomb Valley on the 14th. Spent four days in prospecting Holcomb, and Bear and Little Bear Valleys, and the mountains surrounding them. About half way between Bear and Little Bear Valley (distance eighteen miles) there had recently been a large camp. Camp and stock signs were quite fresh. In and around Holcomb and Bear Valleys there are over 100 Americans, and not twelve of them are Union men. As in 1861, in that whole section the secessionists hold secret meetings now. That they are effecting an organization was openly, publicly, and boastingly asserted. One of them remarked to Garvey that they were getting ready damned fast, and he did not care who knew it, and that they were well armed and perfectly able to successfully resist any attempt to capture them. The latter was a common assertion, and they said if a small force is sent up there they would capture it. Mr. James Loring said he had been offered a good horse, with complete set of horse equipments, a revolver, and $50 in money to join the secessionists, by one of their number. On the 18th while pursuing his search to the southeast of Strawberry Valley he came on a party of seven men lounging around their camp, which was on a small mountain stream, with plenty of grass in the immediate vicinity of the camp. Party had plenty of arms. He rode up and remarked he supposed they were hunting. One of them asked if that was all he wanted, intimating that they could dispense with his conversation and company. Considering the remoteness and seclusion of the place, the personal appearance of the men composing the party, and the manner in which they were armed, he was inclined to believe they could very easily, if they chose, dispense with him altogether, and concluding absence of body there was preferable to presence of mind, he continued his journeyings in the mountains, finding several places where recently there had been small camps. There being so large a range of mountains prevented more than a hasty visit to some of the places in the mountains where he thought most likely to meet with success. Encountered a terrific rain-storm on Monday night; continued Tuesday until Wednesday.

On Thursday, the 21st, he arrived in San Bernardino. There learned Lieutenant Wilson's horse had been found between White Earth River and Dos Palms by a party in pursuit of a band of stolen horses. It was estimated that one night at least $2,000 worth of stock—horses and mules—were stolen. All the horses from Waters' ranch were taken except two old mares. John Brown's mules and horses were stolen; Mr. Noble's horses; band of horses in charge of C. Fergusson, &c., doing a wholesale business stealing, or as some of the traitors call it, "getting horses and mules for the asking." The Union men are very much alarmed for the safety of their lives and property, and are anxiously looking to the military for protection. The Jews there are this time badly frightened. They look upon their ill-gotten gains as in imminent peril, and likely never to aid in embellishing Jerusalem. Up to the 16th instant signal fires have been kept burning nightly on the high peak of the mountains near the head of Mill Creek. That night it was changed to the northwest of town, near the headwaters of Lytle Creek, and that night men were passing through on horseback and going in that direction. By the Union men under arms on guard it was estimated at least fifty passed, variously estimated. One of the secessionists said when all got down from Tulare and other parts above there would be over 400 well-mounted, effective men, well armed (he was a friend of Doctor Whitlock, to whom he was under obligation for valuable professional services, and advised Doctor Whitlock and Doctor Dickey to leave the county and stay away). Captain Hannigan confided in a friend who told Garvey. Hannigan had just returned from the Colorado River, where he had an organized, well-armed company about fifteen miles below La Paz, back from the river in a valley where there was plenty of grass and water, and there the stock would be taken. There are strangers arriving, men well armed, every few days in parties from three to ten, going, nobody knows where; that is, nobody about the town in favor of law, order, and supporters of the national authority. The leading secessionists in Holcomb Valley are Sam. Kelly, John Roberts, Potts, Satterwait, Manns, Keys, and Kentuck. In San Bernardino, Sam. Kelsey, three sons, Chriswell, two sons, Hannigan, William Shay, Sandy Kier, Stout, and a number of others. They do all their business at night. There is a trail crossing the Santa Ana near Agua Mansa, by which they cross the valley from the Cajon Pass to the mountains east of Temecula. Camping in small parties and changing camp, traveling at night invariably, prevented any accuracy in arriving at their number. Mr. G[arvey] thinks from the character, birthplace, rabid expression of Southern sentiment, that the principal part of the men in the mines could be enlisted with those now organizing, besides a number in San Bernardino Valley. I recommended Mr. Garvey to Colonel Forman because I have known him for the past six years. He was recently in the employ of the Government under Captain Davis, at Mesilla, as wagon-master. In the troubles in 1861 in San Bernardino he was one of the few faithful to the Union openly, and took his turn standing guard, expressing his readiness to fight whenever it became necessary. He was thoroughly conversant with the mountains in that region, and there was no man that would have been as competent and able here. I accordingly solicited him to go, in order to get some idea of the state of affairs there to correctly inform the general, and the small force here, the distance of Camp Drum from the depots, the amount of stores for Camp Independence in Mr. Banning's warehouse, the large number of Government horses and mules here, made it

a matter of necessity to learn without delay the numbers and objects of this party for the protection and preservation of the Government property here. It will be seen by reference to my letters of 1861 that then, as now, Sam. Kelsey, Sam. Kelly, and some few others played a conspicuous part. Chriswell was a bitter secessionist, and for his treasonable proclivities he was confined in Fort Yuma. He is vindictive now, promising to kill every man who was instrumental in his arrest. Now, they know who are Union men, and consequently it is difficult to find out their plots and plans. Besides these active secessionists, there is a kind of lukewarm set who aid the more rabid with provisions and feed for their horses, and thus contribute their mite to the good work. There are but two parties in our country—those who are the friends and supporters of the national Government, the other its enemies, plotting and contriving, aiding and abetting for the destruction of the best Government on this globe. Every one of the latter should be made to take the oath of allegiance and keep it, or be banished from the country. They should not be permitted to live protected by laws they are attempting to destroy, under a Government they openly profess enmity for. I have put this down hurriedly, to have it in time for the mail.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Major, First California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

ORDERS, No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 25, 1863.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this post to Capt. William Ffrench, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.

D. FERGUSSON,
Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Quiet prevails throughout this department. The loyal masses of patriotic citizens on this coast have banded together and pledged themselves to sustain the Government in every effort to crush the rebellion and maintain the Union. Recruiting for the new forces in this State has not progressed very rapidly, owing to various local causes; but we are getting a very superior class of men, and should danger come a vast number of patriotic men would rush to our standard. In sending the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers to the District of Southern California I retained two of the companies at Benicia Barracks for temporary duty, until the Sixth Infantry, under Colonel Black, should be so far advanced in its organization as to be able to protect the U. S. arsenal and depot.

I have now ordered those companies of the Fourth Infantry to the southern district, where the disloyal element far exceeds that in any other section of this State. During the last year I had occasion to request the postal agent on this coast to forbid the transmission through the U. S. mails and express offices of certain newspapers—traitorous and disloyal sheets, constantly denouncing the Government

and all its acts, and tending to discourage enlistments, and give aid and comfort to rebels. The result was beneficial, and not long since I desired the agent to remove the restrictions imposed on the circulation of those papers. At the suggestion of the postmaster of this city I have desired him to exclude from mail and express facilities a paper styled the New York Weekly Caucasian, of the same character as those above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 127. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., May 26, 1863.*

1. Company E (Hillyer's), Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, and such of the enlisted men and laundresses of the same regiment as may be at Benicia Barracks will be sent to this city on Wednesday night preparatory to sailing for Camp Drum on the steamer Senator. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation from Benicia to San Pedro, Cal.

2. Company K (Johnson's), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will be sent to this city on Wednesday night (27th instant), whence it will proceed to Camp Drum on the steamer Senator. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation from Stockton to San Pedro, Cal.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 26, 1863.*

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,
Benicia, Cal.:

Both of the Fourth Infantry companies and all the enlisted men of that regiment at Benicia will go down on the Senator on Thursday morning. Have them in readiness to come down on Wednesday night.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 26, 1863.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern Cal., Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: The steamer leaving this port on the 28th instant carries re-enforcements to Camp Drum, consisting of Companies C and E, Fourth Infantry, and Johnson's company of First Cavalry. The first two will remain at Camp Drum, the latter, as soon as mounted and properly equipped, will be sent under Major Bennett to or in the vicinity of San Bernardino; the commander instructed to protect the Union element

and silence those opposed to our Government. The force operating in the valley of Owen's River will for the present, or during the Indian disturbances, remain under the command of Captain McLaughlin, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, who will report directly to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., May 26, 1863.

REUBEN W. CREEL, Esq.,
Chihuahua.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 1st instant. Your letters of the 3d and 4th instant addressed to General Carleton, with inclosures, have passed through my hands, been read, and their contents noted. Both yourself and the U. S. consul at Monterey have been misled as to there being any Texan troops at Fort Davis. My scouts have just returned, having been as far as Comanche Spring (Fort Stockton), passing through Fort Davis and back to Fort Quitman, on the Rio Grande. They report the road overgrown with weeds, and that no wagons or troops have passed over it since a small detachment of ours last December. The battalion of 300 or 400 men is a myth, and Skillman a crafty disseminator of reports to perplex us. Now, is there as little reliance to be placed upon the stories of the Texans getting supplies from Chihuahua? If they are taking any such, their route must strike the Rio Grande below the Presidio del Norte, and not touch the old overland mail road this side of the Pecos. Mr. Acebo (perhaps you may know him) denies that any trains have gone from Chihuahua with supplies for Texas. After our disappointment at not finding troops at Davis, Acebo's story possesses some semblance of being true. From the assurances from you that the Texans were receiving supplies from Chihuahua, I expected confidently that they were meditating an advance in force upon this section of country. It appears now that this belief was groundless. I am well aware of the difficulties that beset your obtaining correct information; nevertheless, I must urge you to continue your efforts. Send what, after due consideration, you believe to be the truth. It is better to err upon the side of precautiou than to ignore all reports and suffer a surprise. Should the mail arrive before this opportunity closes, I shall endeavor to send you some late newspapers. Our cause, without any striking events, is steadily progressing.

I am, sir, with great regard, &c., your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ORDERS, No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 26, 1863.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this post.

WM. FFRENCH,
Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 26, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BROWN,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Stockton, Cal.:

Johnson's company (K) will be in readiness to leave Stockton for this place on Wednesday's boat, whence it will proceed to San Pedro. One officer, to be designated by Lieutenant-Colonel Ringgold, will be left behind for recruiting.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, Oreg., May 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Not long since I wrote you requesting that you order a few men left at Camp Baker, Oreg., at which point I might order recruits. Owing to a change of circumstance, I now withdraw that request so far as the recruiting service is concerned. I have ordered the recruiting office closed in that vicinity and the enlisted men there to join a company now nearly full at Fort Vancouver.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 27, 1863.

I. Companies A, D, and E, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Col. R. F. Maury, will proceed from Fort Lapwai to Fort Boisé. The command will leave Fort Lapwai on the 13th of June, or as soon thereafter as the public service will permit.

* * * * * * *

III. On reaching Fort Boisé Companies H and I, First Washington Territory Infantry, will join the command of Colonel Maury, who will then proceed east under special instructions on an expedition toward Fort Hall.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, Cal., May 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific:

SIR: Since writing my letter dated May 25 Judge Boren and D. R. Dickey, M. D., came down from San Bernardino to see what had been done in the way of representing to headquarters the state of affairs now existing there, and if any action had been taken. After the departure of Garvey a resident there named Thomas, a secessionist (I

believe he was born and raised in the South and his sympathies are in that direction), came to Judge Boren and Doctor Dickey and told them that there was a large number armed men then encamped near San Bernardino. He had been in one of their camps. In that camp he noticed a number of good horses branded U. S. He asked one of the party keeping the camp if that was not a good horse. He said it was a short time ago; was one of the cavalry horses at Visalia, and said they had more of them. (Garvey saw one or two in Holcomb Valley.) Thomas says they are well supplied with horses now—before they stole any in San Bernardino; that they are well supplied, well armed, and appear to have money. He says he knows their object is to plunder that country, and inside of three weeks there will be 400 men in that vicinity. The Chriswell boys with a party left to go up the country to join a party—if the organization is effected—to operate up there simultaneously with these here. Direct from La Paz I learn that the detachment that went up from Yuma to Fort Mojave guarded the subsistence stores. On its return stopped at La Paz, and three of the men went to the town near by, unarmed. Edwards (took the oath of allegiance with the balance of that Showalter party), a secession desperado who was confined at Yuma, one of the Showalter party, as soon as he saw them coming, shot them, killing two of them instantly and the other is reported dangerous. It may be a false rumor; I am inclined to believe it. It is what they have sworn to do. The party is made up of renegades and desperadoes, from whom it would be folly to expect anything but evil. I was a member of a grand jury that indicted one of Chriswell's sons for attempting to murder one of the California volunteers. Rhodes, ditto, and several indictments for felony. These men are back there now in the mountains. It would be a great gratification to have them brought to justice.

I would say, for the information of the general commanding, that in consequence of the frequent rains, the crops never have been better than in San Bernardino County. The barley crop is reported as unusually fine, and they will have a larger yield per acre than for years past. Unusually large quantities of hay are being cut, and much that could be cut will not be. There will be large quantities of grapes and peaches. Cavalry can be subsisted there cheaper, I think, than elsewhere in the State. If it is desirable to send cavalry there, before the fact is made known I can proceed there and buy all the hay they will require at a very reasonable figure, also barley. All these valleys in the mountains abound with grass and good water. The citizens have cached their valuables—many of them. The insecurity of property is clearly demonstrated, being stolen in all directions. Infantry there can do nothing. Major Ketchum, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army, said it was perfect folly to try to do anything there without a mounted force. The secessionists would charge up in the bushes near his camp, fire off their revolvers, and be off, and when he was made aware beyond a doubt of an armed force in the mountains within thirty miles of his camp, he said it was useless to go after them, as there was some one of their number on the lookout all the time, and before he had marched half way they would be in the saddle riding off at their leisure. They robbed Union men with impunity, and with infantry troops there will do it again. They could protect the town at the expense of the poor people living around in the county. I wrote, on the 25th, a letter hurriedly, to have it go off by the mail if Colonel Forman was disposed and did not have time to copy it. Yesterday Captain Morris told me, in the

evening, that the colonel had not sent it, although he had spoken to him on the subject of its transmittal on the 25th and 26th, to which he in substance replied that I was easily stampeded, and the party were not going to do anything but steal, and he had rather fight them than feed them. If it came out of his pocket instead of Union men, who can ill afford to lose, it would be less objectionable. I regard it as the duty of all subordinates to give prompt and truthful information to the general concerning affairs in his department, to enable him by timely notice to promote the interests and welfare of the Government and its supporters.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Major, First California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 28, 1863.

Capt. JOSEPH TUTTLE,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Detachment Fifth Infantry California Vols.:

CAPTAIN: Having received information that a party of secessionists, numbering from fifteen to twenty men, are now en route from San Bernardino County, Cal., for Texas, having in their possession about forty head of animals (horses and mules) stolen in San Bernardino County, Cal., from James H. Waters, Brown, Moore, and others, citizens of that county, among which party are three brothers named White, one Douglas, their guide, and one Wilson, and also the men who killed two U. S. volunteer soldiers at La Paz recently, you will proceed this evening with the utmost expedition to the town of Tubac, and take post there, for the purpose of capturing the above party and conducting them prisoners with the property to this post. A detachment of twenty men, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, and eighteen privates, supplied with ten days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition for each man, is hereby placed under your orders for the purpose. Jackson H. Martin, deputy sheriff of San Bernardino County, Cal., Joseph Bridger, and a Mexican vaquero named Prefetto, will accompany you to aid in any manner you may require them. It is supposed that the party described will reach Tubac within a few days, and you will use every means in your power to capture them. Should you have reason to believe, on reliable information, that you can accomplish this by remaining longer than the time for which your detachment is rationed, you will communicate the fact to me, and send the team which accompanies you back, with a sufficient escort, to this post for subsistence. Should it be necessary or advisable to communicate with Lieut. G. C. Smith, commanding the detachment at Patagonia Mine, to secure his co-operation at that point, you will do so, furnishing him with a copy of these instructions. Such citizens as Mr. J. H. Martin may engage as auxiliaries will proceed with you also. As you may have to be governed by circumstances which cannot be foreseen, I rely on you to exercise a sound judgment in the discharge of the duty required of you by these instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FFRENCH,
Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 28, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have to acknowledge the reception on the 25th instant of the telegram, and this morning of your letter of the 20th instant, saying that arms cannot be supplied to Oregon militia. With my dispatch of the 21st instant I inclosed to you a copy of my instructions of the 13th instant to the military store-keeper of the Vancouver Arsenal directing the issue of arms to the Governor of Oregon. The drift of that dispatch and my letter of the 7th instant have already explained the reasons which induced me to comply with his request. I also herewith inclose to you a copy of his letter of the 10th instant, urging the importance of complying with the request.* You will notice that in my instructions of the 13th instant above referred to I was careful to say that this should be "considered as an issue on account of quotas due or to become due to the State of Oregon under the laws for arming the militia." As I wrote you on the 7th instant, I felt persuaded that Samuel E. May, Secretary of State of Oregon, who had seen General Wright, must have ascertained correctly his views. I so judged, as Mr. May is to command the volunteer militia company being raised in Salem, the capital of Oregon, and was well posted as to the condition of the State, which renders this step a wise precaution. I desire respectfully to call the attention of the general commanding the department to my letter of the 21st instant. The language of that letter will explain why I did not await a response to my letter of the 7th. I was making arrangements to enable me to put the troops in the field. I therein stated what I am sure is true, that the revolutionary plot exposed by the opportune seizure of the J. M. Chapman had its ramifications in Oregon. Though defeated and disconcerted, vigilance and caution on our part are still necessary.

On the 1st of June the three companies leave here for Fort Boisé, leaving behind not quite ten companies at this post. Though reluctant to thus reduce this command, I have concluded to do so, as the state of the frontier demands the carrying out of our plans for the establishment of Fort Boisé and the protection of the incoming emigration. Armed with the authority given me in your letter of the 29th ultimo, and with these arms being placed in the hands of the Union men of the State, or ready at the seat of government to be used, I think that I am justified in sending off Major Lugenbeel's command, and they will start on the 1st proximo. When I saw named as connected with the Chapman affair Mr. R. Greathouse, of Yreka (whom I had met in 1855), I felt satisfied that the plot extended to Oregon. Yreka was well selected for schemes looking in this direction, as well as to California. My conjectures have been since fully confirmed by accounts from Middle and Southern Oregon. The issue of arms was made by me not as a measure in the time of peace, but as a necessary measure in time of war, and I shall hope that the general and the War Department will approve of my course. In this connection I embrace this opportunity to say that I was gratified to learn from the papers that it was proposed to purchase four or five steamships in California and fit them up as war vessels. I trust that this intelligence will be confirmed as true, and that one of the vessels will be placed on the Columbia River. This river and all of its valuable commerce (constantly increasing) are at the mercy of any privateer. There is not even a revenue cutter at the

* See p. 429.

mouth of the river. The Joseph Lane was once here, but is now at Port Angeles, on Puget Sound. The Shubrick should be sent back from San Francisco to the sound or to this river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., May 29, 1863.*

The commanding officer of the U. S. troops on the island of San Juan is hereby authorized to regard the communication dated the 20th of March, 1860, of Admiral Baynes, of the British Navy, to Capt. L. C. Hunt, commanding U. S. troops on that island, as an acceptance of the projét of a temporary settlement, &c., setting forth the terms of a joint occupation, communicated by Lieutenant-General Scott to Governor Douglas in his letter of the 2d of November, 1859. Therefore said commanding officer is empowered to banish from the island (in the words of General Scott) "any American resident found or known to be engaged in fomenting any quarrel or misunderstanding between the officers or men of one of the detachments, and the officers and men of the other, and further, to treat in like manner all other offenders against the peace and good order of the island." It is enjoined that the exercise of this power shall be discreetly employed and shall be reserved for occasions when the preservation of the peace and good order of the island imperatively demand it.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., May 29, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the general commanding, dated the 17th instant, declining to accept my plan for making a stand at this point for the defense of the whole Territory.* This plan was based upon the feasibility of obtaining re-enforcements from Colorado, and my defeat was only to be risked if thereby any plan of subsequent defense was not to be jeopardized. These points are merely alluded to because the letter of the general commanding would make me out the originator of a very weak programme. But as the intelligence I have already sent you shows that we had been previously misinformed, and that now any advance by the enemy is not to be looked for, it is useless to discuss the question further. After the prevalence of so many unreliable reports here, and the truth so strongly conflicting with the report sent by Lieutenant Perry from Camp Easton that a body of the enemy with tents was located between the Pecos and Colorado Rivers, it seems that the latter may be a story gotten up by the Comanches to ingratiate themselves with and obtain presents from us. There is one point in the letter now acknowledged to which I wish to reply definitely. The Texans by getting possession of the Mesilla Valley with its present crop, with 4,000

* See Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 491.

men, could subsist them long enough to establish here a base of supplies that would enable them to hold this portion of the country or to advance farther north. It is a mistake to imagine that they have no money; they have cotton, which is better, and carry on an extensive traffic for supplies with Mexico. Some particulars about this trade are embodied in a letter of equal date with this.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 29, 1863.

I. The command of Colonel Maury will not, after taking the field, return to Fort Boisé before the 1st of October, and will return to Fort Walla Walla about the 26th of October next, Company H, First Washington Territory Infantry, accompanying it.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 29, 1863.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition against the Snake Indians, Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter.:

COLONEL: You have received Special Orders, No. 56, from these headquarters, and will proceed by such route as you may select to the vicinity of the point likely to be chosen as the site of new Fort Boisé. I suppose you will reach there about the same date as Major Lugenbeel, perhaps before. As soon as your expedition can be fitted out and joined by the two companies (H and I), of First Washington Territory Infantry, you will proceed in the direction of Fort Hall by the road north of Snake River. The Snake Indians, by their numerous attacks for several years upon the whites, killing small parties of emigrants, men, women, and children, and stealing horses and cattle, deserve a severe castigation at our hands, and so far as your time, means, and opportunity extend, I desire you to administer to them such punishment. They merit it richly, and have begun to think they can commit their outrages with comparative impunity. Besides a whipping in battle, the recapture of the horses, mules, and stock they have stolen will be one of the severest lessons which can be given them. The Nez Percé scouts you have with you will assist in the latter. I am satisfied that a thorough chastisement and persevering pursuit of armed and hostile Indians in that country will be the best security for the peace of that frontier in future. If Indians come into your possession, known and acknowledged to have been guilty of murdering the whites, you are hereby authorized to have them tried by a military commission, and also to have them summarily punished if found guilty of such offenses. Capt. Medorem Crawford, assistant quartermaster, who has

charge of the emigrant escort party which leaves Omaha, Nebr., this spring to protect the emigration to Oregon, informed me that he expects to be at the crossing of Snake River above Fort Hall with the head of the emigration from the 10th to the 20th of August next. He expected that the ferry across Snake River would be established at the mouth of Blackfoot Creek. I desire you to endeavor to meet him there or in that vicinity. It is anticipated that the emigration will desire to make their way to Fort Boisé over the route north of Snake River. I suppose before the emigrants will arrive you can have cleared the road of all Snake Indians. You are authorized to order the issue (or sale) of rations in small quantities to suffering emigrants in cases only of extreme destitution, instituting a thorough investigation in each case of the reality of the destitution. In such cases your assistant commissary can sell to those able to pay. In prosecuting your operations against the Indians you are not expected to keep to any particular road, but will use your own discretion. Your command will not, as per Special Orders, No. 58, return to Fort Boisé before the 1st of October, and the cavalry with Company H, First Washington Territory Infantry, will return to Fort Walla Walla by about the 26th of October next. The vicinity of Camas Prairie north of Salmon Falls is supposed to be the stronghold of the Snakes. On your return I advise that you should encamp at some suitable point in that region best calculated to keep the Indians in check, and from which you can throw out small parties for the protection of the rear of the emigration. Of course great vigilance in guarding your animals will at all times be necessary, not only from Indians, but also from white thieves and robbers who may infest your path. I have suggested to General Connor, at Salt Lake City, the propriety of his sending, if he has them to spare, some troops on the road south of Snake River, at least as far as Salmon Falls.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 29, 1863.

Bvt. Maj. P. LUGENBEEL,

Ninth Infty., Comdg. Boisé Expedition, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

MAJOR: You have received Special Orders, Nos. 33, 40, and 56, from these headquarters, directing you to proceed to establish a military post in the vicinity of Fort Boisé. The selection of the site is left entirely to your discretion, being satisfied that you will pay due regard to salubrity, military defense, and the protection of the frontier. You are possessed fully of my views as to the necessity of great economy in the building of the temporary quarters for five companies, which should be erected at that post. I have to enjoin great vigilance in guarding your animals, not alone against the depredations of the wily Snake Indians, but also against the enterprises of white thieves and robbers who may infest your path.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1863.*

Having reported at these headquarters on the 27th instant, in pursuance of orders from the War Department, Capt. E. Sparrow Purdy, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is announced on the department staff.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1863.*

1. Company G (Stuart's), Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Benicia Barracks. Maj. James F. Curtis, Second Infantry, will turn over the command of Camp Lincoln to the next officer in rank, and accompany the above movement to San Francisco, where he will report at department headquarters for further orders.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1863.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern Cal., Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires that all trains leaving the Government depot for interior parts should be properly and securely guarded. This is necessary from the large number of desperadoes prowling through the southern part of this State, whose occupation is confined in a great measure in robbing trains and citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., May 30, 1863.

Col. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding, Tucson:

COLONEL: I have had the great pleasure of receiving your report* of the expedition conducted by Captain Tidball, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, against the Apache Indians in Arivaypa Cañon. The affair has been reported to department headquarters, as you will see by the accompanying copy of a letter on the subject. Your enterprise is highly commendable, and I am sure that you will relax none of your efforts to actively employ your command, whenever opportunity offers, against the savages. There is a band of them in the Chiricahua Mountains, under Cochise, that require to be taken in hand. I wish you would

* Not found.

make arrangements, if possible, to secure some good guides; I understand that some such are to be found in Tucson. Troops for this expedition may be furnished from your force and from here, but this point can be better determined when I learn of your being re-enforced by the new companies of your regiment. I should be pleased to have your views on the subject, but meantime leave you at perfect liberty to act, if you possess the ability to do so. The reports circulated by the vedettes of the suffering of the infantry en route from Tucson to the Rio Grande by thirst were greatly exaggerated. All the companies have come through in fine shape, the well at Steen's Peak and the cienega at Burro Cañon affording the necessary supply of water. Colonel Bowie, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, has not yet arrived. He should reach here by the 5th proximo.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., May 30, 1863.

Col. DAVID FERGUSSON,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding, Tucson:

COLONEL: The instructions in my letter to you of the 14th instant to place a company of cavalry on vedette duty between Tucson and Fort Yuma are countermanded. As it is desirable, however, to keep our communications open with California, it is believed that the most economical way of sending your express to Fort Yuma will be by private contract. You will accordingly at once make arrangements to that effect at as small an expense as possible, and report the terms to me for the approval of the department commander. Your attention is called to the remarks of the commanding general upon Captain Tidball's report of expenditures of ammunition, herewith inclosed.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1863.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander has this day directed in orders that Company G of your regiment will proceed to and take post at Benicia Barracks. He has also directed Major Curtis to accompany the movement as far as this city, where the latter will report for further orders. Forts Humboldt and Gaston will for the present be occupied by their present garrisons. All the companies of your regiment should be prepared to move at the shortest notice, as it is the design of the general to concentrate the whole or greater part of it at Benicia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. S. DREW,
Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to rejoin your command with the least practicable delay. Governor Gibbs, of Oregon, has recently given orders withdrawing from Camp Baker the unattached recruits of the Oregon cavalry. As these men have been mustered into the service, they are no longer under the command of the State authorities. The general directs that they will remain with your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *May 31, 1863.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:

I arrived last evening from the north. All quiet.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1863.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 26th of May. For some time past I have been making arrangements for the establishment of a post at the Klamath Lakes. Everything is in readiness, and Lieutenant-Colonel Drew will move as soon as he can return to Jacksonville. It is indispensably necessary that we have two companies for the new post and the detachment to be left at Jacksonville. Under these circumstances I have directed that the recruits enlisted at Jacksonville be retained there to form a part of the new company. I regret that I did not before inform Your Excellency of my design to station another company in Southern Oregon. I believe the balance of the company can be raised in that section of the State if Your Excellency will be pleased to appoint the officers.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oreg., June 1, 1863.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Soon after entering upon the duties of this office I directed my attention to the Snake or Shoshone tribes of Indians, and having collated such facts in relation to them as are obtainable, I submit the following for your consideration: The word Snake appears to be a general

term applied to several bands or tribes of Indians quite distinct in language and characteristics and inhabiting different tracts of country, but so connected by relationship (having intermarried with each other for long periods), and by long continued friendly intercourse, that they are usually regarded by whites and neighboring Indian tribes as one people. These bands are the Winnas, Bannocks, Shoshones, Modocs, and Klamaths, and probably several others. They own and inhabit the country lying south and southeast of the lands purchased by the confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon—the Walla Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas and the Nez Percés, by the treaties of June 25, 1855, June 9, 1855, and June 11, 1855, including the southern portion of Idaho, the southeastern part of Oregon, and perhaps a small portion of California and Nevada. On the map herewith inclosed I have delineated the tracts purchased by the treaties named and the lands owned by the different bands known as Snakes. These boundaries, and indeed that part of the map itself, are not from actual surveys, and therefore make no pretensions to mathematical accuracy, but for general purposes they will be found sufficiently correct. No exact statement of the number of these Indians can be made, but the best information I have obtained leads me to estimate them from 5,000 to 6,000 souls, of which probably 1,500 are in Idaho Territory, the remainder in Oregon. They have had but little intercourse with the whites, and that little of a hostile character. The recent discoveries of gold in various parts of their country on the Snake, Boisé, Powder, Burnt, and Malheur Rivers, have attracted crowds of miners who are pursuing their avocation with constant interruptions from the depredations of the Indians. Many murders and thefts have been committed by the latter, which of course have been retaliated by the whites. In fact an actual state of war has existed there for the last twelve months. The number of miners in the country has been much increased since last year, and is still rapidly increasing by emigration from the settled portion of Oregon and from California. The number there now probably exceeds 10,000 men. In addition to this a very large emigration is now en route from the States east of the Rocky Mountains, which will reach the Snake country in the autumn of the present year. I need not dwell on the importance of protecting this large population from the hostilities of the treacherous and warlike Snakes. Unless prompt measures are taken by the Government to prevent, the loss of life and property will be immense.

At the request of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, commanding District of Oregon, I visited Fort Vancouver about the middle of April for the purpose of conferring with him in regard to Indian affairs east of the Cascade Range, and particularly in the Snake country, and as to the best method of restoring and maintaining peace. The general concurred with me in regarding a war with the Indians inevitable, and regretted his inability to send troops to that region sooner than midsummer, he deeming it advisable to employ the whole available force in the Nez Percé region until the treaty now negotiating with those Indians was concluded. Much good might be accomplished in my opinion by the Indian Department by holding a council or councils with those tribes, making them a few presents and negotiating the purchase of their lands. An appropriation of $20,000 was made by act of Congress, approved July 5, 1862, for "defraying expenses of negotiating treaty with Shoshone or Snake Indians," and in my opinion the public interests urgently demand that an effort be made to accomplish this object. I regard this appropriation as amply sufficient to enable the commissioners to treat for the purchase of all the lands in Oregon east of the

Cascade Mountains not already alienated by the Indians, and I trust after giving this matter your attention you will concur with me as to the necessity, and direct such steps to be taken as the circumstances call for.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 1, 1863.

Col. J. STEINBERGER,
First Wash. Ter. Infty., Comdg. Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter.:

COLONEL: The general commanding the district does not anticipate any event occurring among the Nez Percé Indians to render it inexpedient for the command of Colonel Maury to march as provided in Special Orders, No. 56, from these headquarters, but you are authorized in such case, if the public service requires it, to detain it, reporting the reasons to these headquarters. Major Rinearson will accompany said command and will return with it to Fort Walla Walla next fall.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, Cal., June 2, 1863.

In compliance with orders from the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, the undersigned relinquishes command of this post for the purpose of establishing a permanent camp at or near San Bernardino.

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, Cal., June 2, 1863.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 9, dated headquarters District of Southern California, June 1, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this post.

B. R. WEST,
Captain, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *June 2, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:

Indians are suing for peace. I leave for Bridger to-day to meet 500 of them. My policy will win.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., June 2, 1863.

I. Company G, First New Mexico Volunteers, will take station at the Cottonwoods, and continue to be borne upon the field returns

of the post of Franklin, Tex. The commanding officer is charged with the protection and care of the public property at that camp.

II. Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will remove to Franklin, Tex., and be attached to the garrison of that post.

By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

J. F. BENNETT,
Second Lieut., First Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 3, 1863.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Benicia Barracks, Benicia, Cal.:

SIR: It has been represented to the commanding general by citizens of Solano County that the charge of disloyalty made against persons squatting on the Suscol Ranch is without foundation; that the military organization said to exist is not for the purpose of resisting the Federal or State authorities, but that upon the contrary they are good, law-abiding people, and devoted to the General Government. Agreeably to their request that an officer should be sent to inquire into difficulties existing in that country, the general desires you to investigate fully the whole matter so far as it relates to the Federal Government. With the civil courts and their action we have nothing to do, except to furnish upon requisition of the State authorities the necessary posse to enforce their mandates; and even the latter is discretionary with the commanding general. You will, therefore, in making your investigation, exclude everything relating to titles of land and the action of the courts. It will probably facilitate your operations if you consult Sheriff Neville and General Frisbie, of Vallejo. I inclose a list of persons known as squatters, who may possibly throw some light on the difficulties above alluded to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *June 4, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

Shall I request the Governor of Oregon to return the arms? I hope not. Your telegram of 30th is received.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 4, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have this morning received a telegram dated 30th of May, from the headquarters Department of the Pacific, as follows:

Copy of your indorsement on requisition for arms received. No arms or equipments will be issued to State militia. Say to Governor that detachment of recruits at Camp Baker must not be removed.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have just telegraphed General Wright in reply, "Shall I request the Governor of Oregon to return the arms? I hope not." Accordingly I have to request that you will please direct your adjutant-general to delay issuing the arms forwarded on the 13th of May until I get a reply to my telegram. I have also to withdraw any assent I have verbally given to the order for the recruits to be sent from Camp Baker to this place to fill up Noble's company. I understand the above telegram simply on the part of General Wright to refuse his consent, for certainly by War Department General Orders, No. 75, of the 8th of July, 1862, you are intrusted with the entire question of the consolidation of incomplete companies, and by paragraph III the "exclusive control" is indicated to be placed in your hands prior to the companies being mustered into the service of the United States. I do not know whether it is in your power to countermand your orders in reference to the detachment at Camp Baker; if so, I desire that you will do so, as I feel bound to conform in good faith implicitly to the orders of the general commanding the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, June 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my letter to Capt. Lyman Bissell, Ninth Infantry, commanding Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, Wash. Ter., dated on the 9th of March, 1863,* and also Captain Bissell's reply under date of April 16, 1863.† So long as the question of ownership of the island remains unsettled, the arrangements made between Lieutenant-General Scott and Governor Douglas will be enforced. I have directed that the civil authorities be permitted to exercise their appropriate functions over that portion of the island under military jurisdiction, and that all persons violating any of the arrangements agreed to by Lieutenant-General Scott for a joint occupation of the island be forthwith removed. I am happy to say that the most cordial feeling and good understanding exists between the American and British commanders on the island.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1863.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Second Infantry California Volunteers,

Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires me to inform you that as fast as the companies composing the Mountaineer Battalion are mustered into service, you will take charge of and assign them as the

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* See p. 343. † See p. 402.

exigencies of the service in your district may demand. The first two companies mustered in should be sent to Camp Wright (Round Valley) and Fort Gaston. The general desires you to select from this battalion a sufficient number of experienced packers, who will be placed on special duty in the quartermaster's department. Since writing the above the general has determined to send the company raising at Ukiah to Camp Wright.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 5, 1863.

I. On being relieved by Company A, Battalion of Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Capt. H. Flynn, with his company (A), Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Fort Humboldt and report to the commander of the district.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 6, 1863.

Capt. M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Camp Independence, Owen's River Valley, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander has read with interest and satisfaction your report of operations in the Owen's River Valley, and desires me to express his admiration of the energy, perseverance, and good conduct displayed by yourself and your command throughout the whole campaign. Mr. Wentworth, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district, has been requested to make immediate provision for the Indians who have come in, and if possible locate them where there will be few inducements to meddle with the whites.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, June 6, 1863.

[General ALVORD:]

GENERAL: On my return from Salem last night I received your letter of the 4th instant. From it I learned that General Wright will not allow arms to be issued to our State militia and "that detachment of recruits at Camp Baker must not be removed." I regret the former very much and am surprised at the latter. Our State militia cannot be organized unless arms are so furnished. I have traveled over a considerable portion of the State lately and signs of danger gather around us. A few more reverses East will involve us in war here. I wish to

prepare for the worst, as far as it is in my power, and as there are arms at Fort Vancouver not likely to be used otherwise, I was in hopes of getting them, to be placed in the hands of organized Union men, until danger is past. As to removal of "recruits" from Camp Baker, I understood that under General Orders, No. 75, "men may be transferred to some other company" by me, and that "until regiments are organized and their muster-rolls completed they will be under the exclusive control of the Governors of the States." Accordingly on the 25th ultimo, being satisfied that Lieutenant Hand could not recruit a full company in Southern Oregon, I ordered him with his recruits to Fort Vancouver, to join Lieut. John F. Noble's company of unorganized recruits (now nearly full). Last night I received a letter from Lieutenant Hand, dated Jacksonsville, June 2, 1863, stating that on the 3d he will start from Camp Baker with his men for Fort Vancouver, in accordance with my order of the 25th ultimo. It is now too late to countermand that order, as he is now doubtless on his way. Had I received General Wright's telegram in time, I would have suspended the order until I could confer fully with him. If you think best you can send a copy of this letter to General Wright.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *June 7, 1863—8 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:

Just returned from Bridger. Made treaty with 650 Snake Indians. They delivered 150 stolen horses to me.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Under the requirements of General Orders, No. 86, of April 2, from the War Department, I have sent instructions to the regimental commanders in this department to forward to my headquarters copies of their latest regimental returns; and hereafter to send to department headquarters copies at the same time such returns are sent to your office. When the returns are received, I shall proceed at once to make the required consolidation. It is probable that most, if not all, of the infantry regiments are now reduced below the minimum, and some of them to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law. It will be recollected that when these volunteer regiments were called out the greatest expedition was used, and the companies and officers were mustered in with a minimum organization, and hurried off to remote stations to relieve the regular troops then under orders for the East; and thus far, although numerically small, they have done good service. If regiments or even battalions could be brought together, a consolidation and reduction of the number of companies would be highly beneficial; but in this country, where we have so many remote points to occupy with one or two companies each, it is necessary to maintain as many organized companies as possible.

It has been extremely difficult, with the small force in this country, to meet all the calls for troops, and to meet emergencies. I have been

forced to muster in officers and men without waiting for complete organizations. This course will, I hope, receive the approval of the General-in-Chief and the War Department. It was absolutely necessary in this country, and has had the most happy results, in maintaining peace and quiet within our borders, by giving me promptly a small but reliable force, ably commanded and ready for any service. I am happy to say that this country is generally very quiet. Rumors are rife of secret organizations of disloyal persons, but no open demonstrations, except by individuals, have occurred. In Southern California the secession sympathizers are more numerous than in any other portion of the State, and I have deemed it prudent to send to that district the two companies of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, temporarily held at Benicia Barracks, and also one of the newly raised companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 3, 1863.

Course approved. General Wright will exercise his own judgment in regard to immediate consolidations, consulting the good of the public service.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 8, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: In behalf of the militia of this State, I wish you to intercede with the President and Secretary of War to have authority given to General Wright to issue arms and equipments to the organized militia. Our Legislature at its last session would have made an appropriation for this purpose if the Governor had not been notified that the General Government would furnish the arms necessary for our defense. The arms are here, but cannot be issued without further authority from Washington. The delay has caused great disappointment, and especially among those who were on the military committees of the Legislature, some of whom were members of our late camp of instruction, and are fully conscious of the importance of a well-organized militia in this distant portion of our country. You are aware that we have here a large number of rebellion sympathizers, and that we have a large foreign population ready to give allegiance to the strongest party, whatever that may be, and there is also a large immigration of at least doubtful character coming to this country across the plains, and to hold these elements in check the Union party must be organized. Last month I encamped ten days with over 700 of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the organized militia of the State, some of whom traveled eight days to reach the camp, and all of whom showed a degree of zeal which, if properly encouraged, will produce a well-drilled and effective militia force in this State. Union leagues are forming throughout the State, and from these leagues I anticipate that we shall obtain the greater portion of our organized militia. I do not wish to have arms given to any company until both the Governor of the State and General Wright have positive proof of the unconditional loyalty of

every man in the company. And as a further safeguard each man will be required to take his gun and equipments home with him, as is the case now in this brigade, the armories being deemed unsafe. I have stated these facts that you may be enabled to answer any objections to this application, which is made at the request of several prominent persons who join with me in hoping to obtain the means of preserving peace in California.

With kind regards to yourself and family, I am ever, sincerely, yours,

L. H. ALLEN,
Major-General, California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1863.

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3. The company of mountaineers at Ukiah City will, after the completion of its organization, proceed to Fort Humboldt, District of Humboldt.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, Cal., June 8, 1863.

As it has been officially reported to these headquarters by commanders of posts, and also through civil authorities, that armed bodies of men and organizations of a character disloyal to our Government are formed and being formed in various parts of this district, and loyal soldiers being ruthlessly shot down and murdered in the public streets of La Paz by a member of one of these bands without cause or provocation other than loyalty, the colonel commanding being satisfied of the facts, it is ordered that all military commanders of posts in this district use their utmost and speedy exertions to find out and break up these traitorous bands and organizations. All Union citizens are requested to give such information and aid to the commanding officer of the nearest military post where such bands and organizations are known, and act in co-operation with the military authorities in bringing the traitors to speedy justice.

By order of Col. F. Forman:

WM. FORRY,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: It is the desire of the department commander that Major Lugenbeel should remain in command of the forces being sent to Fort Boisé until the construction of the post is completed or in readiness for occupation. The headquarters of the cavalry will not be established there until its return from the emigrant route, late in the fall.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 8, 1863.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL,
Ninth Infty., Comdg. U. S. Troops, San Juan Island, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: This morning I forwarded to you a copy of Special Orders, No. 129, of the 29th of May, 1863, from headquarters Department of the Pacific, issued as recommended by me, by which you are empowered, when the peace and good order of the island imperatively require it, to expel American residents from the island of San Juan. This, therefore, is the only modification necessary of the instructions of 9th of March, 1863, which you received from the general commanding the Department of the Pacific. A letter to me from those headquarters, dated 4th of April, says:

> One of the difficulties has been the exercise by certain parties of judicial functions over the whole island. Captain Bissell restricted these officers to certain limits and powers. While the general has no objection to the American citizens having civil officers within the limits occupied by them, yet he will not consent to this exercise of any jurisdiction except on the end of the island in our possession.

By the act of Congress of 2d of March, 1853, establishing the Territorial government of Washington Territory (see section 9), it is provided, "That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any case in which the title to land shall in any wise come in question." It was thus a gross and criminal assumption in Mr. Hamblet, the justice of the peace, to attempt (as stated in your letter of 16th of April) to summon a British subject before him in a land case, or for any other purpose. Armed with the power given you in the above-named Special Orders, No. 129, from department headquarters, discreetly exercised, I have confidence in your being able to preserve good order and quiet on the island. I believe that our claim to the island of San Juan rests upon the most indisputable grounds, and that it will finally be acknowledged by the British Government. But pending the final settlement of the question by negotiation, the arrangements of General Scott should be carried out in good faith, being in fact only a necessary sequel to the proposition of Mr. Marcy in his letter of the 17th of July, 1855, to Mr. Crampton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY,
Lapwai, Wash. Ter., June 8, 1863.

General B. ALVORD,
Commanding Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that there will be no further need of retaining the troops at Lapwai after your reception of this. I am also happy to inform you that the great object of our mission here is accomplished. A treaty has been concluded with the Lawyer party more advantageous to the Government than had been expected. It will be signed to-day or to-morrow. The Big Thunder party have not yet decided as to their course, but I think they will yet come into the arrangement.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The active and energetic campaigns which have been made against the Indians in the Owen's River Valley, Cal., and in the District of Utah during the past winter and spring have had the most happy results in bringing those Indians to sue for peace. A very large number of Indians have been killed, and the great mass of the survivors have laid down their arms and met the commanders in those districts in council. General Connor returned to Camp Douglas, Salt Lake, on the 7th instant, from Fort Bridger, where he had made a treaty with 650 Snake Indians, who delivered to him 150 stolen horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 9, 1863.

Maj. C. S. DREW,
Oregon Cav., Comdg. Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, Oreg.:

SIR: The estimates submitted by you for the construction of the new post on Klamath Lakes have been approved by the general commanding the department. The post you are directed to build will be considered a permanent one and of sufficient size to garrison comfortably two companies of cavalry. In its construction the general enjoins the most rigid economy consistent with the comfort and convenience of the troops composing its garrison. The troops in other portions of the department contiguous to the country in which this post is to be built will be so disposed as to give the necessary protection without having to call upon any part of your force to quell disturbances that may spring up during the present summer. It will not, therefore, be necessary for you to send out any detachment unless the case is one of peculiar emergency. The general desires you to devote your whole energies to the erection of the post, using as many of the enlisted men of your command as can be made useful and be spared from other duties. Such number of mechanics as may be deemed necessary for the speedy construction of the work will be hired, to be discharged as soon as their services can possibly be dispensed with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 1st ultimo, in relation to the enlistment of men for the Regular Army and the disposition made of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, also recommending that authority be given to raise one or two batteries of light artillery, I am directed by the General-in-Chief to inform you that it is not deemed expedient to organize them from the Ninth Infantry, but that it is preferable to authorize the raising of volunteer batteries, if some of the companies of the Third

Artillery, of which there are now three on the Pacific Coast, cannot be mounted. This is thought to be the proper plan, and the infantry companies should be put in garrison where they can easily learn to manage the fixed batteries.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1863.

I. The anniversary of a day rendered memorable in the annals of the American Revolution will forever be held in proud remembrance by the people of the United States.

On the 17th day of June, 1775, was fought the battle of Bunker Hill, a day consecrated to freedom and independence and cemented by the best blood of the land. There fell the noble-hearted Warren, who, when entreated not to expose himself to certain death, replied, "It is pleasant and becoming to die for one's country." Such heroic conduct and such thrilling words should be engraven on the hearts of all true patriots.

II. On the 17th of the present month, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, a salute of thirteen guns will be fired at sunrise and national salutes at meridian and sunset from the forts in the harbor of San Francisco.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, Utah Ter., June 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 8th ultimo was duly received while en route to Snake River. I acted upon your suggestion and posted a company of infantry at Soda Springs, Big Bend of Bear River, in Idaho Territory, and a detachment of ten men on Snake River at a new ferry lately established, about sixty miles above Fort Hall. While at the lower ferry, in the vicinity of Fort Hall, I met about 200 Snake Indians, with whom I had a talk. They are friendly, and will remain so. Those also in the vicinity of and on the road to Bannock City are friendly. I had a talk with 700 Snake Indians at Fort Bridger last week. They say they are tired of fighting and want to be at peace. They gave me up 150 horses and mules which they had stolen. The fight of last winter is telling on them. There are two small bands at large yet, who are hostile. They number about 100 men. Troops are now in pursuit of them, and I hope soon to destroy them. I have no fears for the safety of the emigration to the Bannock Mines. How it will be to the Boisé Mines I am unable to say. I will, as you have suggested, take care of the emigration on the south side of Snake River as far west as longitude 114. The Ute Indians, with whom Colonel Evans had a fight at Spanish Fork this spring, have sent word that they desire to make peace with me. On the whole, I consider the Indian troubles in my district very near at an end.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 1863.

Capt. M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Camp Independence, Owen's River Valley, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you, as soon after the receipt of this communication as practicable, to take all the Indians who have come in to the Tejon Reservation and turn them over to the representative of the Indian Department on that reservation. The Indians will be fed meat and barley while at your post and en route to the reservation. After their arrival at the latter they will be provided for by the Indian Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 11, 1863.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Brown's company will move to the support of General Connor as soon after its arrival as possible. Report its departure by telegraph to Connor. Hold Company A in readiness to leave for Salt Lake.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 11, 1863.

I. Captain Ousley's company (B), Mountaineer Battalion, California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Fort Gaston and relieve the command now at that post.

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III. On being relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, with Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Curtis and there await further orders.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 11, 1863.

I. Captain Schmidt's company (B), Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed by the steamer Panama to Benicia Barracks, Cal.

II. Captain Theller's company (I), Second Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at Fort Humboldt without delay. The regimental quartermaster, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will furnish the requisite transportation.

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, June 11, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A powerful tribe (the Southern Utes) have commenced hostilities; killed driver and employé of mail company twenty-five miles west of here yesterday. Rumor says 1,600 of them in Mormon settlements south on way to attack me and destroy overland mail. The Snake Indians, with the exception of two small bands, are peaceable and have given up stolen property. Goshutes still troublesome. My force much scattered; should be doubled at once. I am surrounded by enemies, white and red.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1863.

Maj. JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that you will at once proceed to join General Connor's command at or in the vicinity of Salt Lake City. As there may be some difficulty in proceeding alone over the overland route, you will join and take command of the troops under Captain Brown, Second Cavalry, which will probably leave Fort Churchill to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Salt Lake, June 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A powerful tribe, the Southern Utes, are threatening the overland stage, east and west. My forces are inadequate to its protection. Have received no re-enforcements from California. Could a regiment of cavalry be sent from Denver?

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, June 12, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: Having no mountaineer company to send to Fort Bragg, Captain Schmidt's company (B), Second Infantry California Volunteers, goes down in this steamer in order not to disappoint the expectation of her taking down two companies. The next steamer will find three companies at the bay ready to embark—Captain Theller's (I), Captain

Flynn's (A), and Captain Morton's (K). The only mountaineer companies whose organization is complete are Captain Long's company (A) and Captain Ousley's company (B). They have both taken the field, and are by this time scattered as individual hunters over the mountains and through the forest. Captain Ousley's company's beat being the nearest to Fort Gaston, I have sent orders to have it collected together and proceed to that post. The other company (Captain Long's) has relieved Captain Flynn's company at Fort Baker, they having found that post to be the most suitable base for their scouting operations. It will be impracticable to send that company to Round Valley at present for want of transportation. Lieutenant Schindler, regimental quartermaster, reports that our own train will be occupied for several weeks in transporting supplies to Fort Gaston and in the removal of companies; that the only train that can be hired is now out on a trip and not expected back for seven days. Allowing four days for the train to rest and four more to reach Fort Baker, the company cannot commence its march under fifteen days, by which time another steamer will have arrived from San Francisco, bringing perhaps other instructions from your headquarters. I would strongly recommend that neither Company A nor B, of the Mountaineer Battalion, be removed from this part of the district, it being the only portion with which they are all individually familiar. The expense of sending them to Round Valley from where they now are would also be very heavy—some $2,000, Lieutenant Schindler reports. The Mendocino company of mountaineers, now being mustered in at Ukiah, is said to be nearly full. As that company is in the neighborhood of both Round Valley and Fort Bragg, it would be a great saving of time and expense to use that company for those two posts. The Weaverville company numbers thirty-one men, who are in camp near Eureka, about two miles from this post. It is uncertain when the company will be full. I have written to the mustering officer said to be at Ukiah, requesting to be informed when the company there will be completely organized and as to whether any special arrangements have been made in respect to their arms, clothing, and supplies. If I receive no further instructions by the next steamer with respect to sending mountaineers to Round Valley and Fort Bragg, I will be ready to execute the instructions already received without further delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Dalles, Oreg., June 12, 1863.

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,

Commanding Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: Whilst remaining here this evening I take the opportunity of writing a few lines to give you information of our ultimate success in negotiating with the Nez Percés. We have succeeded beyond the most sanguine hopes of those who desired our success, and to the disappointment of others who were working to defeat us, having secured the relinquishment of about nine-tenths of the lands formerly held by them, and upon such terms as cannot fail to be satisfactory. As soon as possible after I reach home I will give you more particulars. In the meantime you will be able, through some of the papers, to procure a copy of the treaty, as it will be published in the Golden Age

and very probably in some of the Portland papers. Mr. Hutchins co-operated with us after finding it was useless to do otherwise. Colonel Maury intends leaving Fort Lapwai for Boisé to-morrow.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon, dated on the 28th of May, 1863,* with four additional inclosures, to wit: (1) Brigadier-General Alvord to department headquarters, May 7, 1863;* (2) Governor of Oregon to Brigadier-General Alvord, May 10, 1863;* (3) Brigadier-General Alvord's orders to military store-keeper, May 13, 1863; (4) Brigadier-General Alvord to department headquarters, May 26 [21],* 1863. As soon as I was advised that the Governor of Oregon had made a requisition on General Alvord for arms for the Oregon militia I ordered my adjutant-general to write to him on the 20th of May, and subsequently, on the 25th of May, to telegraph that arms could not be supplied to Oregon militia. It appears, however, that previous to the receipt of my instructions, General Alvord, deeming that the exigencies of the case demanded it, had ordered the military store-keeper at the Vancouver Arsenal to issue the arms. The communications from General Alvord will fully explain the reasons for his action in the case without waiting for my decision. Under the condition of affairs in Oregon as represented by the Governor and General Alvord, I have not ordered the arms to be returned, and would most respectfully ask the approval of the Secretary of War. With regard to General Alvord's letter of May 7, referring to the conversation between Mr. May, the Secretary of State, and myself, I can only say that Mr. May entirely misapprehended me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 13, 1863.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of the State of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, I have to request that no more officers be appointed in the regiments of Oregon volunteers serving in this department until I shall inform Your Excellency of the necessity.

"SECTION 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiments beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number."

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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*See pp. 462, 428, 429, and 449, respectively.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have to report the departure from Camp Union, Sacramento, on the 10th instant, of two companies of Third Infantry California Volunteers and a detachment of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers for Salt Lake, Utah, the whole under command of Lieut. Col. J. B. Moore, Third Infantry. I sent with this command two brass 6-pounder guns, one 12-pounder howitzer, and one 12-pounder mountain howitzer. I inspected the command previous to its marching and found it in admirable order and well prepared to move rapidly along the overland mail line to its destination. The Indian hostilities in the Owen's River Valley, Tulare County, Cal., have terminated. All the Indians in that quarter—probably about 1,000—I have ordered taken to the Tejon Reservation, where the superintendent of Indian affairs will take charge of them.

The company of the Second Cavalry lately with the troops in Owen's River Valley has returned to Fort Churchill, and will immediately be put on the march for Salt Lake. One of the companies called for from Nevada Territory is ready to be mustered in, and will be promptly advanced on the mail line. The command for Fort Boisé left Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., on the 1st instant, under the command of Maj. P. Lugenbeel, U. S. Army, proceeding as far as old Fort Walla Walla by steam, which point would be reached on the 3d, and thence by land to Boisé. The command at Jacksonville, Oreg., is nearly ready to move, under Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, of the Oregon cavalry, to establish a post at the Klamath Lakes. I have ordered the post to be built for two companies of cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 14, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have received a letter from C. H. Hale, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, stating that a treaty was signed (I suppose on the 9th instant) with the Nez Percé Indians, by which they cede, he says, nine-tenths of the old reservation, leaving to the tribe the arable lands (about 1,300 square miles) in the vicinity of the Lapwai Agency. The establishment of the military post at Fort Lapwai last October has in a very material sense paved the way for the conclusion of this treaty by evincing to the Indians a determination, so far as practicable, to protect them from aggression. Confidence has been built up, or rather restored. I do not think any treaty could have been made with them last fall. The close contact with the whites, which must still remain, will render very difficult and onerous the protection of the tribe from the hordes of miners who will have a right of transit through their country. This delicate duty will devolve on Maj. S. Truax, First Oregon Cavalry, the new commanding officer at Fort Lapwai. The presence of six companies of troops at Fort Lapwai during the council

has been very salutary. The surrounding tribes, formerly hostile, had their deputations spectators of the scene. The Palouses were there, anxious for a failure and for a row, and would have been hugely delighted if the Nez Percés, always with the whites in former wars, could be seduced into a difficulty. Some of them insulted the commissioners. Colonel Steinberger very properly sent a company of cavalry to drive off the Palouses and order them to return to their own country. Colonel Maury will now be able to start for Fort Boisé, and has probably left to-day. I forwarded to you a few days since, for the information of General Wright, a copy of my instructions to Colonel Maury for his operations this summer and fall, and also a copy of my instructions to Major Lugenbeel. At last date from the latter officer he was, on the 8th, about starting with his command and train from the Walla Walla Valley. I also inclose to you to-day a copy of further instructions of the 30th of May, given to both of these officers, concerning an independent company of rangers which had been organized, and ostensibly operating for defense of the miners against Indians in the Boisé country since February last. I expect it to disperse on the arrival of the troops.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 30, 1863.

Bvt. Maj. P. LUGENBEEL, U. S. Army,
Ninth Infantry, Commanding Boisé Expedition,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: It is hoped and expected that the company of Independent Rangers under Captain Standifer, which was at last dates operating against the Indians beyond Fort Boisé, will disperse on your arrival. I do not think that any forcible steps to accomplish this will be necessary, but at all events it cannot be permitted that any independent military operations be conducted after your arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

(Same to Col. R. F. Maury, commanding expedition against the Snake Indians.)

CONCLUSION OF THE NEZ PERCÉS TREATY.

WEDNESDAY, *June 10, 1863.*

EDITOR OREGONIAN:

The treaty was finally concluded yesterday in the presence of a large number of spectators. There were several officers from the fort on the ground, most of whom attended the treaty when required by the "high contracting parties." The boundary of the new reservation has been changed; it is to commence three miles below the Lapwai; thence crossing the Clearwater and running down the north bank to the mouth of the Hatwai Creek; thence due north seven miles; thence easterly until it crosses the North Fork of the Clearwater seven miles from its mouth; thence along the north side of the South Fork, five miles from the bank,

until it crosses the North Fork of the South Fork; thence across the bridge on the Elk City road; thence westerly to the Waha Lake; thence northerly to the place of beginning. This will give them about 100 square miles more than was originally designed by the commissioners. The total expense to the Government will net about $262,500. Of this sum $150,000 is to be expended in the fencing and plowing the twenty-acre lots, one of which is to be assigned to each male Indian over the age of twenty-one years, or to the head of each family. The sum of $70,000 of this amount is to be expended the first year, $40,000 the second, $25,000 the third, and $15,000 the fourth year. There are to be two churches erected, two school-houses, two saw and grist mills, a hospital, blacksmith's shop, and other buildings. The ninth article of the treaty provides that a parcel of land 250 yards square in the town of Lewiston is to be reserved to Dr. R. Newell for his children, he having rendered valuable services in times past to the Nez Percés. Some people at Lewiston don't seem to fancy this, as it covers lots on which valuable improvements have been made. It is said that this donation to the doctor will be the cause of considerable litigation in the courts. The cost to the Government for negotiating this treaty will not exceed $30,000; the appropriation by Congress was $40,000. The disaffected bands refused to sign the documents. The reason assigned by Big Thunder, Eagle of the Light, and Cool-Cool-Selina were that the difficulties and disagreements between them and Lawyer's bands were of such a nature that it was quite out of the question for them to join in anything that that party did. They all gave assurances that they were on the best terms of friendship with the whites, and wished to continue so; they did not want any presents nor annuities, nor would they receive them. They approved of the action of the commissioners and also the treaty, but would not make themselves a party to it by signing it. They are very high-toned, dignified gentry, these Big Thunder party are. The goods and presents were distributed partly yesterday, the balance to-day. The cost of these presents was about $10,000, and the female portion of the tribe seemed highly delighted with the fancy "ictas" that Commissioner Hale had brought for them. Immediately after the signing of the treaty an Indian chief, Reuben, who has a valuable improved farm about five miles from Lewiston, on the Clearwater, sold out a portion of his improvements to John Carleton and others for $2,000. The tract conveyed is for four quarter sections. The purchase money is to be paid in improvements on his twenty-acre allotments. Three companies of Oregon cavalry now at the fort have received orders to leave for Boisé on Saturday next under command of Colonel Maury. Chief Lawyer before signing the treaty made a lengthy appeal to the commissioners, urging them to let the Government know their feelings in relation to the matter, and report the grievances they have suffered in consequence of the non-fulfillment of the stipulations of the Stevens-Palmer treaty. Several of the chiefs addressed the commissioners before signing. They all professed the most unalterable friendship to the whites and the Government. Lawyer and Captain John, two of the chiefs, leave to-morrow on a visit to Puget Sound in company with Commissioners Hale and Howe. The latter gentleman is the agent on the reservation in that district, having some 6,000 Indians under his parental and moral charge. Lawyer wants to go and try some of the Puget Sound "clams," having heard Don Scranton say so much about them. The dress parade did not come off, as the commissioners had to leave to-day on their way home.

LAWYER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 15, 1863.

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 12th instant announcing the conclusion of a treaty with the Nez Percé Indians reducing their reservation. This I regard as a very auspicious event and subject of congratulation. You will remember that when you were here I suggested that the whites should under the new treaty be permitted to occupy at once up to the new boundaries, and that you should so inform the commanding officer at Fort Lapwai. I write now specially to inquire whether such an arrangement was made under the new treaty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lapwai, Wash. Ter., June 15, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the expedition of Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, left this post at reveille this morning. At the request of the colonel commanding the troops were detained here two days awaiting the arrival of fifty pack-saddles expected from Fort Dalles. They have not yet reached this post or Lewiston, and as with this exception the command has been ready to move for some days, I have thought it prudent not to protract its departure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 16, 1863.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Washington, D. C.:*

COLONEL: Capt. E. S. Purdy, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, has reported at my headquarters for duty. I have placed him temporarily under instruction of my chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Drum, and after awhile I propose to send him to Brigadier-General Alvord in the District of Oregon. I hope you will not take from me Colonel Drum. Were the troops of my department concentrated I could get along with an inexperienced adjutant-general, but extended over thousands of miles, it is important that for the present I should have the services of an officer well acquainted with affairs in this country, more especially in the present condition of the country.

With much regard, yours, very truly,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1863.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of the State of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: When I addressed you on the 1st instant, I was under the impression that the recruits at Jacksonville had been enlisted by

an officer of Colonel Drew's command, and hence, with a view to complete the organization of one of the companies of the Oregon cavalry at that place, I wished to keep these recruits there. In the original instructions from the War Department the appointment of the officers and organization of the regiment of Oregon cavalry was not confided to your predecessor in office, but when it was determined to complete the regiment to twelve companies, I deemed it proper to make the call upon Your Excellency in the usual way. Owing to the difficulties we have had in raising volunteers on this coast, I have afforded the Governors all the aid in my power in organizing the companies, whereas in the East we should have had nothing to do with them until they were mustered in. I beg that Your Excellency will not for a moment suppose that I desire to interfere with your appropriate duties. It is of great importance that another company should be stationed in Southern Oregon, and I trust that Your Excellency may be pleased to designate the officers suitable for raising it.

General Alvord has submitted to me his reasons for issuing to Your Excellency a certain quantity of small-arms for the militia of the State of Oregon. I had previously received instructions from the Secretary of War not to issue arms to the militia, and I caused General Alvord to be so written to as soon as I learned that a requisition had been made on him, but it appears that for reasons deemed sufficient General Alvord has issued the arms without waiting for my answer. I have now submitted the letters both of Your Excellency and General Alvord to the Secretary of War, with the request that the issue be approved, as I deemed it very proper under the circumstances of the case.

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 17, 1863.*
(Received 11.18 p. m.)

Hon. W. H. SEWARD:

Hon. Robert H. Pruyn sends me the following to be transmitted to you by telegraph:

England and France have offered to assist the Tycoon against the hostile Siamese. The offer will probably be declined. Coercive measures will follow. Wyoming is here.

F. F. LOW,
Collector.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 17, 1863.

I. Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, under the command of Capt. R. S. Caldwell, will repair from Fort Lapwai to Fort Dalles, and encamp on reaching the latter point on Three-Mile Creek, at the first eligible point on it where fuel is easily obtained. Captain Caldwell on reaching Fort Dalles will repair in person to these headquarters.

II. Company B after its arrival at Fort Dalles will be ordered to repair to the vicinity of Canyon City, Oreg., to protect the miners against the Snake Indians.

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IV. Col. J. Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, with his regimental staff, will return to Fort Walla Walla and resume the

command of that post. He will turn over the command of Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter., to Maj. S. Truax, First Oregon Cavalry, being careful to transfer to him all the instructions and information in his possession connected with the duties of that command.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 19, 1863.

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5. Lieut. Col. James F. Curtis, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers, and of the District of Southern California, relieving Col. Ferris Forman, of the same regiment.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 19, 1863.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern Cal.,
Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander has deemed it expedient to relieve you in command of your regiment and the District of Southern California, and instructs me to inform you to this effect; and also that the Fourth Regiment of Infantry will be reduced in the number of companies by consolidation under the recent act of Congress and general orders based thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. N. OLNEY,
Second Infantry California Volunteers, Camp Curtis, Cal.:

COLONEL: Your report of the 15th instant was received and duly submitted to the colonel commanding the district, who approves your official action in relation to the Hoopa Indians and their fortification on Trinity River. The colonel commanding directs you to inquire as to the truth of the report of a band of hostile Indians having attacked the settlements near Trinidad. If so, and there should be any reasonable prospect of finding the guilty band, you will on the arrival of Company K at Camp Curtis immediately dispatch it in pursuit of these Indians.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., June 21, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Fort West:

MAJOR: Within the past week a band of Indians attacked a small party of New Mexico Volunteers on the Jornada, killing Lieutenant Bargie, mutilating his body, and carrying off his head as a trophy. At the same time the mail rider from Fort Craig was killed and the mail destroyed. Captain Fritz, who was sent in pursuit of the Indians, found that they had fled to the western side of the Rio Grande, passing the river at San Diego Crossing, when the trail so divided as to make it inexpedient to follow them with the means at his command. He found evidences of their having been encamped for some two weeks at that point, doubtless watching for an opportunity to commit depredations. Captain Fritz reports the party to have numbered about fifty, and that they were Miembres River Indians. Of this there can hardly be any doubt. This band of Miembres River Indians must be exterminated to a man. At the earliest possible moment that the condition of your command will admit of it you will undertake this duty. Use every available man of your force; take rations sufficient for a campaign against them if necessary. Scour every foot of ground and beat up all their haunts. Do not hesitate to go yourself in person to conduct the affair, should you deem that your presence will contribute to the desired result. Leave only a sufficient force to protect the stores at your post. If you desire the co-operation of a force from the river, let me know and you shall have it. In this event inform me what troops (infantry, as I have no cavalry) you want, and where you wish them sent. Your guides can give you a better idea than I can form of a plan of operations. To carry it out, ask for anything you need, and everything that can be will be placed at your disposal. Detain Expressman Jones, or the messengers who bring this dispatch, until you have determined upon some definite plan of action, and then let me know what it is.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lapwai, Wash. Ter., June 23, 1863.

The undersigned, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 67, headquarters District of Oregon, hereby relinquishes command of this post to Maj. S. Truax, First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers.

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 151. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 24, 1863.

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4. Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will, with as little delay as practicable, proceed to and assume command of Fort Yuma. Special instructions will be sent Major Bennett from this office.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 24, 1863.

Maj. CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
First Cav. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Camp Morris, San Bernardino, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander has directed in orders that you will proceed to and assume command of Fort Yuma. The condition of the command and the many abuses prevailing at that post makes it necessary that you should proceed to the point designated as soon as you possibly can, consistent with the best interests of the service and the preservation of the public peace in the section in which you are now serving. The inclosed papers will measurably inform you of the existing abuses at Fort Yuma. On the subject alluded to, the general desires you to make a thorough investigation, reporting your opinion to this office. Previous to leaving your present command you will instruct your successor in his duties and the objects in view in the establishment of your camp. Should you think Captain Johnson unfit for so responsible a position you will not hesitate to make your opinion known to the commanding general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE,
Owen's River Valley, Cal., June 24, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I would most respectfully state that while at Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal., I had frequently urged the officers there in command to represent to the general commanding the department the necessity of a military force at or near Fort Tejon. Since my arrival in Owen's River Valley I have examined the matter more thoroughly and feel convinced that those who are acquainted with its geographical position and the topography of the surrounding country will not hesitate to state that it is the key to both Owen's and Tulare Valleys. Had it been so occupied last winter the outlaws and rebels would not have dared to congregate at Tulare Lake, from whence they issued to commit their depredations upon the defenseless Union citizens who inhabit that portion of the country, for the road through to the south would have been shut up to them, and had they passed by Keysville and Walker's Pass they would have been either cut off or forced into a pathless desert. The Indians, too, finding themselves between two fires, would not have been so apt to have renewed hostilities. Forage and escorts could there be procured for trains passing from San Pedro to Stockton, or from San Pedro to Owen's Valley. It is almost a matter of impossibility for any force from Little Lake, Owen's Valley, to pass the desert to Elizabeth Lake without ample forage, as there is nothing upon the route upon which animals can subsist, and, being almost always without barley in Owen's Valley, valuable trains might become an easy prey to hostile bands of Indians or to worse hordes of desperadoes who infest that section of country. I sincerely hope that the suggestions which I have had the honor to make will not be looked upon by the general commanding the department in the light of one wishing to intrude upon his precious time, or who, from the many acts of kindness of which he has

been the grateful recipient, would arrogate to himself even the thought that his opinion had any right to any consideration outside of the military routine in which he is engaged.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter., June 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In view of the isolated condition of this district and the tardiness with which re-enforcements reach me, considering the advance already made in the season during which it is possible for troops to reach these headquarters, I deem it my duty no longer to delay presenting most respectfully the following statements for the information of the President of the United States, through the commanding general, relative to affairs in this Territory. In former communications the construction of Utah society and its peculiar polity, partaking of all the characteristics of the old patriarchal governments and the worst features of a fanatical and unlimited despotism, have perhaps been sufficiently set forth. I may be permitted, however, to add that the authority of the Church is here recognized as supreme—above and beyond constitutions, laws, or regulations of the civil authorities. Not merely is the Church government here, as compared with the civil, a wheel within a wheel, subordinate to the right powers of the President and Congress, but in its practical workings is superior to and transcends all authority emanating from whatever source. The world has never seen a despotism so complete, so limitless, so transcendent, controlling not alone the outward and internal civil polity of the Territory, but entering into all the details of everyday life and the minutiæ of the domestic economy of each individual, as is exhibited in the construction of the Mormon Church. Of that church Brigham Young is the acknowledged head and recognized despot. Upon his will alone depend as well the acts of public officials as the course, temper, and feeling of the humblest member of his flock. Fanaticism can go no further than it has in this case, and from one end of the Territory to the other the will of Brigham Young is supreme, made known and manifested through his apostles, bishops, and subordinates resident in towns, villages, wards, and hamlets. Whether in all instances this tremendous authority is upheld by a species of devout religious fanaticism or enforced by fear in many—the majority of—cases upon those who would otherwise break from their thraldom, it is unnecessary now to express an opinion, but that it exists cannot be doubted and is not denied. The consequence is that the rightful authority of the United States is exercised only by sufferance, and peace and a doubtful quiet maintained only upon the slender thread of one man's will or whim. I cannot but recognize the glaring fact that in dealing with this people in the most trivial, as in the most momentous matters, I am but dealing with their supreme monarch; that it is in his power at any time to lay an embargo upon his entire people against the sale of any article of sustenance or use to my command; that no act, word, or deed of any Gentile escapes his ear, through the medium of an

extended and truckling system of espionage; that no secret military movement against hostile Indians can be undertaken without the latter becoming possessed of the number, time of starting, direction, equipments, &c. Such a state of affairs would be dangerous even were the head of this system actuated by kindly feelings and a humane disposition, but it becomes intolerable when on every hand are found striking and undutiable evidences of hatred to the Government, disloyalty to the Union, and affiliation and sympathy with treason in the East and savage massacre and plunder all around and about us.

It is difficult to restrain indignation when the harangues of the prophet and his aspostles each Sabbath fill the crowded synagogue with flippant expressions of disloyalty and vulgar threats against the Union and those brave hearts yielding up their lives upon the battle-field; when each reverse to our arms is, with mock tears and sneering lamentations, pointed at as evidence of the truth of Joe Smith's prophecies and Brigham's weekly threats, and each demonstration of traitors, tortured into magnificent victories, is held up to the admiration of the gaping throng as abundant proof of the impotence of Government and the sure destruction of the Constitution and Union. Yet all this must be endured by those who visit the tabernacle of the Saints on almost every Sabbath of the year. Were the exhibitions of hatred to the Government and its ministers, civil and military, confined to these vapid word discharges of long-cultivated spleen, it might be endured in silence, but such is not the case. The whole people are being thus educated (if indeed the term education may be applied in any sense to a community so plunged in the depth of ignorance and fanaticism). The whole people are being educated into the most complete hatred of the Government and the institutions under which we live, the two cardinal points in Mormon religion being contempt and hatred to the Union and faith in and subservience to the head of the Church. With no regard for the South, and in fact probably a repugnance to slavery and Southern institutions, the rebel cause appeals to and receives their hearty sympathy merely because it is regarded as the appointed means of destroying the Government. How far the ramifications of the Mormon Church as a religion extend among the Indian tribes within and adjoining this Territory I am unable to say, but that Brigham Young has an immense influence over the savages and maintains frequent and intimate relations with them is past a doubt. I have the strongest reasons, based on many proofs, for believing that the recent raid on the Overland Mail Line, the massacre of drivers, and the stealing of stock were incited by white Mormons, and not improbably under the direct orders of the head of the Church. But whether this be strictly the fact or not, it is beyond the possibility of doubt that the Indians met with aid, food, and encouragement from nearly the whole Mormon people.

It is in proof before me that the savages have been collecting for weeks in and near the southern Mormon settlements; that they passed through a dozen towns in small parties and large bands coming northward, avowing their purpose to slaughter and steal, to kill soldiers and break up the Overland Mail Line; that they were fed from place to place by the people and drew supplies from the public granaries; that in some instances they sent their couriers ahead to the next town to notify the bishop that they were coming, and to have prepared a beef for them, and that their demands were complied with and no intimation sent to these headquarters of the impending slaughter. Not only did they boast that they would kill emigrants and break up the overland

mail, but that they were gathering in sufficient force to attack Camp Douglas and drive the military from the country. I have reason also to believe that Brigham Young himself received frequent couriers as well from his bishops as from the Indian chiefs, asking for advice and orders. What these latter were of course I am unable to judge, save from his character and the results which followed. It is in proof before me from reliable witnesses that the Indians, after the recent massacre on the overland road, retired through the Mormon towns rehearsing their exploits and exhibiting the reeking scalps they had taken from their murdered victims. It is likewise significant of Mormon complicity that the savages seldom or never molest the Mormons or steal their stock, but pass through their settlements and by their defenseless ranches content with the aid the Mormons volunteer to give them. It cannot be said in explanation of allowing the Indians to proceed on their bloody mission that the latter were too powerful to be attacked or resisted, for it is notorious that the hostile savages passed along in bands of a dozen or twenty through settlements of 500 or 600 inhabitants. The only explanation of this course on their part ever given is that the policy of the Mormons is and ever has been to feed rather than fight the Indians, and that to interfere with them when bound on their raids north would provoke massacre and pillage on the defenseless heads of isolated Mormon ranchmen and wood choppers in the cañons. But even this furnishes no excuse, however flimsy, why no intimation was ever sent to these headquarters of Indian designs openly avowed and notorious in their several communities. In other communities where free will and independent action are at all tolerated on the part of individuals these facts might not be so significant, but might be laid at the door of a few evil-disposed and bad-hearted men; but here, where not only the actions, but the very thoughts, feelings, sentiments, and words of the entire people are under the supreme control and absolute dictation of the head of the Church, it is hard to resist the conclusion that he is responsible for the acts of his ignorant and deluded followers.

As in some degree explanatory of this insidious and damnable course on the part of Brigham Young, I may state that it is understood here that he has offered to protect the Overland Mail Line against the Indians for a given sum of money, on condition that the military shall be withdrawn; and to the end that the impotence of the latter may be made manifest, these brutal raids are incited along unprotected parts of the line, and at times when danger is not expected. That the presence of the military in this Territory is unwelcome to the hierarchy of Brigham Young cannot be doubted. It has to a great extent abridged his powers, limited his dictation, and secured protection to those whose persecutions cried aloud to Heaven. It has released from deepest bondage and from pillage, torture, and organized robbery hundreds of poor deluded men and women enticed hither by promises and allurements, and in many ways has tended to ameliorate the condition of his serfs, and to that extent has shorn the chief of his power. Hence his desire, by propositions such as that referred to, to have my command withdrawn. I may say that I have little doubt that Brigham Young could cause the Indians to desist from attacks on the Overland Mail Line, and were the protection of that institution the only or the main object of Government in establishing troops in this Territory, it might be well to accede to his wishes. But I cannot forget that unsuspecting emigrants with their wives and little ones, and all their earthly goods, seeking a peaceful home in the far West, would be entirely at the mercy of this man and his savage and plundering red allies. What

that mercy was before the troops lined the emigrant road the sad record of the past too plainly tells, and the solitary graves and bleaching bones from the Rocky Mountains to the Carson and Humboldt partially reveal. The tales of horror, of bloodshed, and plunder one can hear, and the evidence of which he can see throughout all this desolate region awaken him to the fact that the great overland mail, important as it is to the East and to the West, cannot be regarded as the only care of the Government, or its protection and security the only demand on humanity.

In view of the foregoing facts, presented without conscious prejudice or other than just feeling against glaring iniquity, I beg leave most respectfully and earnestly to impress upon the commanding general that the force under my command is entirely inadequate to the protection of the overland mail and telegraph lines and the several emigrant roads passing through the regions of hostile Indians within this district; much less is it able in addition to cope with forcible resistance to the laws or the outbreak of armed treason liable to occur on any serious reverse to our arms in the East, or at any attempt on the part of the authorities to enforce laws conflicting with the tenets of the Mormon Church or inimical to any of their practices. The season will soon have passed when it will be practicable for re-enforcements to reach me, and with the winter will come increased activity on the part of the Indians, and it may be more open and rebellious conduct on the part of the Mormons. I have purposely refrained from any expression of opinion on the tenets of the religion of this most singular people, or their open and flagrant violations of the civil law for the suppression of polygamy, leaving these matters where they properly belong, with civil departments of Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Hart's Mill, Tex., June 25, 1863.*

I. Companies C, G, and H, First Infantry California Volunteers, will be transferred from Franklin, Tex., to Las Cruces, N. Mex., as soon as transportation shall be available.

II. Companies C and H, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will be transferred from Las Cruces, N. Mex., to Franklin, Tex., as soon as transportation shall be available.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER., *June 26, 1863.*

Capt. C. H. HEMPSTEAD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that on yesterday morning I stopped a train of emigrants passing through this valley, comprising sixty men, the most of whom, I was informed, were secessionists. After a close and thorough investigation I found that but eleven of them had been in Price's army in Missouri, and the

balance very lukewarm toward the Government, the majority of whom were leaving the Eastern States to avoid the conscription. I learned enough of their action toward our men at Big Sandy and other places to have made it a very serious matter for them could I have fastened it upon them or any one of them, but I could not get the proof. The only one upon whom I could prove anything serious was a young man named John Dimmitt, from Ralls County, Mo., who while traveling along the Platte River pulled up a small American flag which had been planted on the bank of the river by some other emigrants, threw it under his feet, and trampled on it. This was sworn to by two men in the train, whose depositions I have. I have him in close confinement, and await the orders of the district commander as to what disposition shall be made of him. I found that all those who had been in the rebel army had either been exchanged or paroled, and had taken the oath of allegiance, and some had given bonds. Before releasing them I had them all drawn up in line beneath our flag and administered the oath to them in presence of the whole command. They were all badly frightened, evidently thinking that they had got themselves into a bad situation, and I think it will be a lesson to them that they will not soon forget.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. GALLAGHER,

Major Third Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, June 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,

Adjutant-General U. S Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The command of infantry and cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, reported in my communication to you under date of 14th instant, reached Fort Churchill on the 25th, and after a brief halt will advance toward Salt Lake. The cavalry company recently stationed at Fort Churchill will be thrown in advance of Moore's command to Salt Lake, affording protection to the overland mail. One full company of Nevada Territory cavalry has been mustered into service at Fort Churchill, and another company will complete its organization at an early day. Brigadier-General Connor went to Fort Bridger in the early part of this month and was met by a large band of Shoshone Indians, with whom he made a treaty of peace and friendship; they surrendered a large number of horses and other property stolen or captured from white people. Notwithstanding the oft-repeated attacks on the overland stages by the Indians, yet it is believed that no serious interruption can take place. It requires great vigilance and activity to afford protection on a line of 600 or 800 miles in length, but it must be done, and the mail shall pass safely, even if I have to send a cavalry escort with every stage.

My advices from Brigadier-General Alvord are as late as the 14th instant; everything was progressing well in the District of Oregon. A satisfactory treaty has been made with the great Nez Percé tribe of Indians, and the troops under Colonel Maury, of the Oregon cavalry, had left Fort Lapwai for the summer campaign on the Upper Snake River to afford protection to the emigrants. The command under Major Lugenbeel left Fort Walla Walla on the 8th instant for Fort Boisé to establish a permanent post in that quarter. Inclosed herewith is the report of Brigadier-General Connor of his expedition to

Soda Springs, Idaho Ter., and the establishment of a post for the protection of emigrants and mail.* The report contains much valuable information as to the character and resources of the country traversed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, Tulare County, Cal., June 27, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to represent that unofficial information has come to my knowledge of the disloyal practices of the people of the town of Millerton, the county seat of Fresno County, sixty miles north of this camp. I am informed that there is not a loyal man in the place. I am also informed by reliable Union men that upon the receipt of the news that the rebel army under Lee had crossed into Maryland and Pennsylvania they celebrated the occasion by a public demonstration, in which all joined (of both sexes), by firing a Confederate salute and other demonstrations expressive of their joy at the defeat of the Federal arms (or what they term a Federal defeat) and the successes of Jeff. Davis, cheering for them and groaning for the United States Government and its officers. They went so far as to use violence to a young man (who is loyal) who happened to be there from King's River on business. They also have been in the habit of insulting while on their way to and from San Francisco (they being compelled to stop at this place over night) by disloyal acts and conversation. This county is the resort of bad men. The people boast that they have neither a common school nor a church in the county. What makes the case still more aggravating is the fact of the majority of the people in the town of Millerton being Eastern people. In view of these facts, I would suggest for the general commanding the propriety of reoccupying Fort Miller with a company or detachment of cavalry. The fort is now occupied by the families of disloyal men, with one exception, using the buildings as dwelling houses. In my opinion the presence of a cavalry company would have a moral influence upon their conduct toward the Government and its officers. I would also in this connection suggest the propriety of reoccupying Fort Tejon with a company of cavalry. It is also located in the midst of a disloyal people; also near hostile Indians, they having recently robbed and murdered several persons in Kelso Cañon and in Kern River Valley, which is within supporting distance of Fort Tejon. Had this post been occupied last spring it could have operated against the Indians on Upper Kern River and Owen's River much easier than from this post. It would also have prevented the organization of the band of robbers and thieves who left this and adjoining counties after stealing many thousand dollars' worth of property from Union men while passing through the country, and having in their possession several Government animals and other property stolen by deserters, several of which formed this band. Many of this band of thieves and desperadoes have found their way into Texas, while others, one of whom lately killed and wounded another near Fort Mojave, are depredating in the lower country. I judge from the amount of forage

* See June 2, Part I, p. 226.

ordered to be purchased at this and Camp Independence that it is designed to keep four companies at the two posts. It would, in my judgment, have a better influence upon the country, and also upon the hostile tribes of Indians in the adjacent country, to station one company at Fort Miller, one at this camp, one at Fort Tejon, and one at Camp Independence. By this arrangement a line of posts would be formed from Mariposa County to New San Pedro, extending through those secession counties bordering upon the Indian country, which would be in supporting distance of each other, requiring no additional force from that contemplated at this and Camp Independence, and requiring but little if any additional expense, as those posts are owned by the United States, and are in very [good] state of preservation, unless it should be the natural leakage of four instead of two quartermasters. I could urge many reasons why those additional posts should be occupied; but not desiring to trouble the department with further suggestions, I beg leave, most respectfully, [to submit the above] for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Companies A and K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, leave here this day for Benicia by the steamer Panama. Your letter of June 20 was received on the 25th instant. In conformity with the spirit of previous instructions from your headquarters the command at Fort Gaston, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Olney and Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, had already reached Fort Humboldt to be in readiness to embark, having been relieved at Fort Gaston by Captain Ousley's company (B) of the Mountaineer Battalion. As the sending of Company I back to Fort Gaston would leave Fort Humboldt, with its Indian prisoners and large amount of public property to be guarded without any garrison whatever I detain it here until further instructions from your headquarters. The Ukiah company of mountaineers ordered hither by Department Special Orders, No. 136, current series, had only thirty men enrolled on the 18th instant, and Lieutenant Emory reports it to be very uncertain when its organization will be completed. The Weaverville company still remains at thirty-one men. I earnestly recommend that Company I, Second Infantry California Volunteers, be not sent to Fort Gaston. It is not needed there, Captain Ousley's large company being an amply sufficient garrison. Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple has admitted to me that he will have to keep always one-half of the company in garrison while the other half is scouting, or else give up the country to the Indians during the period that the entire company would have to be reposing, thus continuing the same system for which I have been so constantly abused in this district.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT, *Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 27, 1863.*

I. Companies A and K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed by the steamer Panama to Benicia Barracks.

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By order of Colonel Lippitt:

CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Hart's Mill, Tex., June 28, 1863.*

I. Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will relieve Company G, First New Mexico Volunteers, at Cottonwoods, and the latter company will march to Fort Craig for orders.

II. Company G, First Infantry California Volunteers, will relieve Company H, First New Mexico Volunteers, at Fort McRae. Major Morrison will march with his command to Fort Craig for orders.

III. Companies C and H, First Infantry California Volunteers, will march to Fort Craig for orders.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARSON CITY, *June 28, 1863.*

To His Excellency Governor ORION CLEMENS,
Nevada Territory:

SIR: I find it an impossibility to recruit an infantry company in this Territory. I have now tried it for four weeks, at a personal expense of over $200, and as yet have to get a man. Parties that I am acquainted with are willing to join my company and furnish their own horses, and, if need be, to furnish one or two extra for others that cannot furnish one for themselves, and I am confident that if my company was changed from an infantry to a cavalry one that I could be mustered into service inside of thirty days. I am well liked by the community at large, and a great many men are willing to give up good claims, or place them in the hands of other parties, to go with me as a cavalry captain. If it is possible for you to change my company from an infantry to a cavalry one, you will, I think, confer a favor upon our mutual cause. By taking some immediate action upon this matter you will greatly oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

J. J. CLOSE,
Captain Company A, First Infantry Nevada Territory Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter., June 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose copies of letters this day received from Major Gallagher and Mrs. Phebe Westwood, relative to

the conduct of the Indians who committed the recent raid on the Overland Mail Line, and of the reception of the latter by the authorities and people of the Mormon settlements at Salt Creek. I beg leave to invite the attention of the commanding general to the facts set forth, and ask that the papers inclosed be filed with my letter of 25th instant as bearing directly on the subjects therein discussed. The letter of Mrs. Westwood, I may add, is but corroborative of testimony reaching me from various sources, but as it comes in an authentic and concise shape it is forwarded for the information of the commanding general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER., *June 25, 1863.*

Capt. C. H. HEMPSTEAD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that I was told a day or two since of a letter written by a lady at Fort Crittenden to her husband, who is a blacksmith in the employ of the Overland Mail Company, from which some important information might be obtained. Last night I succeeded in finding the husband, and made the inclosed extract from the letter. I am informed that she is a woman of good character, perfectly reliable, and well known at Fort Crittenden and vicinity. Her husband, who is at the station at work, informs me that she will be happy to give you all the information she is possessed of, but desires that you will protect her. I have this day stopped a train of emigrants, mostly rebels, and a great many of them formerly soldiers in Price's army. They number 60 men, with 300 head of mules. As soon as I have investigated the matter I will report by letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. GALLAGHER,

Major Third California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Sub-inclosure.]

FORT CRITTENDEN, *June 19, 1863.*

DEAR DAVE: I have just received a note from you. It was very short, but still it was better than none. Well, I have been to Salt Creek on a visit, and I enjoyed myself the best kind. I got back last night, with Mr. Shell. They behaved very kind to me and treated me well. While I was gone the Indians captured another stage and killed two men. It happened about two miles this side the ford of the River Jordan. They brought the scalps of the poor men they killed down to Salt Creek, and I saw them, and a great many other things belonging to the stage. You had better believe it made me feel mad. I got dreadfully excited. The bishop down there treated the Indians with tobacco and ordered the people to feed them, and it made me so mad that I pitched into them and told them what I thought of them, and then I felt better.

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PHEBE WESTWOOD.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, June 28, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 67, headquarters District of Oregon, I have this day assumed command of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 29, 1863.

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Maj. Frederick T. Dent, Fourth Infantry, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in this department, and will comply with instructions received from the War Department.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, June 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: May I ask you to station a company at Reese River? From the number and boldness of the secessionists there I fear trouble unless they are overawed. I inclose a letter received from Captain Close.* I should be pleased to have the desired change made if consistent with your views.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

ORION CLEMENS,
Acting Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 29, 1863.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Moore's command is expected to move before the 4th. Ketcham's company will go with Moore.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter., June 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to inclose copy of Special Orders, No. 1, dated Camp Connor, Idaho Ter., May 23, 1863, establishing that post.† As the commanding officer has omitted to comply

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* See June 28, p. 499.

† See p. 453.

entirely with paragraph III, General Orders, No. 18, current series, headquarters Department of the Pacific, I beg leave to inform the department commander that Camp Connor adjoins Soda Springs, Idaho Ter.; that the nearest post-office is Logan, Cache Valley, Utah Ter., distant about seventy miles, and the best route of communication is via Great Salt Lake City, through Cache Valley to Franklin, and thence crossing Bear River at Blair's Ferry, along the new military road, as set forth in my communication of the 2d instant.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 29, 1863.*

Col. HENRY M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Benicia:

Two companies of Second Infantry go up this afternoon; number about 100.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing a duplicate of one dated May 30, was not received by me till the 27th instant, after the steamer had left the wharf. I fear I misinterpreted the instructions from your headquarters dated June 5. If so, I regret it very much. The letter of May 30 was received at the same time with that of June 5. The letter directed one of the companies of the Mountaineer Battalion first organized to be sent to Fort Gaston. Coupling this with the last paragraph of the letter of May 30, I understand the mountaineer company as being intended to relieve, not re enforce, the garrison at that post. In other words, the directions as to Fort Gaston being occupied by its present garrison to be continued with this understanding, Captain Ousley was ordered to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Olney and his command there. From my experience with volunteers, both in the Mexican war and in the present one, I am satisfied that if Company I should be now sent back to a post they have been occupying for the last fourteen months, it would result in their complete demoralization. This would especially be the case if they should be associated at the same post with men of the Mountaineer Battalion, who, in the first place, are composed of frontiersmen, and the department commander well knows what they are; among whom, in the second place, there are believed to be many strong secessionists, and who finally have as yet no idea of military discipline or subordination. Add to this the contempt and dislike which the mountaineers as a class entertain for the soldier (thanks to the constant abuse that has been showered upon us by the Humboldt Times), and it will be readily seen that from such an association nothing can be expected but continued jealousies, quarrels, and disorders, resulting, perhaps, in entire disorganization. Bring these matters before the department commander, not in any spirit of remonstrance, but simply for his information. Any telegram received

at Weaverville by Wednesday would reach me on the third or fourth day thereafter by mail rider who leaves there every Thursday morning for Arcata.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,

Col. Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Mil. Dist. of Humboldt.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., June 29, 1863.

General B. ALVORD,
Commanding Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 15th instant was duly received. In answer to the inquiry therein made I submit that the latter part of the second article of the treaty contemplates the permission to occupy up to the new boundaries. I have respectfully to ask that you will issue such orders to the officer in command at Fort Lapwai as will secure the enforcement of the provisions of the intercourse act within the boundaries of the new reservation. As to anything further it is not now my province to ask, inasmuch as I have turned over all matters pertaining to the Nez Percé Agency to Governor Wallace, who is *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs for the new Territory of Idaho.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

P. S.—The copy of the treaty published in the Daily Oregonian is correct, with the exception of three verbal mistakes, which are unimportant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., June 29, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, in the Field:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th instant. The promptness with which you have acted, and the spirit shown by yourself and officers in taking the field to punish the Indians, are deserving of warm commendation, and are particularly gratifying to myself. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to divert your attention from the object in view, and that the end of your expedition, be it of long or short duration, will show the complete extermination of the Miembres Apaches. I know of no reason to send any superior officer to supersede you. The utmost confidence is felt in your ability to conduct this expedition successfully, while your perseverance and energy assure me that you will do all that could be accomplished by any commander in utterly routing these murderers. Inclosed for your information is the copy of my instructions to the commanding officer at Las Cruces to send a company of infantry with supplies to Fort Thorn.* The date when these may reach there depends upon the transportation. I am in hopes to have them there not later than the 10th proximo. I have written to department headquarters about a force being sent out from Fort Craig as you suggest. As you are likely to make Fort Thorn your base of operations, any supplies that you may need will be sent to you, on learning from you what is wanted. You will have rations to 15th of August and a crack company of infantry to help you. On terminating your campaign you will

* See next, *post*.

order Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, and all surplus stores back to Las Cruces, calling on the commanding officer of that post for transportation.

Wishing you every success, I am, major, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., June 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM MCMULLEN,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Las Cruces:

COLONEL: Inclosed is an order for the movement of Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, to Fort Thorn. If upon the report of Lieutenant McAllister you judge that the company can pass at San Diego Crossing with a small train, send them by that route, with orders to encamp at that crossing until supplies mentioned below can be sent to them by you. As soon as you have the transportation send 6,000 rations to Fort Thorn (a few sheep, but principally salt meat). Captain Crandal will remain at San Diego Crossing until this train arrives, and will then proceed with it to Fort Thorn. In the meantime he can be putting the boats, etc., in order and picking out the best ford. If you have a good pontoon wagon send it and some rope. Have the subsistence invoiced to Lieut. E. W. Wood, First Infantry California Volunteers, as acting commissary of subsistence. Pay particular attention to the condition of the packages; let them be strengthened as much as possible. Send fifty pairs cavalry boots, medium sizes, to Fort Thorn, invoiced to Capt. Albert H. French, First Cavalry California Volunteers. Send forty pairs shoes, medium sizes, sewed, to Capt. Francis S. Mitchell, First Infantry California Volunteers. Send 100 horse and 100 mule shoes, fitted, and nails pointed, invoiced to Captain French. It is desirable to have hard bread made for this expedition—say 6,000 rations. I believe this can be done in Mesilla by a baker named George Ross. Please give your immediate attention to this. You can pay any reasonable expenses. Endeavor to furnish to the acting commissary of subsistence some lime juice and 500 pounds of panole; also some fresh onions. The two former articles can be issued upon the certificate of the commanding officer. In case the San Diego Crossing should be reported upon unfavorably, ascertain from José Domingo or Mr. John Lemon, of Mesilla, if a road for wagons around the Picacho and up the west bank of the river to Fort Thorn is not practicable. I am quite satisfied that it is. If you are compelled to use the latter route, keep Captain Crandal's company until you have everything ready and then push them through. Direct Captain Crandal to see the stores securely housed at Fort Thorn and to either quarter the company at the post or at an eligible point within a mile of it. Also to send all his transportation back to Las Cruces, escorted by ten men, unless Major McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, should have meanwhile joined him and shall otherwise direct. Inform Captain Crandal that when joined in the field by Major McCleave, or other superior commander, he will obey his orders. In furnishing the 6,000 rations of subsistence, your particular attention is called to the closing paragraph of Department New Mexico General Orders, No. 81, series 1862. Be good enough to communicate to me what progress you make under these instructions, and inform me if any difficulties present themselves to carrying them out in detail.

Should anything suggest itself to you as necessary in addition to what is here mentioned please inform me.

I am, colonel, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Hart's Mill, Tex., June 29, 1863.*

I. Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, with rations to the 15th proximo, will proceed to Fort Thorn, N. Mex., and await further orders. The company will go prepared for active field service against the Indians, unencumbered with any surplus baggage.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	15	1	16	17	.....	.....
California*	46	1,018	1,345	1,553	174	8
District of Oregon (Alvord)	63	893	1,175	1,283	.....	6
District of Humboldt (Lippitt)	20	190	335	387	.....	1
District of Utah (Connor)	47	857	1,065	1,226	.....	6
District of Southern California (Forman)	41	678	912	1,043	.....	1
Total	232	3,637	4,848	5,509	174	22

* Including San Francisco, the Presidio, Fort Point, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Fort Crook, Camp Union, and Camp Baker, Oreg.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1863.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Lieut. Col. CALEB C. SIBLEY.

9th United States (five companies).
Native California Cavalry Battalion, Company A.

FORT POINT, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. GEORGE P. ANDREWS.

9th United States, Company I.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER.

9th United States, Companies G and K.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries D, H, and I.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Col. HENRY M. BLACK.

2d California (six companies).
6th California, Company A.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Company C.

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Capt. AUGUSTUS W. STARR.

1st California Cavalry, Company M.
2d California Cavalry, Company F.

CAMP BAKER, OREG.

Capt. WILLIAM KELLY.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.
Maj. ANDREW W. BOWMAN.
9th United States, Company A.

VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.
Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.
Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.
Maj. CALVIN H. RUMRILL.
1st Washington Territory, Companies B and C.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.
Lieut. Col. THOMAS C. ENGLISH.
1st Washington Territory, Company K.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.
Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER.
1st Washington Territory, Company A.

CAMP LAPWAI, WASH. TER
Maj. SEWALL TRUAX.
1st Oregon Cavalry, Company F.
1st Washington Territory, Company E.

CAMP PICKETT, SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.
Capt. LYMAN BISSELL.
9th United States, Company C.

FORT DALLES, OREG.
Capt. WILLIAM V. SPENCER.
1st Oregon Cavalry, Company B.*
1st Washington Territory, Company F.

FORT YAMHILL, OREG.
Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.
4th California, Company D (detachment).

FORT HOSKINS, OREG.
Lieut. JAMES GARDEN.
4th California, Company D (detachment).

EN ROUTE.
1st Oregon Cavalry, Company B,* Capt. Richard S. Caldwell.

1st Oregon Cavalry (three companies),† / 1st Washington Territory (four companies),‡ — Col. Reuben F. Maury.

HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.
Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT.
2d California, Company I.

FORT GASTON, CAL.
Capt. GEORGE W. OUSLEY.
1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company B.

FORT BRAGG, CAL.
Capt. WILLIAM E. HULL.
2d California, Company D.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL.
Capt. MICHAEL O'BRIEN.
2d California, Company C.

CAMP BAKER, CAL.
Capt. CHARLES W. LONG.
1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company A.

CAMP WRIGHT, CAL.
Capt. CHARLES D. DOUGLAS.
2d California, Company F.

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*En route from Camp Lapwai, Wash. Ter., to Fort Dalles, Oreg.
†En route from Fort Vancouver to Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.
‡En route from Camp Lapwai, Wash. Ter., to Fort Boisé, Idaho.

DISTRICT OF UTAH.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER.

Col. ROBERT POLLOCK.

2d California Cavalry, Companies A and H.
3d California (four companies).

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TER.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE

2d California Cavalry, Company M.
3d California, Company I.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER.

Maj. PATRICK A. GALLAGHER.

2d California Cavalry, Company K.
3d California, Companies C and E.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT.

2d California Cavalry, Company L.
3d California, Company A.
1st Battalion Nevada Cavalry, Company B.

CAMP CONNOR, IDAHO TER.

Capt. DAVID BLACK.

3d California, Company H.

EN ROUTE.

3d California, Companies B and D,* Lieut. Col. Jeremiah B. Moore.
3d California, Company K,† Capt. John F. Staples.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN.

FORT YUMA, CAL.

Capt. ALLEN W. CULLUM.

4th California (three companies).

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Capt. ALFRED S. GRANT.

4th California, Company G.

CAMP DRUM, CAL.

Capt. BENJAMIN R. WEST.

4th California (three companies).

CAMP BABBITT, CAL.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM JONES.

2d California Cavalry, Company I.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Capt. MOSES A. MCLAUGHLIN.

2d California Cavalry (three companies).

CAMP MORRIS, CAL.

Maj. CLARENCE E. BENNETT.

1st California Cavalry, Company K.

FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX.

Capt. J. IVES FITCH.

4th California, Companies B and I.

NEW YORK, *July 1, 1863—12.20 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Permission is requested to ship thirty cases condemned muskets per ship Surprise to Hong Kong sailing Saturday. Please answer immediately.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.

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* En route from Camp Union, Cal., to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.
† En route from Camp Douglas to Fort Crittenden, Utah Ter.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 1, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have to report for the information of the general commanding that I have ordered Captain Caldwell's company (B), First Oregon Cavalry, from Fort Lapwai to Fort Dalles, and thence to Canyon City, which is 180 miles southeast of The Dalles, being on the headwaters of a southern branch of John Day's River. There are assembled in that vicinity from 1,000 to 1,500 miners. About twenty miles this side of that place an attack was made on some miners by the Snake Indians about the 23d of April, and 3 white men killed and 2 wounded. About three weeks since another attack was made and 2 white men killed. On the 9th of May, after the first attack, I received a memorial from Canyon City signed by 146 names asking for troops. On account of the concentration of the troops in the Nez Percé country at that date I was unable to comply with the request, but the conclusion of the Nez Percé treaty leaves one disposable company. You have already seen that by my Special Orders, No. 67, of 17th of June, 1863, said company was ordered on this duty. I expect it to reach The Dalles about the 12th of July. I shall order Captain Caldwell to give all the protection in his power to the miners to remain in the vicinity of Canyon City until the 10th of October and then repair to this post, where I shall consider it advisable to station it next winter. From the reports received from Colonel Maury and Major Lugenbeel I have no doubt that by this date both commands have reached Fort Boisé.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1863.

* * * * * * *

2. Lieut. Col. James N. Olney, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Benicia Barracks. Lieutenant-Colonel Olney will be placed in command of the Second Infantry companies at that station.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1863.

Col. FERRIS FORMAN,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Camp Drum, New San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to your letter requesting instructions as to your movements, the general commanding directs that after being relieved in your command by Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, Fourth Infantry, you will report in person at these headquarters, where you will await further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. District of Southern California, Camp Drum, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to direct Captain Fitch, commanding at Fort Mojave, to send to La Paz, on the Colorado River, a detachment from his command not to exceed one-half of the largest company, under a discreet and competent officer. This force will encamp in the vicinity of La Paz and remain there for a short time. During its stay efforts will be made to apprehend the person or persons engaged in the murder of the Fourth Infantry soldiers. You will send such additional instructions as may be deemed necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1863.

His Excellency ORION CLEMENS,
Acting Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 29th ultimo. At this moment it is impossible to station a company at Reese River. Troops will, however, be passing and repassing that place very frequently during the summer. As it appears to be somewhat difficult to raise infantry companies in Nevada, I shall be very glad to accept two more cavalry companies under the same conditions as those already asked for; that is, the men to furnish their own horses and horse equipments.

With great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1863.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander instructs me to call your attention to the recent Indian outbreak at or near Trinidad, and to say that prompt measures should be taken to give the necessary protection to trains and persons passing over the mail route from Trinidad to Gold Bluffs. The manner of protecting the route, and other details, is left discretionary with the district commander.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1863.

Col. FRANCIS J. LIPPITT,
Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander instructs me to say that if the Second Infantry company, which arrived at Fort Humboldt from Fort

Gaston, is still at the first-named post, it will remain there until further orders. As soon as a sufficient number of companies are raised for the Mountaineer Battalion to garrison the posts in the District of Humboldt abandoned by companies of your regiment, the general desires you to turn over the command of the district to Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple. You will then report in person at these headquarters, where you will await further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, July 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT:

DEAR SIR: Your letters of the 13th and 16th ultimo were received night before last, and contents noted. I am pleased with the spirit and contents of them. Allow me to say that the people of Oregon have reason to be grateful to you and General Alvord for the co-operation extended to me in raising volunteers; many thousand dollars have thereby been saved to the State. Recruiting here has been a very slow and difficult matter. We have had to contend against the secession element here and a combination of circumstances rendering it next to impossible to get men. The last Legislature passed a usury law, and capital has been seeking investments in public improvements of different kinds under incorporated companies. Two railroads and three turnpike roads have been under way. When we posted our notices offering the rates of pay to the cavalry the proprietors of these roads would post notices alongside of them offering $40 and $50 a month for men, in coin. Of course loose men would go and work on the roads. Again the northern mines are very rich and extensive. Advertisements have been in some of the papers, and posters up, for three months past, offering $5 a day for men to work at different places in the mines.

I have appointed as good and true men as I could find for recruiting officers, and from my extensive acquaintance in Oregon have succeeded pretty well in that respect. Jackson County responded so well to the first call that I had great hope of getting a company in Southern Oregon. Lieutenant Hand thought he could raise a company in the vicinity of Jacksonville; he enlisted twelve men, but four of them gave themselves up as deserters. Still he did not despair, hoping that when the soldiers were paid at Camp Baker and the water failed in the mines of Jackson County (as it always does in the spring) that he could fill his company. The troops were paid mostly in "greenbacks;" the water failed as usual, but the miners started for the new mines and to work on a new road to them, and no more troops were got.

Lieutenant Hand then wrote me that he could not fill his company, in which opinion I then and now fully concurred. Lieut. John F. Noble had been recruiting at this, the best point in the State; Lieut. John Donough at The Dalles; Captain Harding (on detailed service) at Salem, and Lieut. H. C. Small at Eugene City. It became apparent to me that no one would get a full company, and the men were of little use not mustered in, and that, too, when men were much needed for the expedition to Snake River and to protect property and preserve order in this vicinity. Hence I considered it policy and my duty to consolidate the men enlisted, which would make one company that could be mustered in and be of service at once. Lieut. John F. Noble had the greatest number of men. Accordingly I ordered all the recruits to

join his (Noble's) detachment at Vancouver, expecting to have them mustered into service at once under John F. Noble as captain, H. C. Small as first lieutenant, and W. M. Hand as second lieutenant. This was done with the assent of Messrs. Small and Hand, as they, too, were fully satisfied they could not fill their companies.

All the enlisted men have joined Lieutenant Noble's detachment, excepting those detained by your order at Camp Baker. Lieut. John Donough, who had been recruiting at The Dalles, after his men had been turned over to Noble, I ordered to go to Auburn and Boisé mines with the expedition, and there to engage in the recruiting service, hoping there might be a reaction there favorable to recruiting. In obedience to my order Lieutenant Hand started for Vancouver, and got one-fourth of the way, when your dispatch reached him and he turned back. Since that I have given him no orders. Had he come on to Vancouver Noble's company would now be mustered in. I still think it the better policy to have Lieutenant Hand with his men join Noble's detachment. Under all the circumstances, therefore, I respectfully but urgently request that you by telegraph to Camp Baker countermand your order under which Lieutenant Hand turned back, and that at your earliest convenience you advise me of your decision in the matter. This consolidation need not stop recruiting in the State, as other officers can take the place of those on recruiting service. But it will be of little use unless something happens to encourage recruiting. I hope our provost-marshal will come soon. Five independent companies are now organized under our militia law, and more will be formed if arms can be furnished. They are all Union men, and will be of great service in case of trouble here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 158. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1863.

1. Company G (Whannell's), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the steamer Senator to Camp Drum. The quartermaster's and ordnance departments will supply the necessary articles for the mounting and full equipment of this company.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,
Fourth Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern Cal.,
Camp Drum, near New San Pedro, Cal.:

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a communication addressed to this office by Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, First Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding at San Bernardino.* It is proper that communications of the nature of the inclosed should pass through the district commander. Major Bennett was peculiarly situated, and is therefore

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* See p. 459.

excusable for the non-observance of the regulations in that particular. In future all communications relating to the service generally in the District of Southern California will pass through your office. It is apparent to the general commanding that the civil affairs in the southern part of this State are in a very disturbed condition, and that there exists a large element antagonistic to our Government. On this subject the inclosed letter will inform you more fully. The general desires you to give special attention to these matters, and particularly to give such instructions as may be necessary to discover whether arms are being sent from here to the Southern country. If anything of that kind is sent, you will seize it, no matter to whom consigned, and hold it subject to order from these headquarters. Should affairs assume a more threatening aspect, you will move against the insurgents in force, taking care to leave Camp Drum and the depot at Wilmington securely guarded. The general has directed another company of cavalry to be sent to your district, and it will leave on the next trip of the Senator. Everything necessary will be sent to you promptly. You will therefore communicate by telegraph your wants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 3, 1863.

Maj. S. TRUAX,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter.:

MAJOR: The general commanding the district directs that to the extent of your ability you will co-operate cordially with the Indian Department in the enforcement of the Indian intercourse acts of 1834 and 13th of February, 1862, within the boundaries of the new reservation for the Nez Percé Indians. C. H. Hale, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, informs me that "the latter part of the second article of the treaty contemplates permission for the whites to occupy up to the new boundaries." The general desires that you will aid in every way in the protection of the Nez Percés, and in securing to them their rights under the treaty of the 9th of June, 1863.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 3, 1863.

Maj. S. TRUAX,
Commanding Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the district desires me to request you to call on the Hon. W. H. Wallace, Governor of Idaho Territory, and superintendent of Indian affairs, now probably at Lewiston, and also to give him a copy of the instructions of this date sent to you on the subject of the Nez Percé Indians.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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* See next, *ante*.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 3, 1863.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
New York:

This Department cannot relax the President's order forbidding the shipment of fire-arms.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of the 8th ultimo in relation to the condition of affairs in the Department of the Pacific and the consolidation of volunteer regiments, under requirements of General Orders, No. 86, April 2, 1863, has been submitted to the General-in-Chief, who approves the course pursued and directs that you exercise your own judgment in regard to the immediate consolidations, consulting the good of the public service.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 7, 1863.*
(Received 10 a. m. 8th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Give me result in Pennsylvania as far as consistent. Our citizens very anxious.

F. F. LOW.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, Cal., July 7, 1863.

By virtue of Special Orders, No. 147, headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., dated June 19, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers and the District of Southern California, relieving Col. Ferris Forman, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, thereof.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fourth Infantry California Vols. and District of Southern California.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Drum, Cal., July 7, 1863.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this post, relieving Capt. B. R. West, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 8, 1863—11.45 a. m.*

Hon. F. F. LOW,
San Francisco, Cal.:

There is no doubt that General Meade, now commanding the Army of the Potomac, beat Lee at Gettysburg, Pa., at the end of a three days' battle, and that the latter is now crossing the Potomac at Williamsport over the swollen stream, and with poor means of crossing, and closely pressed by Meade. We also have a dispatch rendering it entirely certain that Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant on the glorious old Fourth.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 8, 1863.

Hon. F. F. LOW,
San Francisco, Cal.:

In three days' battle at Gettysburg Lee's army was beaten, and retreated through mountain passes to the Potomac. It is to-day at Williamsport trying to cross the river, but the river is high and unfordable. Meade is pushing his forces forward to attack the enemy at Williamsport, and unless Lee gets across within forty-eight hours another battle is expected. The extent of the enemy's loss is not known, but must be heavy. Our loss in killed and wounded will be about 12,000. Vicksburg surrendered to Grant on the 4th of July. Details not yet received.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 160. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1863.*

1. Company H, Third Artillery, will take post at Fort Point, relieving Company I, Ninth Infantry, when the latter will return to the Presidio of San Francisco.

* * * * * * *

3. The detachment of cavalry at Benicia Barracks will be sent to San Francisco, where it will constitute the provost guard. On its arrival the regular troops composing the guard will be sent to their respective companies.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 8, 1863.*

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Benicia, Cal.:

The detachment of cavalry at Benicia will proceed without delay to San José fully prepared for active service. The detachment will camp near the latter place and await further orders. Seven days' rations should be sent, and early departure is desirable.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 9, 1863.*
(Received 2.50 p. m. 10th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

In the present critical state of affairs on this coast, it is respectfully submitted that the President's order to take possession of the Almaden Mines be deferred for the present. If seized now great excitement will result.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *July 9, 1863.*

Hon. LEONARD SWETT,
Hon. F. F. LOW,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Consult together, and do not have a riot or great difficulty about delivering possession.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 9, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

GENERAL: You have the authority of the War Department to issue any arms you may deem necessary to the organized militia of your department; but such issues must be regarded not as quota distributions, but liable to be called back whenever you deem it necessary for arming volunteers or other purposes. This arrangement will serve the double purpose of supplying the militia and having arms disposable for other purposes on the Pacific Coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *July 9, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. L. H. ALLEN, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of June 8 is received. General Wright has full authority to issue arms to the militia where he deems it proper, but such issues are not to be considered as a quota distribution, but as liable to be recalled whenever found necessary for arming volunteers or militia called into the service of the United States. The exigencies of the public service at present are such as to prevent quota distribution. All arms that can be purchased or manufactured must be held available for the use of troops mustered into service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1863.

Capt. M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Camp Independence, Owen's River Valley, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to make immediate preparations for moving the force under your command to Fort Tejon,

which will be reoccupied. Until the close of the summer one company will be camped near to or on the South Fork of Kern River, or at such other point in that vicinity as you may deem best to give the necessary protection to the whites residing in the country known as Owen's Lake Valley. Settlers cutting hay or wood in the valley will not, the general directs, be molested or removed from the land claimed under the pre-emption laws.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: For the information of the General-in-Chief and War Department, I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding the District of Utah, dated at Great Salt Lake City, June 24, 1863.* The condition of affairs in Utah and the civil polity which prevails under the supreme authority of Brigham Young, the head of the Mormon Church, is clearly set forth in the report of General Connor. At the request of the general I forward this report to general headquarters, although the facts are doubtless well known at the War Department. In connection with the request for re-enforcements, I have to report that the command which marched from Sacramento, as reported in my letter to you dated on the 14th of June, is already in advance of Fort Churchill, on its way to Salt Lake. The company of the Second Cavalry and the company of the Third Infantry, lately stationed at Churchill, have also been ordered to proceed at once to Salt Lake. The acting Governor of Nevada Territory informs me that he finds it impossible to raise infantry companies in that mining region, but feels confident of being able to raise two more companies of cavalry, if I would accept them. I have answered in the affirmative, that I would accept them on the same conditions as the others; that is, they are to furnish their own horses and equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 10, 1863.*
(Received 5 p. m. 11th.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President:

If not already done, telegraph General Wright to suspend execution by military force in regard to Almaden Mine. No injury can accrue to the Government by delay, and the results will be deplorable if the order is carried into immediate execution. The mining interests are so large and so sensitive that this proceeding will give the secessionists every advantage. Don't, I pray you, let anything be done to involve this State in difficulty. Judge Field and General Wright concur with me in my views. Let me know your decision by telegraph.

F. F. LOW.

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* See p. 492.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 10, 1863.*
(Received 5.25 p. m. 11th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A company of U. S. soldiers is at San José to take forcible possession of the works—mine and private property—by order of General Wright. See the President and have the order revoked, at least until the rights of conflicting claimants shall be determined by the courts.

JOHN PARROTT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 162. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1863.*

1. Camp Independence will be abandoned as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable, and the troops thereat will proceed to and reoccupy Fort Tejon, taking with them all the movable property.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 10, 1863.*

Lieutenant BURNETT,
San José:

You will march to this city via Redwood and San Mateo, reporting at the provost-marshal's office.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } CAMP INDEPENDENCE, *Owen's River Valley, Cal., July 10, 1863.*

In consequence of the temporary absence of the commanding officer and other superior officers on urgent duty the command of the troops at this camp will devolve upon First Lieut. George D. French, Second Cavalry California Volunteers. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order;

M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 10, 1863.

Capt. R. S. CALDWELL,
Commanding Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, Present:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs that you proceed with your command to Canyon City for the protection of the miners and settlers against the raids of the Snake Indians. So far as the information obtained here extends, it appears to be probable that your best course will be to move first with your command beyond the outermost mining camps near Canyon City, giving pursuit to any hostile Indians who may show themselves; then to proceed to the valley of

the South Fork, about forty miles this side of Canyon City, and there select a suitable site for a permanent camp and depot, from which during the season scouts should be made for the protection of the whites. But the general leaves the entire plan of your operations to your own judgment. You may after trial find it best to change your depot or permanent camp. He desires the most energetic steps taken for the pursuit and chastisement of hostile Indians. You must exercise great vigilance to prevent the loss of your animals by the stealthy advances of those wily Indians. The general directs that you will leave your camp with your command on the 10th of October and repair to Fort Vancouver. You are authorized on reaching Canyon City to employ a guide well acquainted with that country.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, *July 11, 1863—10.10 p. m.*

(Received 6 p. m. 13th.)

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,

San Francisco, Cal.:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that he has no information of any military order to take possession of New Almaden Mine. If there be any such order, it has been surreptitiously obtained. You will obey no order of this kind that does not come through the proper military channels. If you have done anything in the matter, you will withdraw and restore everything to the condition in which you found them.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

VIRGINIA CITY, *July 11, 1863.*

(Received 5.25 p. m. 13th.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President United States:

I implore you, sir, in the name of the loyal people of Nevada, to do nothing toward taking possession of any mines on the Pacific Slope.

GEO. TURNER,

Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 11, 1863—10.10 p. m.*

JOHN PARROTT, Esq.,

San Francisco:

There has been no military order to interfere with New Almaden Mine. No such military interference is authorized by the War Department, nor will any be permitted.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 11, 1863.*

(Received 5.40 p. m. 13th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

President sent a warrant to take possession of Almaden and 3,000 boras [*sic*] and instructed marshal to enforce with military. Marshal

demanded possession and soldiers reached San José, when proceedings were suspended till President could be consulted. There is great excitement, and unless the mandate is revoked the State is in danger of being lost [to] the Union. The law of 1807, under which mandate is issued, does not apply until Hoffman's decision is changed. Mine is on Berryessa Ranch. Even if it did, President should not force to get possession of a mine—the people will not stand it. If the mandate is not revoked there certainly will be great trouble. See the President and answer.

FREDERICK BILLINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 11, 1863—12 m.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT:

I came from Washington with a writ from the President to take possession of Almaden Mine. The writ is reported to have been countermanded. Have you received any message from the President? If so, does it countermand previous order?

LEONARD SWETT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } CAMP INDEPENDENCE, *Owen's River Valley, Cal., July 11, 1863.*

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this camp. All existing orders will remain in full force and effect until repealed.

By order:

GEORGE D. FRENCH,
First Lieut., Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding the department that your order relating to the disloyal element coming to this department is approved. The condition of affairs on this coast, and the immense effort now being made by the enemies of our Government to detach us therefrom, require the greatest watchfulness on the part of officers. The general is exceedingly gratified at your prompt action in this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., July 12, 1863.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 28, received July 6. The long time that this letter was en

route will acquaint you with the serious difficulty that attends the supply of that portion of this district which at present depends upon your department. I am at a loss to understand the meaning of the following paragraph of your letter:

> It is necessary for a proper understanding of the wants of your command that the chief commissary should be acquainted monthly with the number of troops in the District of Arizona, as also the amount of supplies on hand at the several stations within the district.

This suggests the idea that the entire District of Arizona is to be supplied from the Department of the Pacific. However expedient such a course might prove, I have no information from the Department of New Mexico to that effect. I shall therefore until further orders conclude that only the troops which have heretofore been supplied from your department, to wit, the garrisons of Tucson and Fort Bowie (Apache Pass), are intended by your communication. Instructions will be sent to the commanding officer at Tucson to have the depot acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at that point acquaint your respective chiefs of staff with the state of his supplies at the termination of each month, and the number of troops to be supplied will also be communicated. It is not at all probable that the number of troops at the two stations above named will be increased from the Rio Grande. Additions, if any, will come from California, and their movements will guide you as to the extent of the increased supplies that will be needed long before I can be apprised of such necessity. You will readily apprehend the difficulties attending the supply of this district, and I respectfully ask the indulgence of General Wright toward any informalities or apparent neglect on my part, and that until the matter be thoroughly understood such instructions be given your staff officers at Fort Yuma as will prevent the possibility of the garrisons at Tucson and Fort Bowie, or new troops coming into the district, from suffering from any lack of supplies.

I am, colonel, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., July 12, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, in the Field:

MAJOR: Orders have been received to send Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, to Fort Union. I am therefore compelled to recall it from your expedition. Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Captain Harrover, will be sent to relieve it, starting from Franklin on the 14th instant. The order for Captain Crandal to return directs that his company shall repair to Las Cruces; but if, from your knowledge of the road, you judge it advisable to send the company direct from Fort Thorn to Fort Craig, I wish that to be done. In this event the men of Captain Crandal's company who are now on extra duty at Las Cruces will be sent to Fort Craig, with the surplus property of the company left at their former station. Should you have the opportunity, be good enough to apprise Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Las Cruces, what route Captain Crandal's company will take. The transportation taken by Captain Harrover to Fort Thorn you will use either to send

Company A to Las Cruces or to Fort Craig. I shall soon be anxious to hear from you. Expressman Jones has orders to await your communications.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, July 12, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on 9th instant I communicated to your headquarters that I had sent a force from this station to Los Angeles to preserve the peace and protect the Union element there. Captain Hillyer, Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, commanding, was rationed for five days and has to-day returned, leaving everything quiet, and having accomplished the object for which he was sent. A very feverish and excited feeling nevertheless prevails there, the nature of which you may understand from the inclosed communication received from responsible sources. Unless matters grow worse I shall not detach any force for that vicinity until receiving the sanction of the commanding general. Desirous as it is to prevent any outbreak, the subject requires careful handling. The experience of the past few days leads me to the conclusion that a force of one full company, commanded by a discreet officer, and posted upon the outskirts of the town for a short time, would help matters materially. The troops may be spared from this station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieut. Col. Fourth California Vol. Infantry, Comdg. District.

[Inclosure.]

LOS ANGELES, *July 11, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CURTIS,
Commanding Camp Latham:

We, the undersigned, loyal citizens of the United States, would respectfully represent that the feelings among a large portion of the residents of this city who favor rebellion and the establishment of the Southern Confederacy have, since the news of the recent Federal victories in the East, become very hostile in their sentiments and openly threaten revolt against the legally constituted authorities of the General Government and also against the persons of those who are in favor of the maintenance of the Union. The threats of the disloyal are open, bold, and defiant, and under existing circumstances we would respectfully petition that at least one company of soldiers from your command be permanently stationed here for the maintenance of peace and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens who are loyal to the Government of the United States.

Most respectfully, yours,

N. A. POTTER,
Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue,
W. G. STILL,
Postmaster,
H. D. BARROWS,
U. S. Marshal,
[AND 11 OTHERS.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 16th of June, 1863, I have the honor to inform you that the assignment of Captain Purdy, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, for temporary duty at your headquarters is approved, and that the Department has no intention to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Drum from duty in the Department of the Pacific at present.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 13, 1863—9.15 p. m.*

F. BILLINGS,
San Francisco:

The order for a military occupation of New Almaden was surreptitiously obtained. The Secretary of War has directed General Wright to suspend operations, to restore everything as he found it, and to obey no orders which do not come through the proper channels.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., July 13, 1863.

I. In obedience to instruction from department headquarters the colonel commanding the Military District of Humboldt hereby turns over the command of the district to Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, First Battalion of Mountaineers, California Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Lippitt:

CHAS. H. BARTH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Second Infantry California Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, July 13, 1863.

I. By direction of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Humboldt Military District.

II. First Lieut. Aquila W. Hanna, adjutant First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, is hereby appointed acting assistant adjutant-general, to whom all official communications to the headquarters of this district will be addressed.

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
San Francisco, July 14, 1863. (Received 2.10 p. m. 15th.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President United States:

General Halleck has telegraphed the following dispatch, which has been published here.*

LEONARD SWETT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 14, 1863.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President United States:

After full consultation with owner and attorney at mine, it was determined no actual resistance should be offered. In a short time I would have had peaceable possession, but when your dispatch came the marshal was telegraphed that you had ordered to wait. Your order can yet be executed. If you determine to do it, telegraph me giving discretion, and I will be responsible for consequences. If you do not think best to execute the order let the Attorney-General authorize me by telegraph to obtain an injunction and receiver. In my opinion the injunction had better be applied for. The Government owes it to its own dignity to do one of these things. I have offered the company the same terms proposed by the Quicksilver Company, and they positively refuse to do anything.

LEONARD SWETT.

(Sent to Secretary of Interior.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 14, 1863.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of the State of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 2d instant. At your earnest request I have directed my adjutant-general to telegraph to Lieutenant-Colonel Drew to order Lieutenant Hand to proceed with his recruits without delay to Fort Vancouver. Although we have to encounter great embarrassments in raising volunteers, yet I think it probable that a company might be raised in Southern Oregon if it were understood they were to be posted in that quarter. With many thanks for your kind expressions, I beg leave to assure Your Excellency, as well as the people of Oregon, that I shall ever esteem it a pleasure, as it is my duty, to afford them every protection in my power.

With great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic dispatch of the 11th instant. I infer from your dispatch that the

* See Halleck to Billings, July 13, p. 522.

Department was under the impression that I either had or was about to take possession of the New Almaden Mine by a military force, whereas I was only furnishing the U. S. marshal with such military force as he might deem necessary to execute the orders of the President, dated May 8, 1863. The orders of the President authorized the marshal to call to his assistance the forces of the United States in California. The marshal called for a force, but before any decisive action was taken I was called upon by the Hon. F. F. Low, U. S. collector, and other gentlemen, who earnestly requested that the seizure of the mine should be deferred until further instructions could be received from Washington. Concurring with these gentlemen, I requested the marshal to suspend action in the matter. Mr. Low has already telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and the reply which was sent in cipher through me was addressed to Mr. Low and Mr. Swett, in which those gentlemen were requested to consult together on the subject. Although the Government disavows any intention of seizing or in any way interfering with the mining interests on this coast, further than taking possession of the Almaden Mines, yet designing politicians, inimical to the Government, will endeavor by every means in their power to create an impression in the public mind that the tenure of all the mining interests is at the mercy of the United States Government.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July 15, 1863.*

Hon. L. SWETT,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Many persons are telegraphing me from California begging me, for the peace of the State, to suspend the military enforcement of the writ of possession in the Almaden case, while you are the single one who urges the contrary. You know I would like to oblige you, but it seems to me my duty in this case is the other way.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS,

Tucson, Ariz. Ter., July 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST, U. S. Volunteers,

Commanding District of Arizona, Hart's Mill, Tex.:

GENERAL: I am aware of departing from custom in thus addressing you, but I do so with the utmost respect due a superior, and therefore respectfully ask indulgence for the liberty so taken. I would respectfully state for your information that the situation of affairs at this post is at present very embarrassing. The usual supplies for the post and district cannot be had from Fort Yuma. A train sent nearly six weeks ago is retained there without any prospect of a speedy return. The train which arrived here on the 1st instant is now idle on account of the supplies being withheld, and in consequence of the employés leaving it. The repairs necessary to this train cannot be made, mechanics having left the depot also. From the statement of rations reported on the semi-monthly field return it will be seen that there is no pork, bacon, or salt beef, and only eight beef-cattle (in very poor condition) on hand. The command has been supplied exclusively with fresh beef

since the 1st instant, and it is impracticable to supply the meat ration to the vedettes, which causes loud-mouthed complaint on their part. I am in constant apprehension that our connection with California will be interrupted, as I have no confidence in the majority of the men on the mail route. The discovery of the gold mines in this section is found to be prejudicial to the service, as offering greater advantages to the class of men whose services are required in the quartermaster's department, and also as opening a market and competition for supplies. The acting commissary of subsistence informs me that he does not think any one will be found to take the contract for supplying fresh beef. In fact, I have remarked myself the greatest indifference manifested by the community here in regard to contracting for supplies to the Government. The reasons assigned for this are that this depot has been without funds for nearly a year, during which time purchases were paid for with certified vouchers, and to such extent (the outstanding debts of the quartermaster's department amounting to nearly $100,000) that they are a drug in market, and no one cares to furnish supplies for them. The detention of the Fort West train last month was owing to the fact that the quartermaster was without forage, and those who had grain in the fields were very dilatory and reluctant to thrash and clean it to supply the required amount, knowing that they would be paid for it with the usual certified account. Lieutenant Toole, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, is sick and unable to leave his quarters. His unremitting attention to his arduous duties for a long period and the care and anxiety incident to a nervous temperament in the performance of them have undermined his health. I respectfully inclose herewith his application begging to be relieved. This I am unable to do at present, as there is no officer available. There are only four others, viz, Assistant Surgeon Cox, Captain Tuttle, Lieutenant Stevens, and myself (Lieutenant Smith being absent on detached service). I have therefore arranged to have Captain Tuttle, who is familiar with the duties, act for Lieutenant Toole until some suitable officer can be found to relieve him. Lieutenant Stevens has just handed me a communication (herewith respectfully forwarded) requesting leave of absence on account of sickness. The assistant surgeon is sick also, so that only Captain Tuttle and myself are left to perform all the duties of the post and depot. In this connection I would also respectfully state that I have been in bad health since arriving at this post, as the climate does not agree with me. If an officer can be spared to take command of the post it will be a great relief to me, and will enable me to pay more attention to my duty as company commander. I have considered it my duty to state these circumstances to the general, in order that he may take such action as he may deem necessary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FFRENCH,

Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 15, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,

Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 14th instant respecting the recruits at Fort Steilacoom. I have directed the commanding officer at that post to obey any order or

request you may send as to the disposition of those recruits. I should advise that an order for their transportation be sent on Winsor & Co., mail contractors and livery stable establishment at Olympia, Wash. Ter. But I confess that I shall regret to give up the idea of raising a company on the sound. In the fall Lieutenant Henry must succeed if he perseveres. I reduced Lieutenant-Colonel English's command to one company and am very desirous to have another company raised for that post. Therefore I would recommend to Your Excellency the postponement of the order for those two men to come hither until you shall find it necessary to complete Noble's company.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 16, 1863.*

General H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I have received your telegraph of 11th of July. No order to take military possession of the mines has been received. The marshal was authorized by the President to call for a military force if necessary. All quiet. I have written you fully.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 16, 1863.*
(Received 6 p. m. 18th.)

A. LINCOLN,
President:

I am here waiting instructions. The only fact I can communicate is that while at the mines the Almaden Company claimed the mines to be on Lyresa Ranch. Since we came from there, so far as I know, they claim it to be on Government land. I have no doubt the Government ought to show, through the court of chancery, by an injunction, that it has neither tyrannically nor foolishly issued this order.

LEONARD SWETT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, July 16, 1863.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: Your favor of the 5th instant, with resolution relative to appropriations for the relief of volunteers in the several States, is at hand. By reference to sections 3 and 4 of the act of the Legislature approved April 27, 1863 (Statutes of 1863, folio 662), you will observe that the requirements of the law are such as to preclude our State officers from departing from its provisions, and would therefore be impossible to pay out the appropriation in the manner indicated by the resolution of Congress.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 16, 1863.

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I am informed that at the recent council of the Nez Percé Indians on the 28th of May, when reference was made to my talk to those Indians on the 24th of October last, you said to the Indians that "General Alvord spoke without authority and had nothing to do with this business." I have always perseveringly endeavored to aid you in effecting a treaty with said Indians; I sent you a copy of the talk above mentioned. In it I said, aiming to prepare the way for a successful negotiation—

> The new superintendent, Mr. Hale, is an honorable gentleman who I am sure wishes to do you justice. * * * But the making this treaty is not given to me; it is in other hands. It will be my duty after a new treaty is made to aid the Indian agent in enforcing it.

I was thus studiously careful to say nothing relating to the terms of the new treaty, or which could in any way embarrass you. On the contrary, by the establishment of the military post, by that friendly talk to the assembled chiefs (assembled expecting to meet you), by persevering efforts to show by deeds as well as by words our friendly feelings and intentions, by assembling six companies to attend your recent council, I claim that I have materially aided in paving the way for the successful conclusion of the treaty. If, sir, the language above referred to was an inadvertence, if you admit that I have in this letter given a true account of my actions, I desire that you will please indicate the same in your reply.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter., July 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the general commanding the department that a short time since I received overtures from the several chiefs of the tribe of Indians known as the Southern Utes, recently hostile, asking a suspension of hostilities and desiring peace. The inadequacy of my command rendered it impracticable to administer to them more severe punishment than had already been inflicted, and for this reason, as well as from motives of prudence and humanity, I responded favorably to the overtures and appointed Tuesday, the 14th of July, and Spanish Fork Reservation as the time and place of conference with all who chose to avail themselves of the opportunity offered. Runners were dispatched in various directions, as well by the Indians as by me, and the several bands of the hostile tribe notified of the time, place, and object of meeting. I may here remark that some weeks previously I had in like manner induced the band of Utes under the lead of the chief Little Soldier to come in and hold a conference with me, and that a satisfactory understanding was arrived at between us. Little Soldier delivered up all the Government stock in his hands, and received from me the Indian ponies, thirteen in number, captured at Spanish Fork last April. After consultation with Governor Doty,

acting superintendent of Indian affairs, this band was located in the valley of the West Mountain, about twenty-five miles west of this city, and proper measures taken by the superintendent to provide for their immediate wants. The kindly treatment bestowed on Little Soldier and his band on the first indication of a desire for peace on their part unquestionably had a good effect on the remainder of the tribe, who had been repeatedly assured by the Mormons that I intended to entice them in and wage a war of extermination upon them, whether they wished for peace or not.

One of the results of the treaty with Little Soldier was the overtures of the balance of the chiefs above referred to. Accordingly, on the 10th instant, accompanied by Governor Doty, my staff, and an escort of twenty men of Company A, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, I left this city for Spanish Fork Reservation, distant about sixty miles south in Utah Valley. Halting at Springville, a few miles north of the old reservation, I ascertained that between 600 and 700 Indians, under their several chiefs, were encamped not far off in Spanish Fork Cañon. They were much alarmed at the display of cavalry, so great has become their dread of the soldiers and so persistent the efforts of bad white men to convince them that I was acting treacherously with them. Prompt assurances of good faith on my part moderated their fears, and the following morning, Tuesday, the 14th, we proceeded to the farm-house on the old reservation. In due time the chiefs, accompanied by their warriors, well armed and mounted, made their appearance and cautiously approached. Everything consistent with propriety and dignity was done to allay their fears and suspicions, and after some time the effort succeeded. The chiefs, surrounded by their warriors, assembled in front of the house, and there I briefly addressed them, through an interpreter. The chiefs present comprised the leading men of the tribe and representatives from every band of the Utes heretofore hostile. Of the chiefs of separate bands who took part in the conference I may mention Antero, Tabby, Canosh, Ute-Pete, Au-ke-wah-kus, and Black Hawk. My address was brief, assuring them that as they desired peace I was there to grant it on proper terms; that the Government wished to protect all good Indians, and was equally determined and able to severely punish all bad ones. I sought to disabuse their minds of the idea so industriously circulated among them that I wanted to exterminate or fight them, at the same time giving them to understand my entire readiness and ability to punish every hostile act. At the conclusion of my speech Governor Doty addressed the tribe, reiterated what I had said, and told them it was his duty and pleasure to provide for their immediate wants. He distributed presents among them, including tobacco, ten beef-cattle, and fifty sacks of flour. The chiefs then, one after the other, responded, expressing regret for past bad acts and their hearty desire for peace. To this they pledged themselves and their several bands. The conference and treaty closed most satisfactorily, and the Indians departed for their encampment well pleased with the result. I am satisfied that the happiest results will follow; that the Utes are heartily tired of war, and will be the last to break the peace and again inaugurate the troubles recently visited upon them by our troops. Every leading chief of the tribe, except San Pitch, was present. The latter is very sick and unable to travel, but sent word that he would abide by the treaty and desired peace.

The range of this tribe is from Deep Creek, on the west, to Fort Bridger, on the east, and mainly south of and along the stage line, so that this treaty effectually relieves any apprehension along the line

between the points named. To the north is the Snake or Shoshone tribe. With these I formed a treaty at Bridger on the 5th of June, as stated in my communication of the 15th ultimo. The several bands have been once more united under the chieftainship of the peaceful Wa-sha-kee, and are living in quiet contentment near Bridger, under the charge and guardianship of the Indian Department. Since the date of the Snake treaty I have received a message from Pocatello, the celebrated Snake chief, begging for peace and asking for a conference. He says he is tired of war, and has been effectually driven from the Territory with a small remnant of his once powerful band. He now sues for peace, and having responded favorably to his request I will meet him at an early day, and will conclude with him what I have no doubt will prove a lasting peace. Thus at last I have the pleasure to report peace with the Indian on all hands, save only a few hostile Goshutes west and north of Deep Creek. These cannot number more than 100 braves, and I have dispatched two companies of the Second Cavalry under Capt. S. P. Smith, who will scour the entire surrounding country and kill or drive off the last remaining hostile band. I have little doubt that on hearing of the treaty made with the Utes the Goshutes, at least those who escape Captain Smith, will sue for peace. I may therefore confidently report the end of Indian difficulties on the Overland Stage Line and within this district, from the Snake River, on the north, to Arizona, on the south, and from Green River to Carson Valley.

Having thus concluded the main, if not the only special, duty assigned me and the brave, hardy troops under my command, under circumstances far from propitious, and difficulties impossible to be fully understood at a distance, I beg leave at this, an appropriate time, respectfully to lay my views before the general commanding as to future operations. As heretofore frequently represented, the forces under my command are too meager in numbers to accomplish much more than guard the stage road from hostile Indians, and even for this purpose they are scarcely adequate when there is a general uprising of the savages along its entire length, as was recently the case. This trouble, however, I am well satisfied is now at an end. The punishment administered to the Indians and the hardships endured by them in consequence of our war upon them during the winter and spring have made them heartily and sincerely desirous of continued peace. Without the most criminal conduct on the part of bad white men no apprehension need be entertained of future trouble with either the Snake or Ute tribe. For any other purpose than suppressing Indian difficulties the force at my command is manifestly and ridiculously inadequate, and its presence here, no matter how circumspect and prudent we may be, is necessarily but a source of irritation to a people who regard us as trespassers and enemies no less than as armed representatives of a Government they have always hated, and which I fear they are now learning to despise. If it be the intention of the Government to take hold of the Mormon question with a strong hand, suppress the evil deeds of this peculiar people, and enforce the laws of the land upon an unwilling and hostile community, it can only be done by promptly and materially re-enforcing the command now in this district; but I am constrained to believe that for reasons which I have no doubt properly commend themselves to the authorities at Washington, such is not the present intention of the Government. This being the case, and in view of the peaceful condition of Indian affairs in this Territory, I beg leave respectfully to suggest the propriety and advisability of withdrawing the California Volunteers from this district to California, where I cannot but believe

their services may be required, and where they certainly can be more useful to Government than to remain in garrison here. I am sure that under existing circumstances our presence in this Territory is a source of annoyance to the people, of constant complaint and alarm, of jealousy and apprehension, which are liable at any moment to break out in open hostility and unfortunate collision, beyond the control of human power. Unable as we are effectually to overawe or suppress continued exhibitions of enmity and hatred, and violation of law, our feebleness to cope successfully with the Mormons being as well known to them as to ourselves, the presence of our small force here but tends to irritate and provoke those difficulties which it is certainly desirable to avoid until the Government shall be prepared to assume other relations toward the people of this Territory and the autocrat of the Church. I have already had the honor to inform the commanding general of the fact that there are now crossing the plains an immense emigration, four-fifths of whom are loudly and notoriously disloyal to the Government and bent on the destruction of the Union, if their voices or deeds can accomplish it. I am convinced that not less than 15,000 or 20,000 traitors will this year cross the continent and become incorporated in the population of California and Oregon. The measures taken by me to meet the exigencies have also been reported, but it is apparent that administering the oath of allegiance has but little restraining effect, being but lightly regarded by men who have so fallen from their high estate as American citizens as to lose all respect for the Government of their fathers and regard for the institutions of their country.

In the language of your favor of the 11th instant, this day received, I am satisfied that the condition of affairs on this (Pacific) coast, and the immense effort now being made by the enemies of our Government to detach us therefrom, requires the greatest watchfulness on the part of officers, and when I see each day so many disloyal men seeking the West to add their strength to the already emboldened body of traitors in California, I not only appreciate the impolicy of sending re-enforcements hither, but rather the propriety of recalling the California quota in this district, where now they are not needed. It is unnecessary for me to refer to what is manifestly each day transpiring in California—the increasing boldness and defiant attitude of disloyal men assembled under cover of party names, or the manifold evidences of treasonable sentiments all around you, for the commanding general must be better possessed of such knowledge than I possibly can be; but in the present state of affairs there and here I have esteemed it my duty to set forth the facts of the case in this district and tender the suggestion herein contained. Should it meet the approval of the general I would also suggest that the four companies of Nevada cavalry now being raised would be ample to guard the stage and telegraph lines in this district and protect public property within the Territory, while at the same time they would not be a source of alarm and irritation to the strange people of Utah. In connection with the foregoing I may say that the California column in this Territory can safely take up its line of march as late as the 15th of September and reach California in fifty days. Their experience, soldierly bearing, and excellent quality, eminently fit them for service either in California or wherever the country needs patriotic hearts, and willing stalwart arms. While writing this letter another message from Pocatello has reached me suing for peace, offering to treat on my own terms, and proposing to meet me at Brigham City, sixty-eight miles north of here, on the 30th instant. He also says that the Bannocks, with whom he and his band have lately been

ranging, and who frequent Snake River and the sources of the Humboldt, are also desirous of making a treaty, and some of their chiefs will accompany him.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 20, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the consideration of the General-in-Chief and War Department, a copy of my communication to Col. R. E. De Russy, U. S. Corps of Engineers, dated April 8, 1863; also the colonel's reply, dated June 10, 1863, with two sheets of drawings, one exhibiting three points selected for batteries, with the trace of the batteries thereon, the other a general map of the harbor of San Francisco, showing the relative position of the defenses.* The batteries on Yerba Buena Island and Rincon Point would complete the defenses for the inner harbor and prevent any hostile vessel from taking a position to command the city should she pass Fort Point and Alcatraz Island without serious damage. I would most earnestly recommend that the batteries be immediately constructed by the Engineer Department of the United States on this coast. No money has been appropriated by the State of California for this purpose, and if the work is to be done it must be by the United States. Should circumstances arise rendering prompt action necessary, of course I should not hesitate about using any means the Government have to protect the city; but, as the appropriations for the Engineer Department are made for specific objects, I cannot presume to divert them to other purposes without authority, unless to meet an emergency. The General-in-Chief is so well acquainted with the harbor of San Francisco and its defenses that it is not necessary for me to say anything further on the subject.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. RENÉ E. DE RUSSY,
Chief Engineer on Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In anticipation of the possibility of hostile vessels passing the forts, I think it would be well to establish small batteries on Yerba Buena Island and also on Rincon Point; will you please to have the island and point examined for this purpose? Captain Selfridge, commandant at the navy-yard at Mare Island, wishes to establish batteries at important points, and asks that Lieutenant Elliot be permitted to go there for the purpose of indicating the best location.

With great respect, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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* See p. 533.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FORT POINT, *San Francisco, June 10, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: In compliance with the request contained in your department letter of the 8th of April last, I have examined and caused to be surveyed the sites on Yerba Buena Island and Rincon Point, which appeared to me to be the best adapted for the defenses of the inner harbor of the city. They consist of two positions on the island and the termination of Beale street on Rincon Point. Could the grounds upon which the U. S. Marine Hospital is constructed be disposed of for a battery, it would decidedly be the most efficient one on or near Rincon Point, on account of its field of fire, but unfortunately the building would be too much exposed to the shots aimed at the battery. In case, however, of real necessity, a battery could be constructed on two sides of that building to co-operate with the battery proposed on Rincon Point. The battery on Rincon Point could be constructed from the center of Harrison street on Beale street to the precipitous bank on the bay, as is shown in the accompanying drawings,* leaving a roadway of over twenty feet in its rear. Twelve guns can be placed in position there, leaving sufficient room for a magazine; 32-pounder guns are recommended for this battery. Its construction would involve but little expense; the breast height would only require a wooden structure of boards and scantling to sustain the earthen embankments, and the platforms would answer made of lumber. As it is supposed that the city or State will at its own expense erect these defenses, it is presumed that the civil engineers will make the necessary estimates. With regard to Yerba Buena Island, two sites have been selected, the first at the position marked "B" on the plan, and the second at the position marked "C."

The position "D" is looked upon as essential for a temporary redoubt or block-house, to protect the rear of the two batteries. The battery at "B" is so arranged as to have a field of fire that covers all the deep water within two miles of the island from north to south. The rear of the island in the direction of San Antonio is impassable for sailing vessels in consequence of shoals that extend from the island to the main, and it therefore is unnecessary to plant guns in that direction against shipping. It is proposed to mount ten heavy guns in this battery. On the point "C" it is proposed to erect a second battery, mounting eight 32-pounder guns. The excavations at this point will cost probably more than those at point "B," in consequence of the nature of the position, which is rocky and will require some blasting. The island, by the by, is very much of the same character, particularly on the side facing the city, which is composed of high rocky bluffs. The distance between Rincon Point and the island is about one mile and three-quarters. Should heavy guns or rifled ones be selected for the two batteries on the island and the one on Rincon Point, the cross-fire would extend from shore to shore and command the anchorage within the reach of the batteries. Supposing that it would be agreeable to you to have a general map of the whole harbor, with the several positions selected for its defense traced thereon and the field of fire from each indicated by circles drawn every half mile to a distance of two miles, including the number of guns bearing in each direction, I have caused to be compiled from drawings in this office a map of that kind for your headquarters.

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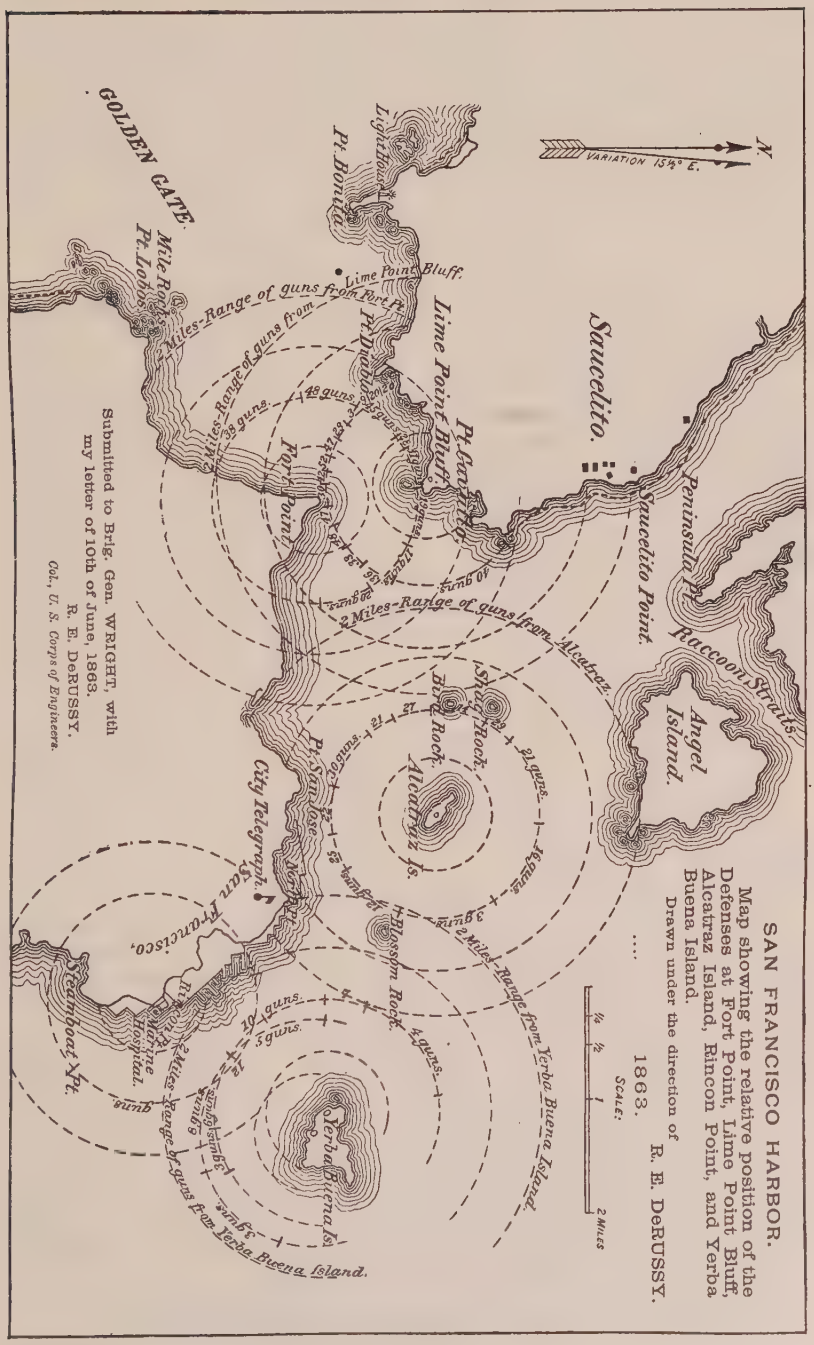
*Not found as an inclosure.


SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.
Map showing the relative position of the Defenses at Fort Point, Lime Point Bluff, Alcatraz Island, Rincon Point, and Yerba Buena Island.
Drawn under the direction of
R. E. DeRUSSY.
1863.
SCALE:
2 MILES
N.
VARIATION 15½° E.
GOLDEN GATE.
Light House
Pt. Bonita
Lime Point Bluff.
Mile Rocks
Pt. Lobos
2 Miles-Range of guns from Fort Pt.
Pt. Drabble
Lime Point Bluff.
Pt. Cavallo
Saucelito.
Saucelito Point.
Peninsula Pt.
Raccoon Straits
Angel Island.
Fort Point
2 Miles-Range of guns from Alcatraz.
Shag Rock.
Bird Rock.
Alcatraz Is.
Pt. San Jose
City Telegraph.
San Francisco.
Blossom Rock.
2 Miles-Range from Yerba Buena Island.
Steamboat Pt.
Rincon Pt.
Marine Hospital.
Yerba Buena Is.
2 Miles-Range of guns from Yerba Buena Island.
Submitted to Brig. Gen. WRIGHT, with my letter of 10th of June, 1863.
R. E. DeRUSSY.
Col., U. S. Corps of Engineers.

Should the time come when it is probable that the temporary defenses herein recommended will be needed, I will take pleasure in giving my aid, if desired, to the civil engineers engaged in their construction. Accompanying this you will receive two sheets of drawings, the one exhibiting the three points selected for the batteries with the trace of the batteries thereon, the other a general map of the harbor of San Francisco, showing the relative position of the defenses in said harbor.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Corps of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: My letter under date of 28th of March informed you that General Shields had reported to me for duty on the 20th of that month. Having previously received your telegraphic dispatch of the 14th, directing me not to assign the general to duty, as he had resigned, I so informed him when he reported. The general replied that he had not resigned, but proposed to do so at an early day, when he would send his resignation through me to the War Department. Five months having elapsed since General Shields reported at my headquarters, and he having left the United States, and understanding he has gone to the Mexican State of Sonora, without notifying me of his intention, or sending in his resignation, I have deemed it proper to lay the facts before the General-in-Chief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, July 21, 1863.

Maj. W. S. R. TAYLOR,
First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers:

MAJOR: The lieutenant-colonel commanding Humboldt Military District directs that you proceed to Fort Gaston with the next escort from Camp Curtis and relieve Capt. George W. Ousley, of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, of the command of that post. It is desired that you advise freely with Captain Ousley in relation to the management of the Indians inhabiting the country in the vicinity of the fort, as also of the conduct of the war against the roving bands of hostile savages in the mountains. The Indian tribes living on the Trinity and Klamath Rivers are to be instructed to remain in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not to harbor or hold intercourse with others. The importance of having friendly relations cultivated with them cannot be overrated. To this your special attention is directed. Scouting parties should be kept in the field as much as practicable for the punishment of depredating bands of Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE,
Owen's River Valley, July 22, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that upon the evening of July 10, 1863, I had the Indians assembled upon the camp parade ground, where, as they passed by file, they were counted and found to number 998. Many more came in afterward, who must have increased the number to considerably over 1,000. I then caused them all to be seated except the chiefs, whom I called to the center of the parade ground, and there announced through the interpreter, José Chico, the orders with regard to their removal. I had taken the precaution to have the troops so stationed that their presence did not excite the suspicions of the Indians, and yet at the time I made the announcement they were completely surrounded. Seeing that there was no avenue of escape they quietly submitted, Captain George remarking, "American capitan sabe mucho, Indian poco." The acting commissary of subsistence furnished them with rations until the 31st of July. During the night the troops slept upon their arms on the parade ground, ready at a moment's notice to prevent any attempt at escape. The night passed off quietly, and on the morning of the 11th the rations and as many of the women and children as could be were placed in the wagons, and the whole, guarded by about seventy men, composed of detachments of Companies G and E, left Camp Independence. The weather being very hot, the Indians making an unwilling march, and with so little transportation, the sufferings upon the route were intense. At Walker's Pass I found that the water was insufficient for the troops, Indians, and animals, and fearing to meet another train at Desert Springs, I made a night march through the pass across the summit, and followed down the South Fork of the Kern River till its junction with the North Fork, with the intention of passing through Walker's Basin. Along this whole route good water and grass are found, which well compensates for the difference in the length of the road. Fearing that forage from San Pedro would not arrive in time, I had caused forage to be gathered at Walker's Pass, and as the train passed down Kern River Valley sufficient was collected to furnish them through to the reservation. I am satisfied that had I crossed the desert many lives would have been lost from want of water, and that great suffering at least has been avoided by the route through Walker's Basin. On the evening of July 17, while encamped at Hot Springs Valley, three miles from Keysville, on the left bank of Kern River, I had the honor to receive your letter of instructions, dated July 9, 1863, relative to the removal of the troops from Camp Independence, and also Special Orders, No. 162, relative to the abandonment of Camp Independence. On the morning of July 18 I placed Captain Noble in command of the expedition, and, accompanied by Captain Ropes and one man, started back to Camp Independence, where I arrived on the 21st of July; distance, supposed, about 150 miles. Captain Noble, after having delivered the Indians over to the Indian superintendent, will go on to Fort Tejon with the detachment belonging to his company. The train will return, via Kern River, escorted by the detachment of Company G, which is ordered to encamp opposite the mouth of the Kelsey Cañon, on the South Fork of Kern River. Mr. Banning's teams are en route to this camp with barley, which I have ordered to be distributed along the route. I intend to employ these teams on their return trip to carry what loads they can to Tejon, and hope that with these (Banning's)

teams and the Government teams to be able to furnish sufficient transportation for all movable property at this camp, and to distribute it at the same time where it may be needed.

Hoping that my course may meet with your approval, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain Company D, Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, July 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following for your consideration: This post is at present garrisoned by Company I, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Captain Theller commanding. This is probably well for the present, as the company is under good discipline and the officers familiar with post routine. It is desirable, however, that it should be determined whether this company is to remain for any length of time, or soon to leave the district. The latter seems to be the opinion of the company officers, consequently a state of preparation is constantly kept up in anticipation of an order to that effect. I deem it my duty, sir, to represent in the strongest manner possible that the military forces at present in the military district should not be further reduced, but rather added to. The Indians are continuing their warlike demonstrations. There has never been a time since this portion of California was first settled by white men that the savages have been so bold and defiant. The causes of this undoubtedly are that they are now better armed and supplied with ammunition than ever before, more experienced, have met with some success in their predatory excursions, and have not always been worsted in contact with armed parties sent for their chastisement. The recent departure of several companies of troops have no doubt inspired them with momentary audacity. Camps Lincoln, Bragg, and Wright are garrisoned by companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers. Of the necessity of a military force at Camp Bragg and Camp Wright I am not sufficiently well informed to advise, but the presence of at least one company is required at Camp Lincoln, and cannot with safety be dispensed with at present. Fort Gaston and Camp Baker are occupied by Companies B and A of the Mountaineer Battalion, California Volunteers, respectively. Company C is at Camp Curtis, from which is furnished our escort trimonthly to Fort Gaston. There are forty-five enlisted men in this company, and since its arrival has been on active and arduous service. The captain and first lieutenant are still endeavoring to recruit. They will not join their company until they raise recruits to the minimum number at least. The second lieutenant is performing good service, though not mustered in. He is an energetic man, and gives promise of being a good officer. I respectfully ask that Captain Fleming be authorized to muster him into service, that he may be with and lawfully control his men. It has not been possible up to this time to have these recruits instructed in the school of the soldier. For Company E, there are forty-four men enlisted. They are at this post receiving daily instructions. Without exception they evince a spirit of subordination and a desire to be informed of their duty as soldiers highly creditable to them. The same may be truly said of all the recruits raised for the battalion.

First Lieut. W. W. Skinner was mustered in by Lieutenant Emory at Mendocino. He is with his company. The captain and second lieutenant are recruiting, and stipulate for another month to raise a sufficient number to perfect the organization of the company. No officers have been commissioned for Company D, it being doubtful if it could be raised in the counties of Klamath and Del Norte. Owing to a misunderstanding as to who should receive a captain's commission for Company F, its organization has been delayed much beyond what I had reason to expect. That question has been finally settled, and Capt. Robert Baird has entered upon the business of recruiting the company. From the foregoing the general commanding may know the present force in this military district, as well as form an opinion of the number of troops required to hold the Indians in check, and of the prospects of the military strength of the district being augmented by recruits. There have been so many things to induce men to leave the northern portion of California since this battalion was called for that its organization has been much slower than I had reasonable grounds to believe. The entire six companies can, and I intend shall, be raised each to its full maximum number, but it will require time. When in Sacramento I had the honor of submitting to the department commander a request that one or more recruiting stations be established in more populous regions of the State for the Mountaineer Battalion. This proposition seemed to be favorably entertained, when it was considered that recruiting for this service would not in any degree hinder or interfere with recruiting for the Sixth Regiment. If this should be authorized (which I most respectfully urge) it would very much facilitate the speedy and complete organization of the corps. Should this be granted, I would suggest that the man who will doubtless be commissioned by the Governor to the captaincy of Company D is well adapted to the recruiting service and ready at once to enter upon its duties. The topography of a large portion of the district infested by hostile Indians is favorable to the movement of mounted men. The Indians themselves, many of them, have horses and move with great celerity. To pursue them successfully a small force of cavalry is sorely needed. Particularly could mounted men be useful in escort service, of which there is much required. Again, the savages frequently make raids into sections remote from any military post, and often have and can get off with their booty without punishment. Were there a company or two of cavalry or mounted infantry here this could soon be stopped. There is but little doubt in my mind that two companies of these effective troops could be raised for service in this district before winter. If permitted to do so, the volunteers would furnish themselves with horses at the rates allowed by law. To the end that swift and certain retribution may overtake the hostile bands which are waging a determined warfare against the white settlers, this subject is specially submitted to the attention of the general commanding.

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., July 22, 1863.

General B. ALVORD,
Commanding Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 16th instant is received. In reply would say that my remarks at the Nez Percé council in reference to

yourself are misrepresented. I was well aware at the time of an effort being made to that end, but having matters of more importance to consider, paid no attention to it. The misrepresentation having been made to you, I am glad you have informed me, as I am thereby enabled to disavow the utterance, or intention to utter, what the language quoted in your letter might be construed to imply. The words given were employed, but with other words, and in such connection as to rid my remarks of anything offensive. I was replying to an Indian chief, Skotum, who alleged that what we proposed did not agree with what was said last fall; that he heard me and General Alvord talk. "Now," he proceeded to ask, "did you show your heart then? I heard what you both said, you and General Alvord. You talk different now." Of course, I replied that he was mistaken, and that it was not I who was with you. I did not know what had been said or promised. What General Alvord said, was said by him as the head of the military force in this Territory, and not by any authority as a commissioner intrusted with this business. Such is the substance of my remarks, and very near the identical language used by me, as it was taken down at the time it was uttered. You will perceive that my object was simply to direct the minds of the Indians to the fact that there were different departments of the Government, and that so far as you had acted, or made any statement, propositions, or promises, it was by virtue of your position as the commanding officer of the military force in this Territory for the mutual protection of whites and Indians, and not in any other capacity. Your own statements, as given in your letter, fully accord with the above, as I understand them, and it was a similar idea which I sought to impress upon their minds. That an impression somewhat different had been made was manifest, not only from what was said by this particular chief, but by others also, arising probably from something you may have said recognizing the binding character of the former treaty and your promises of protection. They had thus drawn an inference, which I am well satisfied you did not intend, that no material change was intended by the Government. Hence our propositions to reduce the boundaries of their reservation did not seem to accord with what had been said, or what they understood to have been said, last fall. To disabuse their minds on this subject, and to show that the commissioners were acting under instructions, I said what I did. I had no thought of casting any reflection upon you, or as intimating that you had claimed authority which did not belong to you, and am well satisfied that none other than the man who would give such a partial, not to say garbled, account of what I said would infer that I intended to reproach or misrepresent you. You will allow me to correct another false impression which has been made in your mind, as I infer from the remark in your letter regarding the chiefs, "assembled expecting to meet me." I had made no appointment with them or with any one else for that purpose, and at that time I had proposed to Mr. Rector the propriety of such a visit, provided the Government placed the necessary funds at my disposal. I had perhaps also said to you that it was my intention to visit the Nez Percés in that event, and signified the pleasure it would give me to have you accompany me. Failing to receive the funds, I had no alternative. The impression was sought to be made that I had appointed the meeting, and had then failed to attend. I have no idea that you are in any way responsible for creating or giving currency to such a report. I think I know its origin. I simply mean, by referring to it now, to disabuse your mind

of any false impression you may have, and would say, in conclusion, that if you had not referred to it in the letter by inclosing it in brackets, I should not have thought of mentioning it to you.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, yours,

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 22, 1863.

His Excellency W. H. WALLACE,
Governor of Idaho Territory and
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lewiston, Idaho Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I instructed Maj. S. Truax, First Oregon Cavalry, commanding at Fort Lapwai, to call upon and give you a copy of my instructions of the 3d instant, directing him to co-operate cordially with the Indian Department in the protection of the Indians, in the enforcement of the Indian intercourse acts, and in securing to the Indians their rights. I also quoted to him the language of C. H. Hale, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, in his letter to me of the 29th ultimo, that "I submit that the latter part of the second article of the treaty contemplates the permission for the whites to occupy up to the new boundaries." I have this moment received letters from Mr. Charles Hutchins, one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty, and from Dr. Robert Newell (who was by order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs employed to aid in its negotiations and was strongly instrumental in effecting it), saying that they placed at the time no such interpretation on the treaty, and that the Indians did not so understand it. By the messenger who carries this I send instructions to the commanding officer at Fort Lapwai rescinding those instructions, and he is directed to be governed by your interpretation of said treaty. I inclose herewith a copy of said instructions, and I trust he will promptly co-operate with you in preserving the peace. Mr. Hale is no longer superintendent of Indian affairs for that region. You can fill that office, and your views must govern. If, as those gentlemen say, no such understanding existed with the Indian chiefs, we must endeavor to the extent of our ability to protect them in their rights. Certainly no right can exist to remove or oust the Nez Percés from their lands or improvements prior to confirmation by the Senate, and not then except in the mode pointed out in the treaty, giving at least one year subsequent notification for their removal. Nor do I see any warrant for the whites being allowed to settle on wild lands outside the new boundaries not occupied by the Indians. The only question is whether under the latter part of the second article the whites can now purchase, with the consent of the superintendent or Indian agent, the improvements of the Indians before confirmation by the Senate and occupy the land. Mr. Hutchins thinks not. Certainly no right to the soil can be obtained before confirmation by the Senate. I am quite surprised to get these letters speaking of the disturbed condition of the Indians. I think you will agree with me that it will be well for you to see the chiefs and assure the Indians that they will not be disturbed, unless with their consent, in their lands or improvements until the treaty is ratified, and then agreeably to the terms of that treaty.

At all events, Governor, you have the whole of those provisions in the latter part of the second article in your own hands, as it provides that "the sale or transfer of said improvements shall be made in the presence of and with the consent and approval of the agent or superintendent." Therefore your negative on the whole matter is absolute, whatever interpretation may be placed on the language of the second article. Two insuperable obstacles exist to the Indians being disturbed in anything they have in occupation. One is that it requires their own consent (prior to ratification), and the other is that it requires your consent. The general understanding of all treaties is that they require the ratification of the Senate before they are binding, and any deviation from such notion should have been clearly and fully explained to the Indians. They had to wait four years from 1855 to 1859 before the ratification of the first treaty, and therefore the Nez Percés are wide awake as to the possibility of delay, and are naturally sensitive on such subjects. We have valued very highly the continued and persistent friendship of these Indians. We have lamented that in the search for gold the whites should have thus rudely occupied the old reservation, and I have studiously desired to do all in my power to protect them. Therefore this misunderstanding is very much to be regretted.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 22, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO TER.:

SIR: I desire hereby to rescind the instructions sent to you on the 3d instant, excepting so much as directs you to co-operate cordially with the Indian Department in the protection of the Indians and the enforcement of the Indian intercourse acts. In reference to the new treaty with the Nez Percés you must be governed by the interpretation placed on it by His Excellency W. H. Wallace, Governor of Idaho Territory, who is also superintendent of Indian affairs. As the interpretation named in my instructions to you of the 3d instant, placed on the second article of that treaty by C. H. Hale, esq., superintendent Indian affairs, is repudiated by Charles Hutchins, esq., one of the commissioners, and Dr. Robert Newell, you must communicate with Governor Wallace and be governed by his views. Certainly there is no authority in that treaty to oust the Indians from their lands or improvements outside of the new boundaries. The only question is whether the whites can now purchase, with the consent of the superintendent or Indian agent and the full and free consent of the Indians, their improvements before the confirmation by the Senate, and occupy the same. Mr. Hutchins denies this interpretation. At all events, I have no doubt Governor Wallace will concur in the important duty of protecting the Indians from being deprived of their improvements and lands before confirmation of the treaty by the Senate. If Governor Wallace is absent, you will so interpret the treaty and so inform the Indians at once. I have to-day written to him at Lewiston, and send the letter by Corporal Gracy, of Company A, Ninth Infantry, who delivers this letter. You will always bear in mind that the sale of liquor to Indians, or its introduction for sale to Indians, can and must be punished, under the act of 13th of February, 1863, wherever the offense is committed, whether within or outside of an Indian reservation. Please

reply by the bearer of this, and report the state of things in the Nez Percé country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

P. S.—My letter of this date to Governor Wallace gives my views more in full.

B. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Comdg. Dist. of Southern California, Camp Drum, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant, recommending that a company should be stationed at or in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles for the purpose of preserving the peace and protecting the Union element of that place, having been submitted to the commanding general, I am instructed to say, in reply, that you will take such measures as you may deem necessary to insure the quiet of Los Angeles and the Southern District. Should you deem it necessary for the purpose specified to station a company near that place, the general would suggest as a good place for encampment the ground occupied as a camp two years ago, just outside the limits of the town. The Union element of the Southern District must and shall be protected in all their rights.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MIL. DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, July 23, 1863.

I. In the conduct of the war in this military district against hostile Indians none others are to be molested.

II. When attacking a rancheria, and at all other times, great precaution is to be taken against killing squaws and children.

III. All Indians who ask for quarter, and all who voluntarily surrender themselves, are to be treated as prisoners of war, and forwarded as early as practicable to these headquarters.

IV. Commanders of posts, companies, and detachments, will see to it that there is strict observance of these orders.

By order of S. G. Whipple, lieutenant-colonel First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjutant First Battalion Mountaineers,
California Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, July 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: An official statement from Capt. E. R. Theller, Second California Volunteer Infantry, informs me that there were 74 Indian

prisoners received from Colonel Lippitt when he was relieved from the command of this military district, viz: 11 bucks, 46 squaws, 17 children; total, 74. These Indians, detained as prisoners of war, are kept on a narrow peninsula some two miles and a half from this post. To guard them a detachment of six men, under a non-commissioned officer, is employed. Escapes have not been, I am informed, unfrequent in spite of the guard. I have made a personal examination, and conclude that Indians resolved upon getting away may do so with impunity, the guard at the same time exercising usual vigilance. To render it impracticable for the more determined bucks to escape, the guard must be materially increased or a substantial guard-house erected. Neither of these courses, in my opinion, is advisable, but rather that the Indians be removed to an Indian reservation. Their presence here is a nuisance and positive injury. The men required to guard them may be much better employed upon more active service. Apparently, it will not be difficult to convince this particular lot of prisoners that it will be to their interest to remain upon a reservation—less difficult than to subsist and guard them here. It may be well to retain a few of the bucks at this post for a time, which will involve no other expense or trouble than the cost of subsistence. It is time that the Indians of this portion of the State should be removed to a place so remote that their return would be an impossibility. This is desirable in this case, and perhaps feasible. Indian Agent Wentworth, of the Southern District, might receive them if requested to do so. If this cannot be, however, it would be much better to send them to Smith's River Reservation than keep them where they now are. There is no difficulty in the way of their being sent to Crescent City (within twelve miles of Smith's River), as the steamer Panama makes occasional trips.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion of Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO,
Collector's Office, July 25, 1863.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento:

SIR: I have been waited on by many of our best citizens to consult about the condition of our present harbor defenses. I find a good deal of apprehension is felt by the thinking men in this community for the safety of our city in case an armed rebel vessel should make its appearance on this coast, a thing which is not at all improbable. They suggest that batteries should be placed on Lime Point, Black Point, and Angel Island, protected by earth-works, which could be done quickly and cheaply, and at the same time would be an effective auxiliary to Fort Point and the fort at Alcatraz Island. The suggestions seem to me to be very forcible, and I deem it a matter of the highest importance that we should take every precaution to guard against the probability of a successful invasion by sea. I take the liberty to lay this subject before you for your consideration, and if not too much trouble I would be glad to get your views on the subject. If you will be in this city soon I would be glad to know when you are in town, so that I may call upon you and confer personally about it.

In haste, yours, truly,

F. F. LOW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1863.

Maj. GEORGE M. HANSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have received your communication of the 23d instant, and in answer would say that some twelve months since I desired you to take charge of a large number of Indians then in military custody at Fort Humboldt. Those Indians had been gathered in during the previous winter and spring by the U. S. troops; and as they were consuming the provisions provided for the army, I wished the Indian Department to take charge of them and feed them. As to the particular reservation to which those Indians should be sent I had nothing to do. As you determined to remove them to Smith River Valley, for the reasons stated in your letter, I agreed to establish a military post in that vicinity. I am gratified to learn from you that a large crop is harvesting at Smith River. I shall be glad if you will take charge of the Indians now at Fort Humboldt, and remove them to a reservation as early as convenient. When you are ready to receive them I will send instructions to the officers commanding at Humboldt to turn them over to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Sacramento, Cal., July 27, 1863.

Hon. F. F. LOW,
Collector, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th instant on the subject of defenses of the harbor of San Francisco. In anticipation of the possibility of a hostile vessel passing the Forts Point and Alcatraz without serious damage and taking a position southeast of the city, beyond effective range of the guns of Alcatraz Island, as early as April I desired the chief engineer of the army on this coast to make a reconnaissance for the location of heavy batteries on Rincon Point, and also on Yerba Buena Island. On the 10th of June Colonel De Russy submitted to me a report on the subject, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* Inclosed herewith is a copy of a communication which I addressed to general headquarters on the 20th instant with the report of the chief engineer.† The points referred to in your letter are highly important as auxiliary to the first and second lines of defense, but without heavy batteries on Yerba Buena Island and on Rincon Point the city might be imperiled. I shall be in San Francisco to-morrow evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CHICO, *July 27, 1863—9.45 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT:

Great excitement here. White people killed by Indians. Volunteers in arms and threats of Indian extermination. Please order a company

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* See p. 532.

† See p. 531.

to Bidwell's Landing immediately to aid me in protecting, collecting, and removing Indians. Answer immediately.

G. M. HANSON,
Agent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 27, 1863.

I ordered Captain Starr with his platoon to Bidwell with one wagon, to consult with superintendent, his supplies to go to Chico by water.

G. W[RIGHT].

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1863.

Capt. M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Tejon, Cal.:

SIR: It has been represented to the general commanding that the regularly constituted agent of the Indian Department at Fort Tejon, or on the Indian reservation near that post, has been interfered with while attempting to discharge the duties assigned him by Superintendent Wentworth; also that private persons and property have been molested. The general disapproves of any action of this nature, and desires you to restore everything to the condition it was found, if practicable. Particular complaint has been made that Lieutenant Daley assumed authority not delegated, and interfered or destroyed private property. The general desires you to report in full on the subjects above alluded to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., July 28, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith documents* A to F, inclusive, which will apprise the general commanding of another attack by the Indians in Cooke's Cañon, and of the measures adopted by me to increase the force in the field operating between the Rio Grande and the Miembres River. The last advices from Texas leave no apprehensions of any advance by the rebels for the present. At all events, with one company of infantry at Franklin and two at Las Cruces, which now garrison those posts, I can follow out my orders to lay waste, destroy, and fall back. Though my force on the river is now much reduced, I shall not hesitate to spare a few more troops for the field should the depredations of the Indians render such a step necessary. I wish that the company at Fort McRae could change the rôle of masterly inactivity which the location of that post seems to impose. If Company K, First Infantry California Volunteers, can be spared from Fort Craig until such time as my present Indian campaign is completed, I would be much pleased to have orders to that effect. The troops now out should, if no other services recall them, be kept out until the Indians are thoroughly chastised. Their movements look like a rally to avenge the successes which we gained last winter and spring, and they have certainly

*Not found.

done us serious damage. It is with reluctance that I abstain from taking the field myself. My district is so extended and the troops operating on so many different detachments, that I have hitherto found it expedient to remain almost constantly at my headquarters. A few days' absence generally is attended with interruptions to the proper management of the affairs of my command.

Trusting that my action will meet with the approval of the commanding general, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 30, 1863—3 p. m.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

I have ordered the erection of earth-work fortifications for inner harbor of San Francisco. Full report in my letter of 20th of July. I most earnestly request that $100,000 may be placed to my order in New York or San Francisco.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 30, 1863.

Capt. ROBERT S. WILLIAMSON,
Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a copy of Colonel De Russy's letter to the commanding general of the department relative to the defenses of the harbor of San Francisco, with accompanying maps.* The general desires you to take steps immediately for the construction of the works at the terminus of Harrison street, on Beale street, and also the two works on Yerba Buena Island, and for the purpose of completing these works within the shortest possible time you will, without delay, employ a sufficient force and purchase the material and implements necessary for the work. Should you desire it, and think it necessary, one or two officers will be specially detailed as assistants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 31, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the consideration of the General-in-Chief and War Department, a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding the District of Utah, dated at Great Salt Lake City, July 18, 1863.† The different tribes of Indians living within the District of Utah appear anxious for peace. Most of them have already made treaties of peace with General Connor, and I am sure that with the re-enforcements I

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*See p. 533. †See p. 527.

have sent forward the Overland Mail Route will be perfectly safe. I have been for some time considering as to the propriety of removing the troops from the immediate vicinity of Great Salt Lake City to the old position at Camp Floyd. Supplies are more easily obtained at the latter place, and it would obviate the irritations and complaints which are constantly arising between the soldiers and citizens. I have written to Governor Doty and General Connor on this subject, and should I decide to remove the troops to Camp Floyd I propose to establish the headquarters of the district in Great Salt Lake City. I shall not withdraw the troops from Utah. The presence of the force now there is indispensable for the protection of the Overland Mail Route and the general safety of the country. I have troops enough in California for present wants. Should it become necessary to use force to preserve the peace and quiet of this State we have plenty of loyal Union-loving men and arms in abundance to meet the crisis.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 31, 1863.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

Persons from Chico ask that Starr's company be retained in that region to protect friendly Indians as well as the whites.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 31, 1863.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER,
Ordnance Department, Comdg. Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.:

SIR: The commanding general has directed Major Williamson to make immediate preparations for constructing batteries on Beale street and Yerba Buena Island for the purpose of protecting that part of the harbor of San Francisco. These batteries will be of sufficient dimensions to mount thirty or more guns. You will therefore report the number and caliber of heavy sea-coast guns at Benicia Arsenal, and available at other points in this State. Such heavy guns and their carriages as you may have at the arsenal will be put in complete repair for the purpose above indicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 31, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commanding U. S. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Much anxiety exists with regard to the defenses of the harbor of San Francisco. I have ordered the immediate erection of earthwork batteries on Yerba Buena Island and also on Rincon Point. Eighteen guns will be placed in battery on the island and twelve on the point. It is supposed that these batteries will effectually prevent a

hostile vessel from taking a position in front of the city, should she succeed in passing Fort Point and Alcatraz Island without serious damage. I heard some time since that the Government proposed to purchase a couple of steamships, arm them, and place them in the harbor. Whatever is done should be done quickly. Can you not place the old Independence, with a heavy armament, in front of the city? I have thought that she might be of great service there, with a powerful steam tug to assist her movements. But I must recollect that I know really nothing at all about ships, and my remarks are only the random thoughts of a soldier, and no sailor. In a short time I will do myself the honor of paying my respects to you at the Navy Yard.

With high regard, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 180. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., July 31, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. Albemarle Cady, Seventh Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in this department agreeably to instructions from the War Department.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 31, 1863.*

Captain STARR,
Second Cavalry, Chico, Cal.:

Remain where you are until further orders, giving necessary protection to whites and friendly Indians.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALT LAKE, *July 31, 1863—7.35 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

Made treaty with remaining bands of Snake Indians yesterday. Muster-rolls have already been forwarded.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

GENERAL: The department commander has it in contemplation to reoccupy Fort or Camp Crittenden as the principal military post in the District of Utah. Several considerations have induced the general to believe that that is the most eligible position for the mass of the troops, both for the protection of the overland route, which is the principal object of the Government in sending a force into Utah, and giving general security to persons and property therein. The general desires you to make immediate preparations to this end, ascertaining through disinterested parties at what the buildings, &c., could possibly be obtained and when possession could be given. Should the terms be

reasonable and no objection existing, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore's command will halt at Camp Crittenden and retain possession. The change of camp will not affect the district headquarters, which will still remain in Salt Lake City, should you so desire it. You will advise the general by telegraph, if you think necessary, at what price the property can be obtained and when the command at Camp Douglas can be moved to Camp Crittenden.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter., July 31, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge that since my communication of yesterday I have received per special messenger your letter of instructions of the 22d instant modifying instructions of the 3d instant. I have addressed a communication to Governor Wallace, who is now in Lewiston, requesting his interpretation of the second clause of the new treaty. From conversation with him I have no doubt but his views will be that no part of the new treaty can be carried into effect until ratified by the Senate, and that the provisions of the former treaty should be executed as heretofore. If so, I apprehend no difficulty with the Nez Percés. They are quiet and peaceable, and very little if any liquor is being sold to them. I think the head men of the Indians will inform me if any more of the Indians get liquor, and I shall endeavor to put an effectual stop to the traffic, as nearly all the difficulties here between the whites and Indians have resulted from the sale of liquor to them. I have been unable to learn of a single instance of the sale of liquor, or to hear of a drunken Indian for the last eight days, though diligent inquiries have been made. Nearly all the grass has been burned for several miles around this post. Doctor Newell supposed it was the work of the Indians, but I have good reason to believe that the prairies have been set on fire by white men. One white man was seen by two sergeants of this command on horseback, and was seen to dismount several times and set fire to the prairie. We lost between twenty-five and thirty tons of hay in the cock in consequence. I think the fires were set out through mercenary motives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEWALL TRUAX,
Major, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 1, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order of the 30th ultimo, with the report of Colonel De Russy and the map referred to by him. Supposing that the exact locality indicated on the map for the Beale street battery is to be adopted, the work can be commenced as soon as a working party can be organized, but it will be necessary for me first to be informed of the kind of guns and gun carriages for that work. The height of the interior crest will be governed accordingly. From the map furnished, I am informed that there

are five houses immediately in front of the proposed battery, but upon a personal examination of the ground I find there are a dozen or more. These buildings are small and of wood, but they are occupied by a number of persons, probably forty or fifty. At the foot of the bluff, and immediately in front of the proposed battery, is a large brick building, not very high, and used, as I am told, as a store-house or ware-house. These buildings, with the exception of the latter, must all be removed before the battery is used, or they will be destroyed the first time the battery opens. The projectiles, however, will pass over the ware-house, but as the distance from it is but 500 feet, it becomes a question whether or not it will be injured or destroyed by the discharges. The battery when erected must be used for practice, even if no enemy should appear. The large high brick building used as a hospital is to the left of the battery, but it is also 200 yards in advance of it, and therefore to preserve this building no shot can be directed to the left of Yerba Buena Island. This, however, though a disadvantage, may be considered of not much importance. Thinking it possible that the necessity for removing the buildings referred to, if the proposed locality of the battery is not already decided upon, may be sufficient cause for at least an examination, before a final decision, to see if any other locality for the battery can serve the end in view, and at the same time obviate the necessity of removing so many persons from their homes, I have made an examination of the vicinity of Steam-Boat Point, and find that there are several localities suitable for batteries and which are not occupied by or in front of dwellings, and where a more extended field of fire can be obtained, but they are more distant from the proposed works on Yerba Buena Island by from 500 to 800 yards. One, I may mention, is on Second street, just below Brannan street, where there is a nearly horizontal piece of ground, nearly or quite as long as the locality on Beale street, and directly on the bluff, the direction of which there is nearly at right angles with a line to Yerba Buena. The bluff there is about thirty feet above low-water mark, according to the Coast Survey. Another suitable locality, but of a different character, is on or near the summit of a hill back of the locality just described. The hill in its highest point is 111 feet above low-water mark. A battery of three or four guns (or more if desired) can easily be located there in a very commanding position. I respectfully submit that, in my opinion and in the absence of Colonel De Russy, the subject of a change in the proposed position of the battery is one of sufficient importance to suggest a personal examination of the vicinity by the commanding general of the division. With regard to the batteries on Yerba Buena Island, the party must either return to the city every night or suitable messing arrangements and shelter must be provided for them. As transportation must be furnished for the material, &c., necessary for the work, it is probable the purchase or charter of a suitable steam-boat will prove in the end the cheaper, and obviate the necessity of building shelters for the men. On account of the rocky nature of the island the work will necessarily progress slowly. I propose to make a personal inspection of the island in a day or two. I beg leave also to be informed when the necessary funds for this work will be furnished, and their amount.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Captain, U. S. Engineers.

P. S.—In order that you may understand the position of the points I have referred to, I return you the maps of Colonel De Russy, and also

the Coast Survey map of the city, on which the two points I have mentioned near Steam-Boat Point are marked X and Y.

Second P. S.—On another visit to Steam-Boat Point, made since the above was written, I find an excellent place for a water battery of six guns, which can be established at little expense. The place is marked Z on the Coast Survey map.

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Captain, U. S. Engineers.

[Inclosure.]

Approximate estimate of a parapet and magazine for a proposed battery of twelve guns on Beale street, made under the supposition that the earth is to be taken from the street, regardless of the city grade at that locality. If the earth is to be brought from a distance, an additional expense will be required.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 1, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

For 1,290 yards of parapet, at $1 per yard, $1,290; for 900 yards of magazine mound, at $1 per yard, $900; for lumber for parapet, viz, number of feet of plank, 6,600; timber for ties, 6,000 feet; timber for back ports, 3,000 feet; posting timber, 3,000 feet; plank for facing, 3,000 feet; total number of feet for revetment, 21,600, at $30 per M, $648. For timber for magazine, viz, inner box, 550 feet; outer box, 1,200 feet; roof, 2,500 feet; passage-way, stairs, &c., 2,000 feet; total number of feet for magazine, 6,250, at $30 per cubic foot, $187.50. For carpenter work for magazine and revetment, viz, one man for twenty-six days, at $5 per day, $130; three men for twenty-six days, at $4 per day, $312; tools, $200. Pay of overseer and foreman for thirty days, $300. Incidental expenses of survey, &c., $500. Total in gold, $4,467.50. No estimate for platforms, as I am not informed as to the kind of guns to be used. A subsequent expense will have to be incurred for sodding the exterior and superior slopes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Captain, U. S. Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1863.

Capt. A. W. STARR,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Chico, Cal.:

SIR: Your telegram of yesterday reporting your arrival at Chico has been received. It is the general's desire that you remain in the vicinity of Chico, giving all needful protection to whites from incursions of hostile Indians, and to friendly Indians, particularly those residing on the ranches of citizens, against the brutish assaults of bad white men. The general desires you to consult frequently with Major Bidwell, both on account of his large experience in these difficulties and also from the fact that he is the representative of the Indian Department in that portion of the State. You will find the major reliable and truly loyal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 3, 1863.*
(Received 6.30 a. m. 4th.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

General Connor made treaty with remaining bands Snake Indians on 31st [30th] of July.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, August 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 23d ultimo, and to inform you that the following detachment from Camp Drum is encamped upon the outskirts of Los Angeles, under the command of Capt. E. W. Hillyer, namely: Company E (Hillyer's), Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, 3 officers, 67 men; Company C (West's), Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, detachment, 1 officer, 25 men. Total, 4 officers, 92 men.

The site suggested by general commanding for a camp was unfitted for the following reason: The orchard and vineyard close adjoining are filled with ripe fruit, unprotected, and offering great temptation to the men; the running water is disturbed and unfit for drinking. A site was selected on the river at the crossing of the Monte road a mile from center of town. Captain Johnson being the only officer remaining at Camp Morris after the departure of Major Bennett, I have assigned Second Lieutenant Arnold from Captain Whannell's company to that for duty temporarily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 3, 1863.

Capt. AUGUSTUS W. STARR,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Chico, Cal.:

SIR: Capt. Julian McAllister has been directed to forward the ammunition called for in your telegram. The general desires you to use all possible measures to apprehend the Indians who committed the murders and otherwise depredated in Butte and adjoining counties. For this purpose you are authorized to employ the necessary guides.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, August 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: Inclosed please find copy of a letter from the supervisor of Mendocino Indian Reservation. I would be gratified, dear general, if

you would give orders that no unnecessary loss of human life should be caused in expeditions for Indians. Nineteen times out of twenty the innocent Indians suffer for the acts of the guilty, and equally as often do the barbarous acts of the savage grow out of the equally inhuman acts of some bad white men.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintending Agent of Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California.

[Inclosure.]

MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION,
Thursday, July 23, 1863.

Hon. G. M. HANSON,
Superintending Agent of Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of two communications from you under date of the 13th instant, covering copies of communications of W. P. Dole, under date of June 1, 1863. I will give them due attention at the proper time. It is reported here that a house and its contents were burned by Indians on the ranch of Fred. Heltt, of Bear River, about a week ago. The house was located several miles above Beall's Ranch, on the coast, and I understand from Capt. W. E. Hull, commander at Fort Bragg, that he with a squad of soldiers will leave the fort on Monday or Tuesday next to go into the mountains to chastise the Indians for burning the house. The chastisement intended you know is to kill any Indians they may see in the mountains, whether they are the guilty ones or not. There is no evidence even that Indians burnt the house at all. The men who lived at the house were absent at the time of the burning, and whether the house caught fire accidentally or whether it was set fire by Indians or bad white men is not known, but in all probability a dozen Indians will have to pay the penalty for burning up a shanty, when in all probability it may have been the effect of carelessness of those who occupied it, or if it was burnt by Indians innocent ones are more likely to be shot than the guilty ones, for the guilty ones will be on the alert to evade their pursuers, while the innocent not knowing anything of the arson will not be suspecting any danger. It does seem that something should be done to put a stop to the indiscriminate massacre of Indians upon such flimsy pretexts. Order reigns here now and has for the past week among the Indians until last Monday night was made hideous here by the drunken soldiers going to the Indian lodges for the squaws, and it was impossible for us to have any peace during the night on account of the complaints of the Indians against the soldiers. Upon frequent complaints to Captain Hull, and he making post orders to keep the soldiers from the lodges, which were ineffectual, he finally placed a guard around the lodges, and no white man except the doctor and myself are permitted to the camps, and now we have peace. The guard will be removed when the captain leaves for the Indian hunt I have spoken of above. I will probably be at San Francisco on the 11th of August next, and shall be pleased to consult with you about Indian affairs here and in reference to those in the mountains.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. McGREW,
Supervisor of Mendocino Reservation.

BELLINGHAM BAY, WHATCOM COUNTY, *August 3, 1863.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT:

SIR: The commissioners of this county, understanding that the military commander on the island of San Juan had received instructions from you to assist the civil authority in enforcing the laws of Washington Territory on that island, passed an order at their last November term "that the sheriff should proceed at the proper time to collect liquor licenses and poll-tax;" that the voting precinct heretofore established and used should be sustained, and all other matters and things pertaining to the usefulness of the county be observed. In obedience to this order I went to San Juan Island on the 27th of last July for the purpose above referred to. I found the settlers, with but few exceptions, willing to pay their taxes, provided they were to be protected in their property and in their rights by the civil law of the land. On receiving this information I thought the next most prudent step would be to see Captain Bissell, commanding a company of U. S. troops on the island, and ascertain if possible the extent of his instructions in regard to civil jurisdiction. He told me he had no objection to my collecting licenses and taxes, provided the people voluntarily paid them, but would certainly interfere as soon as I exercised any authority emanating from civil law. Now I presume to make a short comment on the evil that a rigid and absolute military law is calculated to promote in a retired rural district like that of San Juan. The first consideration is, I find nine-tenths of the settlers to be American citizens or those who have declared their intentions to become such, and that the island is well, almost thickly settled; that a very promising and flourishing crop is likely to yield a bountiful return to the cultivator of the soil; that military rule is not at all conducive to the quiet and prosperity of the citizens, and is but ill-adapted to meet the requirements of a rural community. People will have differences and disputes about boundary lines, about trespasses, about debts, and other matters incidental to a farming community, and which a military captain is not very well calculated to decide. The second consideration is that the authority vested in Captain Bissell is in many respects prejudicially and injudiciously used, he having his favorites, and those who know his weakest points never fail to profit by them. As an instance of this, his extraordinary decision in at least one case on the island is a fair example, viz, that a man cannot hold nor claim more land than he has fenced in. In striking contrast with this novel doctrine is the determination of the English commander to protect every British subject in his claim of a quarter section, be it fenced or otherwise.

Still further, assuming a case which is very likely to and doubtless frequently occurs: A has contracted and does owe B a debt of $50, more or less; B holds the note of A for the same, and when it is due presents it for payment. A, in anticipation of this, has already had an interview with Mr. C. They understand each other very well on the subject of the note. C says, "make yourself easy about it; I have the captain under my thumb; its as good as decided. You need not pay it." B also speaks to the captain, urging the justness of his claim, but that functionary being already charged and primed, snubs Mr. B, telling him he is a disturber of the public peace, and unless he can give assurance of better conduct he shall have to leave the island. The American commander could, with little or no interference with civil law, banish from the island or otherwise punish any person found disturbing the cordial or good understanding of the joint occupation. But I contend that a prosperous and healthy community such as the island presents

cannot be governed by military law, in all their relations with one another and with the outside world, without a very serious inconvenience to all parties concerned. The patriotic stand of the settlers in their attachment to the Union, and their handsome contribution to the sanitary fund, will, I am confident, be the strongest appeal to your sense of right and justice to investigate their condition and to remove any and all embarrassing obstacles. I must here observe that having a copy of the treaty between General Scott and Governor Douglas in regard to the occupation of the island now before me, I see no stipulation in that document that would be violated or even infringed upon by the exercise of the laws of Washington Territory on the island. I cannot conclude without an allusion to a petition prepared and signed by a few persons in or about the month of March last. This set forth that "We, a majority of the citizens of San Juan Island, do not concur in the resolutions passed at meeting at Frazer's house, in the woods, on the 1st day of February, 1863." I am authorized to ask (by several of the principal men on the island) for a copy of this petition, they believing it to be signed by fictitious names. If such be the case, I consider it the strongest corroborative evidence of the truth of my statements, based as they are on the word and integrity of many of the best men on the island, as well as my own actual knowledge of some of the facts here set forth. There can be no doubt but there is something wrong about the getting up of this petition. It was written and signed with all possible secrecy and caution. It was signed by five or six persons whom it is well known they can neither read nor write their own names, and very possibly did not know what it meant. It was signed by, perhaps, four others from personal motives, and who would be very much chagrined and disappointed by the operation of any other than a strict military law. We respectfully ask for a copy of the petition in question at your earliest convenience. Should it prove to be a fictitious one, I presume it would be as necessary for you to know it as it is for us. I believe the prayer of it was granted, and if we are correct in our opinions about it, it was a very shabby imposition on the general commanding the Department of the Pacific.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES KAVANAGH,
Sheriff of Whatcom County.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
August 31, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding District of Oregon, whose familiarity with the questions discussed and being nearer the scene will enable him to take charge of this matter and do full justice to all parties. The general commanding has no objection to the civil authority exercising their proper functions on that part of the island over which the military commandant of our Government exercises control, but they must not, in the present state of affairs, attempt to exercise authority over the northern half—that under charge of the English commandant. The residents in southern half of the island must behave themselves, and not make it a nest for gamblers and drinking shops. The general confides to General Alvord everything that it is proper should be done in the matter.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 33, Camas Prairie, Idaho Ter., August 4, 1863.

His Excellency Governor GIBBS,
Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: Capt. T. S. Harris tendered his resignation to take effect on the 20th of last month. For what I thought good reasons I took the responsibility of granting him leave of absence and forwarded the resignation with recommendation of acceptance. I hope that my course has been approved. Of the circumstances which made the step necessary you have no doubt heard before this. We are in excellent health, though quite impatient at not finding Indians. So far as we can discover they have gone east and south of Snake River. This valley is evidently a summer resort for a very large number, everything upon which they depend for maintenance abounding. The immediate valley is thirty or forty miles in length by eight to twelve in width, well watered, with an abundance of the most luxuriant grass, with every indication that anything can be produced in it that can be in the Willamette. It is for the interest of the Government and the development of the country to be regretted that the new post was not located in it. If anything is ever done with these Indians a military post or Indian agency will be a necessity in this vicinity. It is too far from Fort Boisé for an agency alone. I found parties here with a view to location, thinking that they were going to make a permanent location. Some have located claims, and intend making some improvements this fall in order to hold them, looking upon the settlement of the valley in a short time as inevitable. The emigrants say the Indians (there being from 700 to 900 collected at Fort Hall) are very much frightened, and those going east are doing so for the ostensible purpose of effecting a treaty with General Connor. I would judge that from 1,000 to 2,000 have been in the habit of living in this valley, with a good, large quantity of stock. If Connor treats and keeps them in Utah it will be a good thing for Idaho. If he treats and they return here without military to look after them it will be merely a postponement of difficulties. They appear to have been well advised of our movements and objects, deserting the valley and vicinity entirely some three or four weeks previous to our arrival. I have had scouting parties out in every direction for thirty or forty miles without finding a single Indian. Captain Currey has not yet come in, and am only waiting his return to move on to Fort Hall. I shall establish a depot here, leaving a few cavalry and what infantry I have to look after the emigration, and will probably return to the valley myself by the 10th of September. My movements then will be determined by circumstances. Nothing occurring to prevent it, I expect to cross Snake River at Salmon Falls and make a search of the headwaters of the streams crossing from the north and west perhaps as far as the headwaters of the Owyhee and Malheur Rivers, meeting my supplies for the return trip to Fort Walla Walla on the latter. Our stock is in excellent condition. We have met only about 100 wagons (all families), and I am inclined to the opinion that the emigration is small. Those we have seen say that it is nearly all going to Beaver Head country and California. If there is much, it is late. The emigration of last season passed this camp about the last of July, and this season, from the mildness of last winter, was much earlier than last. They are generally in good health and well supplied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 4, 1863.

Capt. JAMES VAN VOAST,
Ninth U. S. Infantry, Provost-Marshal, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: It is the desire of the commanding general that you should, in addition to the duties assigned you in orders, keep well informed as to the movements and designs of the disloyal element in this State, reporting to this office anything which may in your judgment be useful to the general in his future actions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 5, 1863.

Capt. M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Tejon, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter of the 22d ultimo, reporting the removal of Indians from Owen's River Valley to the Tejon Reservation, has been submitted to the general commanding, who approves your course. The general directs that you will hold in close confinement the balance of the persons implicated in killing Indians until it is fully determined whether there is any law applicable to the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 4, 1863.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Mountaineer Batt., Comdg. Dist. of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

Sir: The commanding general has learned from unofficial sources of an Indian outbreak in the county of Trinity, within the limits of your district. The general desires you to take prompt action in subduing the band or bands of Indians engaged, and giving the necessary protection to the settlers, and for this purpose you will make such disposition of the forces at your command as will best accomplish these objects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 5, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: The purpose of this communication is respectfully to recommend to the general commanding the department that Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Nineteenth Infantry, be allowed to continue in command at Fort Boisé until next spring, and that thus your instructions of the 8th of June to establish at that post the headquarters of the First Oregon Cavalry late in the fall, on their return from the emigrant route,

be countermanded. Said instructions contemplate that Major Lugenbeel should remain until the construction of the post is completed or in readiness for occupation. On account of the large number of desertions (owing to the tempting proximity to the mines), I anticipate that he will find it difficult to complete the post this fall, and his services there until next spring will be extremely valuable. Your instructions of 19th of May said that, in the event of your finding it impracticable to procure forage in sufficient quantities for cavalry designed to garrison Fort Boisé during the coming winter, you will in the fall withdraw such portions of that force as you may deem necessary to winter at Fort Walla Walla. The commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla was some time since notified, accordingly, that the three companies of First Oregon Cavalry under Colonel Maury, of that regiment, now in the field, will winter there, and that timely supplies of forage, &c., should be provided. Special Orders, No. 58, of the 29th of May, from these headquarters, provided for the return of that command to Fort Walla Walla, and my detailed instructions of the 29th of May to Col. R. F. Maury (a copy of which has been forwarded to you) say that "your command will not return to Fort Boisé before the 1st of October, and the cavalry, with Company H, First Washington Territory Infantry, will return to Fort Walla Walla about the 26th of October." I did not think it advisable that Colonel Maury should return to Fort Boisé before October 1, in order that he may remain out upon the emigrant road up to the latest practicable date to protect the extreme rear of the emigration. In making such arrangements to protect the emigration in an efficient manner, I never forgot the premature return, early in September, 1860, of Major Grier to Fort Walla Walla, and of the sad massacre which subsequently occurred. I am satisfied that the command at Fort Boisé will have as much as they can do to cut hay sufficient to winter the mules they will detain, and that the cavalry ought to return. I may wish to leave a detachment of twenty-five cavalry, under Lieutenant Hobart, at that post—the same detachment which accompanied Major Lugenbeel in his march. In recommending that my arrangements for Colonel Maury to winter at Fort Walla Walla shall remain undisturbed, it is but just to say that he started in the field with full understanding of such an arrangement, unless it might become desirable ere close of winter to send him to Fort Lapwai. To stay out with his command on the emigrant road until 1st of October, after that date to repair to Fort Walla Walla and remove to Fort Boisé, cannot well be done before winter. The largest portion of his regiment must winter at Fort Walla Walla, and would there be properly under his immediate supervision. It has been with regret that I have found that the public service required that the headquarters of the First Washington Territory Infantry and the First Oregon Cavalry should be for awhile at the same post, but events seem to have so shaped themselves that for the present it seems unavoidable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,

Las Cruces, N. Mex., August 5, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,

Commanding Detachment California Volunteers, Fort Thorn:

MAJOR: From your advices I have decided to unite your force with Captain Shirland's, with a view to operating against the Indians south

of Cooke's Springs. You will accordingly move with your whole command to Cooke's Springs as soon as a wagon with flour, &c., shall reach you from here, which is ordered to start to-morrow. Captain Mitchell informs me that with this additional wagon you will have sufficient transportation. Also that Captain Harrover's company will communicate with Captain Shirland. I shall send directions to the latter officer to retain Captain Harrover's company, but if you have any reason to believe that this move will fail, send a cavalry express after Captain Harrover, with orders to join Captain Shirland at Cooke's. On your arrival at Cooke's Springs you will find all the subsistence you need. The article required by Captains Mitchell, Ffrench, and Harrover will be sent to that point. I wish you to be personally present at Cooke's Springs on Sunday, the 9th instant, to meet me. A small cavalry escort can bring you through, and Captain Mitchell will then take the command forward.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP BABBITT, *August 6, 1863—7.20 p. m.*
(Via Visalia.)

Col. R. C. DRUM:

Sergeant Stroble, of Company I, was deliberately shot and killed to-day by one James Wells, a noted rebel of this place. He made his escape. There is a detachment in pursuit. I have arrested one Gordon Douglass, who was connected in the shooting. An outbreak may be looked for at any moment. The rebels are well organized. I have issued all the spare arms to the home guards. We need more. We can take care of ourselves if we had more arms.

WM. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Mountaineer Batt., Comdg. Dist. of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: It is the desire of the general commanding the department that in all operations against the Indians in the District of Humboldt particular care must be taken that no indiscriminate murder of Indians is permitted. Let the troops impress upon the Indians by their acts that the guilty ones will be severely punished and the peaceful be protected, and warlike demonstrations on their part will soon cease. The lawless acts of a few bad white men may frustrate all your plans for giving this protection. In that case the citizens of the district should act with you in arresting them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 8, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel JONES,
Visalia, Cal.:

McLaughlin ordered to send you with strongest company with arms and ammunition for citizens. Maintain your position at all hazards. If wires are down send express with copy of this to McLaughlin.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Mojave, N. Mex., August 8, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Southern California, Camp Drum, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I hear from various sources that there is a band of Pi-Utes, numbering from fifteen to twenty, who are annoying travelers on the road between Rock Spring and the Caves. It is said that they killed one of the mules of a team belonging to a citizen at Marl Spring some two weeks ago. The only instance of their misconduct of which I have reliable information is this: Two Government teams returning with potatoes for the acting commissary of subsistence at this post from San Bernardino were visited by this band at Soda Lake on or about the 30th ultimo. The Indians demanded flour and tobacco as the price of peace. Not having these articles supplied them they commenced climbing into the wagons to help themselves, when the men with the teams seized their muskets, drove them from the wagons, and by their prompt action and determined manner induced the Indians to lay down their bows and arrows and forego not only the above-mentioned luxuries, but the luxury of a fight also. The teams were in charge of Samuel Hoffner, and driven by William M. Miller and Samuel T. Rolson, all privates in B Company, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IVES FITCH,
Captain, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 10, 1863.*

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry, Benicia, Cal.:

Colonel Olney with four companies of Second Infantry will be in readiness to take the field. Direct transportation and supplies to be in readiness. Schindler and Reese will accompany Olney.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 11, 1863—10 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding:

GENERAL: As recommended in your telegram of the 30th of July to the Adjutant-General, $100,000 has been assigned to the erection of earth-works for inner harbor of San Francisco, and application has

been made for $25,000 of that amount to be placed to credit of Colonel De Russy with assistant treasurer at New York. The remainder will be made subject to his check in such sums and at such times as he may request. Please inform Colonel De Russy.

I. CARLE WOODRUFF,
Major, Engineer in Charge.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 11, 1863.

Maj. R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Engineer Corps, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: For the reasons advanced in your communication of the 1st instant, the plan of fortifications proposed by Colonel De Russy for the defense of the harbor of San Francisco will, the general commanding directs, be modified to the extent suggested by you. Two batteries will be established on Yerba Buena Island at points designated in your letter, and one at the point about 500 yards beyond the terminus of Beale street to the left of Tichnor's boat-yard. You are authorized to make such additional changes as to the plans of the work as may be deemed necessary. The general desires you to build a wharf on the eastern side of Yerba Buena Island for the landing of ordnance stores and materials. As the necessary means have been furnished, it is important that the work on all those of the above-mentioned forts should be commenced without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. E. B. BABBITT,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander directs that immediate preparations will be made for constructing temporary quarters near the works about to be established on Yerba Buena Island. The command will consist of one field officer and four companies. It is desirable that the work should be done as rapidly as possible. The officer placed in charge will consult with Major Williamson as to the best location and means of communicating.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 188. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 11, 1863.

* * * * * * *

2. The headquarters and three companies of the Second Regiment Infantry California Volunteers will proceed by water to Stockton and thence to Millerton, Fresno County, Cal. The headquarters and two companies will reoccupy old Fort Miller, and the third company will move to Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, and report for duty to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones.

3. Captain Morton's company, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will be sent by water to Chico, Butte County, supplied with sixty day's subsistence and the necessary camp equipage.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 11, 1863.

GEORGE M. HANSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a letter addressed to these headquarters by Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, of the Mountaineer Battalion, commanding the District of Humboldt.* The general commanding desires you to have the Indians now at Fort Humboldt removed to some Indian reservation. Colonel Whipple will be instructed to retain in close confinement such of the Indians as are known to be bad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AURORA, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
August 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: I hereby transmit the following statement accidentally obtained by a Union man of this place, who cannot well come to San Francisco as a witness against the parties implicated, neither wishes to create enmity among the traitors, with whom he happens to be interested in mining claims. Except for these reasons his affidavit would accompany this letter. One L. H. Newton, an old resident, who has made considerable property in this district, gave out among his friends lately his intention to go to Mexico, &c. Last week my informant met him in a rather communicative mood, caused by liquor, and in the conversation stated his intention of going to Texas to fight for his country under one Jeff. Davis, adding, "and here in this pocket is my commission," a colonel's, I believe. He, L. H. N., also stated that they had a bark fitting out at or near San Francisco (which my informant heard from another source) that is intended for Confederate service; that was a very fast sailer, strong, and in every respect a fine craft; that her armament was down the coast, lately shipped from England, and that she would probably clear for the Fiji Islands or some of the islands in the Pacific. This Newton has been one of the most prominent secessionists in the district for a long time. He is about six feet high, large and heavy built, light complexion, and whiskers on the chin; I think about thirty years of age. He leaves to-day for his destination. Have not been able to learn how long he intends remaining

* See Whipple to Drum, July 10, Part I, p. 196.

in San Francisco; probably until the steamer sails for Guaymas. I am aware that the exit of his class from the State is a great advantage, but still think it my duty to give the facts, and if arrested and searched and his commission is found, there is the proof. One Peter Johnson, a Swede, left here for San Francisco a few days since. He was overheard to say something about a bark being fitted out below for rebel use, but nothing different from the above account. I should prefer sending a sworn statement, but my authority would not permit the use of his name nor mine, saying the above were the facts and that they were at your service, and if you desired further proof a capable detective at the bay would be able to corroborate his story.

Trusting to your judgment in the matter, I remain, respectfully, your servant,

UNION LEAGUE.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Mr. Low, who will please favor me with his opinion.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM JONES,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding has directed the following movement of troops for the purpose of assisting you to preserve the peace and giving the necessary protection to the Union element in Fresno and Tulare Counties: Headquarters and two companies of Second Infantry to take post at old Fort Miller, one company of same regiment to proceed to Camp Babbitt and report to you for duty. The general desires you to be prudent in the exercise of your authority, but should the occasion require it to act with firmness and promptness in putting down any disloyal demonstration. You will encourage the formation into companies of all persons in whose loyalty there is no doubt, with the understanding that in the event of an outbreak they will co-operate with your forces. With this understanding they can be supplied with arms from the surplus on hand in the several companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. AMBROSE E. HOOKER,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Bidwell, Chico, Cal.:

SIR: An arrangement has been entered into between Mr. Hanson, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northern District, and Judge Wells, special agent of the citizens of Butte County, by which the citizens of Butte and adjoining counties agree to bring in the Indians to

Chico, where they will be taken charge of by you and sent in detachments to the Round Valley Reservation, and there turned over to the agent of the Indian Department. As the superintendent represents that he has no means at his disposal to supply their wants, the general commanding desires you to subsist the Indians brought in until turned over at Round Valley. The issues will consist simply of flour and meat (either fresh or salt, as is most convenient) and potatoes, if the latter can be had at reasonable cost. You will be at no expense in transporting the Indians, the transportation for that purpose being furnished by the citizens. All issues of subsistence will be entered on a separate abstract and the money value of same stated, so that the amount can be passed to the credit of the War Department at Washington. It is understood that no violence is to be used in bringing in the Indians, and if any should be resorted to the general desires you to protect the unoffending Indians to the extent of your power. You will send the Indians to Round Valley in small parties, not to exceed twenty or thirty in each party, directing the detachment of troops accompanying them to return immediately to your camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 11, 1863.*

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Benicia, Cal.:

The headquarters and three companies of the Second Infantry go to old Fort Miller. One company of Second, preferably Morton's, will go to Sacramento, en route to Chico, the latter to be sent up on the day the boats connect at Sacramento. Schindler is under orders to join Olney.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 11, 1863.

Col. HENRY M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Benicia Barracks, Benicia, Cal.:

SIR: Such of the regimental records as may be absolutely necessary will be taken in the movement directed in orders; the balance, with such company property as may be left at Benicia, will be sent at a future day. The command will take a good supply of ammunition and sixty stand of rifled muskets; surplus, with necessary equipments, to be left at Fort Miller. If the amount of ammunition called for on requisitions is not deemed sufficient, other requisitions will be forwarded to include the arms above mentioned. It is desirable that Colonel Olney's force should get in position before the 1st of September next. The company for Chico will be sent up on the Sacramento boat on the day they connect with boat for Red Bluffs, and transferred next morning and proceed at once for Chico.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 12, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order of yesterday's date directing the immediate construction of the two batteries on Yerba Buena Island and the one near Tichnor's boat-yard. As explained in my former letter of the 1st instant, I will immediately take steps to follow out your instructions. I have received a letter from Captain McAllister, commanding the U. S. Arsenal at Benicia, informing me that he has the following guns available for the proposed batteries, viz, eighteen 32-pounder guns with barbette carriages; ten 24-pounder guns with barbette carriages; six 24-pounder guns on siege carriages with limbers complete. These guns can be readily moved from point to point. Eighteen 10-pounder rifle guns (doubtless with limbers). I recommend that for the battery or batteries in town the guns with limbers be used, as it would obviate the necessity of building a service magazine in the immediate vicinity of the battery. A proper house not far from the battery can be obtained of sufficient size to store the ammunition and also the limbers, with sufficient ammunition in them for an action of several hours. When required, the limbers thus filled can be brought to the battery in a short space of time. If but one battery is to be erected in town, as your letter directs, I recommend the six 24-pounder guns on siege carriages for it. If a second one is to be ordered some of the Parrott guns can be used. This will leave twenty-eight guns for the batteries on Yerba Buena Island. Presuming that you have made such arrangements as will permit me to occupy the ground selected for the battery near Tichnor's boat-yard, I will at once form the necessary party and commence the work as soon as practicable. I will probably on Friday next again visit Yerba Buena Island, select the site for the wharf, make the necessary soundings, &c., and report the results. I shall require $5,000 at once for the commencement of these works, but do not make out a requisition in form, as I do not know the name of the appropriation. In hiring men I shall be governed by the prices paid by the officers in charge of Fort Point and Alcatraz.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Captain, U. S. Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 12, 1863.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Department letter of 4th instant relative to Indian outbreak in the county of Trinity was received by mail of this day. On the 30th ultimo the officer commanding at Fort Gaston, Maj. W. S. R. Taylor, reported to these headquarters that a rumor had reached him through Indian channel of the murder of a man and woman on New River, in Trinity County. The information was not deemed very authentic, but as it might be true, a detachment of fifteen men under a noncommissioned officer was forthwith sent to the scene of the reported outrage to inter the dead if found, as also to use all practicable efforts to punish the perpetrators. August 3 Major Taylor reported the return of the detachment. It was found that the woman, Madam Weaver, had been killed and her house burned by Indians. A man also, it was supposed, had been killed, but no trace was found of his body. From

appearances, several days had elapsed since the occurrence of the tragedy, and there were no tracks or trail to guide the soldiers that they might follow up and identify the guilty parties. No Indian tribes dwell in the immediate vicinity, and it was impossible to tell where the Indians came from that committed this depredation. They might have been from any of the numerous small tribes or clans living within thirty, forty, or fifty miles. It has been very nearly demonstrated that the Hoopa Indians go out in small parties to points distant from Fort Gaston and depredate upon white settlers, returning before their absence is noted. The recent outrage in Trinity County instances the feeling of hatred entertained against the whites by the Indians of Northern California, and illustrates their style of warfare. When seen at or near their own homes the Indians but seldom evince animosity toward white people, and even if but recently returned from a murderous foray into some weak settlement, they will assume an air of meekness and a look of innocence which would disarm the suspicions of any but the most observing and experienced frontiersman. The settlement on New River is about thirty miles distant from Fort Gaston, and as far from any considerable number of white people. But few miners have been living there the present season, and they have but little property there which the Indians can destroy. Altogether there cannot be more than twenty-five men, and of this number I am credibly informed several live with Indian women. Scouting parties will frequently be sent out from Fort Gaston to this neighborhood, but to afford certain and continued protection the presence of a small number of troops is required. It cannot be expected that detachments of troops can be stationed at every point where there may be danger of an attack from Indians. When this is made apparent to the few inhabitants of New River, they will probably deem it advisable to live near each other for mutual protection, or go to some less dangerous locality until such times as all portions of this military district shall be safe from savage cruelties.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 13, 1863.

Capt. JOSEPH STEWART,
Third Artillery, Commanding Fort Point, Cal.:

SIR: Any former instructions from these headquarters or elsewhere restricting you in the disposition of the armament of your post can, the general commanding directs, be modified to the extent you may desire necessary for its proper defense and guarding the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
*Fort Crook, Cal., August 13, 1864.**

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento City, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: Yours of the 6th instant, inclosing a communication of John R. Richards, is at hand, and in reply I would state relative to the death of Jacob A. Deals, the following report was brought to me about the last of April: That Deals, meeting an Indian on Round Mountain carrying a rifle, had demanded it, and being refused its delivery commenced shooting at the Indian with his revolver, but missed his mark. The native returned the fire and killed Deals. It was also reported that the Indian was killed by other settlers. This I considered as settling the affair, and that I would not be justified in punishing any other of the tribe for it. The general opinion at the time among the citizens was that Deals provoked the quarrel, and was only served right. I have believed until lately that the report of the death of the Indian was correct, nor am I certain that he yet lives. Relative to the plundering of the house, I have used every effort to ascertain by whom it was perpetrated, but cannot satisfy myself as to the justice of punishing any one tribe, though the best evidence in my possession shows that two Indians who had been employed about the place were the culprits, and of whose residence I know nothing. The statement of Richards that I would protect the Indians even when I knew that they had committed depredations against the whites is a lie. The conversation which I had with him and the circumstances which gave rise to it are these: Last October Richards, his partner, Kingston, and several citizens residing at Round Mountain, some forty miles from this post, made a raid into the Hot Creek country, killing two bucks, wounding one, and disabling several squaws for having (as they stated) set fire to some fencing and stolen a few potatoes on their ranch, and the only evidence they had of their guilt was the statement of a gang of Indians on their place, with whom they lived.

As soon as I received the news I left for the Hot Creek country to investigate the affair, and if possible to prevent the tribe from taking vengeance of other settlers, which many of them were fearful would happen. I sent a runner to their camp to inform the chiefs that I wished to see them. After some little delay, and finding that I was alone, they came in. I was astonished at the good sense they showed in speaking of the affair, saying that they blamed the Indians most who had lied about them, and that they would not take vengeance of any of the whites, but would hold the tribe responsible. They claimed that I should protect them when innocent and not allow the settlers to make any more raids into their country. All the evidence shows that they were guiltless of the offense charged. I then sent for the man Richards and informed him that I considered his conduct unauthorized and unjustifiable, and if the offense was repeated I would arrest him and all concerned as persons dangerous to the community, jeopardizing the lives and property of other settlers by their reckless conduct. I also informed him that I considered it my duty not only to protect citizens from Indians, but to see that the natives were justly dealt with. His statement that the lives and property of citizens in this valley are in danger is false. Since the fort was established there has at no time been such general quiet and good feeling as at present, and the only trouble for the past year can be directly traced to the acts of lawless white men, and none have been more troublesome than the complainant.

* Printed out of proper sequence.

I do not believe that his complaint was caused by any fear of danger, but was the result of my disapproval of his conduct and my plain language regarding him. The indorsement of the county officials of Shasta I believe to have been given in good faith, as I know them to be just and honorable men, but I know more of his conduct and character while living in these mountains than they possibly can. I consider that the information which C. C. Bush has received, and which he states is patent, has been derived from persons no more reliable than what I consider the man Richards to be. My constant policy has been to treat the Indians justly, and to impress them with the idea that while I will severely punish them when guilty, I will protect them if they keep good faith and are peaceable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MELLEN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 13, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: On the 5th instant I addressed you a communication recommending to the general commanding the department that Major Lugenbeel be allowed to remain in command at Fort Boisé until next spring, and that Colonel Maury should return and make his headquarters at Fort Walla Walla. Upon further reflection I would respectfully recommend that Colonel Maury be allowed to establish the headquarters of the First Oregon Cavalry with one company of his regiment at Fort Dalles the coming winter. A company of cavalry can be wintered with less expense at Fort Dalles than at Fort Walla Walla, and this disposition of troops will also obviate the necessity of having the headquarters of two regiments at one post. It will also bring troops nearer to my hand in case of any resistance to the process of enrollment, which will, I suppose, eventually be commenced in this region. The provost-marshals for Oregon and Washington Territory have arrived. I suppose that at present only an enrollment will be made to put the machinery in readiness in case of any necessity for a draft. I suppose that a draft will be needed only in case of foreign war, and that even then the process of raising volunteers would first be exhausted before a conscription would be resorted to. I do not understand that any orders for commencing the enrollment have yet been received. I may make this subject the topic of a future communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 14, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

In reply to the request I made to you in my telegraphic dispatch of July 30, I have been advised by the Engineer Department that the sum

of $100,000 has been appropriated for the erection of fortifications to protect the inner harbor of San Francisco. My letter to you, dated on the 20th of July, with accompanying maps, will fully explain the whole subject. Colonel De Russy and his assistant, Captain Elliot, are both now on the Columbia River; and I have directed Major Williamson, of the Engineer Corps, to commence the work at once and prosecute it with vigor. The prompt action of the Department in setting apart $100,000 for the erection of these batteries has been highly gratifying to the loyal citizens of this city, more especially as previous to the receipt of the answer to my dispatch I had determined to commence work at once, and the leading men of the city, with a noble patriotism, placed $20,000 at my disposal, and had it been necessary any additional amount could have been obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 14, 1863.*
(Received 3 a. m. 15th.)

A. LINCOLN,
President United States:

As a committee of the people, we thank the Government for its prompt appropriation for the defense of this harbor. We are exposed to great danger, and it is criminal to neglect the means of defense. After inquiry and consultation, we agree that all we ask is necessary. The steamer Active should be purchased for a signal and reconnaissance vessel outside the entrance. Steamship Herman should be purchased and armed for war purposes outside and inside. Meanwhile a vessel be ordered from Mare Island to lie in channel as a water battery. The forts must have the aid of such vessels. The Active will cost about $35,000 in gold, and be ready in about one week. The Herman about $80,000, and ready in thirty or sixty days. Naval authorities have already recommended her purchase. Our necessity requires immediate action. Accept and act upon our judgment. Let telegraph bring necessary orders. Owners of vessels named know nothing of our action. Our services are entirely at disposal of Government.

F. F. LOW,
Collector.
H. P. COON,
Mayor.
BILLINGS.
H. ALLEN.
JAMES WHITNEY.
FREDERICK McLANE.
LOUIS McLANE.
S. H. PARKER.
W. C. RALSTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 14, 1863.*
(Received 3.15 a. m. 15th.)

Hon. JOHN CONNESS,
Senator, Washington, D. C.:

An important dispatch has just been sent the President.* Go to him and ask that our careful judgment in the premises be accepted and that the necessary orders be telegraphed.

F. F. LOW,
Collector,
H. P. COON,
Mayor,
ALLEN,
WHITNEY,
BILLINGS,
McLANE,
PARKER AND RALSTON,
AND OTHERS.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 14, 1863.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the instructions from department headquarters of date July 2, in reference to affording protection to persons and trains passing over the mail route from Trinidad to Gold Bluffs, has been complied with. A detachment of seventeen men of the First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, is stationed at Trinidad, and is constantly performing escort service between the two places. The line of coast between Fort Humboldt and Camp Lincoln, a distance of nearly 100 miles, is but sparsely inhabited by white people, though there is considerable property. At present there are not large numbers of Indians living immediately on the coast, except at the Klamath River, yet it is easy of access to them, and they desire undisputed possession of it. To hold the Indians under proper restraint it will be necessary, in my opinion, to have a military post established at some point north of, but not many miles distant from, Trinidad. To garrison it about half of one company would be required. But a moderate outlay in money would be necessary in the construction of the buildings needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, August 14, 1863.

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find a petition from the citizens of Auburn. I have no power to grant their request. I know that a

* See next, *ante.*

number of the persons signing are reliable men, but they may not be fully advised in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

[Inclosure.]

AUBURN, BAKER COUNTY, OREG., *August 1, 1863.*

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon:

The undersigned, your memorialists, would represent to Your Excellency that during the past year many depredations have been committed by the Bannock or Snake Indians upon the property of citizens of this State. Much stock, to the amount of thousands, has been stolen and lives destroyed; that these Indians harbor in a large valley in Southeastern Oregon, and have lately driven back several large parties who have endeavored to prospect this region of our State, endangering their lives and stealing their horses to their damage many thousands of dollars; and we would further represent that the valley inhabited by these hostile tribes is one of the most beautiful and valuable portions of our State, in extent apparently larger than the Willamette Valley, fertile and well watered, and surrounded by rich mineral districts, which some of your petitioners have been prevented from prospecting by the hostility of these savages.

We would further represent that 150 men are willing to enlist for a sufficient space of time to subdue the Indians thus alluded to, and would ask Your Excellency to take the necessary steps to procure the presence of a company of mounted troops to aid us, and we desire supplies and transportation for 150 men, who will mount themselves, and serve free of charge, if such Government aid can be afforded.

J. A. LYTLE,
W. R. PARK,
S. A. CLARKE,
B. M. BONHAM,
JOHN BRITTAIN,
J. W. CLARK,
[AND 50 OTHERS.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 90. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 14, 1863.*

I. Capt. L. S. Scott, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will leave Second Lieut. James Davison with twenty-nine men in command at Fort Yamhill, Oreg., and with the balance of his command will repair to and take command of Fort Hoskins. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., August 15, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I have had an interview with Maj. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, at Cooke's Cañon on the 10th instant. The result was the establishment of that officer's command—Companies A and C, First Cavalry; E and F, Fifth Infantry, and forty men of Companies B and D, First Infantry California Volunteers—at the Miembres River, with orders to make that point his depot, and to operate therefrom against the Indians, scouting the Florida Mountain and the one south of Cow Springs; also up the Miembres, the headwaters of the Gila, and toward Fort West. All the troops of my command that can be spared for the purpose shall be kept in active pursuit of the Indians. Captain Dresher, at Fort West, recently defeated an attempt to run off stock from that post. I have furnished Captain Greene, commanding Fort McRae, with twenty saddles, &c., to mount his men on mules. I expect to hear a good account from that quarter.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 15, 1863.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 14th instant, inclosing a memorial from the citizens of Auburn, Baker County, Oreg., asking that "supplies and transportation may be furnished for 150 men who will mount themselves and serve free of charge" for an expedition against the Snake Indians on the Malheur River, who "harbor in a large valley in Southeastern Oregon," and have committed depredations and fired upon the miners in that region. I desire that you will please say in reply that I am authorized to issue supplies only to those mustered into the service of the United States. I regret exceedingly that I have not troops at my command sufficient to make such an expedition. If all the six companies of cavalry called for on January 6 by the proclamation of Your Excellency had been raised I should now have been able to comply with this proposition. As I am now situated I have not sufficient troops to enable me to send such an expedition. The body of troops in this district are now in the field under Colonel Maury toward Fort Hall for the protection of the incoming emigration. I shall endeavor next season to send an expedition into the region of country described.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CAMP BABBITT,
Near Visalia, Cal., August 16, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the general excitement caused by the occurrence of the 6th instant, which resulted in the death of Sergeant Stroble, of Company I, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, has to a great degree subsided. Ex-Governors Weller and Downey addressed their rebel friends in this place, guaranteeing to them their protection in the event of their election, of which they assured them there was no doubt. Their address did not serve to allay the excitement, but rather increased it. The news that this camp is to be re-enforced by two companies, and also that Fort Miller is to be reoccupied, has had a beneficial influence upon the moral conduct of rebels generally. I am satisfied that an attack upon this camp was planned, receiving aid from Fresno and above. James Wells, the principal actor in the affray on the 6th, has not yet been arrested. His friends will not give him up to the civil authorities upon the conditions as telegraphed to you. They of course allege that they know nothing of him. I am satisfied that he is yet in Fresno County. The testimony in the cases of prisoners Gordon Douglass and Robert Henderson will be taken as soon as all is quiet and forwarded to headquarters for the action of the general commanding. Captain Noble arrived at this camp on the evening of the 11th with a detachment of sixteen men, leaving Fort Tejon on the morning of the 10th. Captain McLaughlin had not yet arrived at the fort. When the order arrived Captain Noble, learning its purport, and having been advised by messenger the day before to hold himself in readiness, at once left with all the men that could be spared from that post without further orders. Captain Noble has returned to Fort Tejon for the balance of his company, and will arrive in about five days. Twenty-eight of the home guards have been doing duty at this camp for the last ten days. I did not deem it necessary for them to remain any longer. They were therefore dismissed from further duty this morning. I permitted them to retain thirty carbines, with twenty rounds of ammunition each, so as to be ready for any emergency that may arise. That company consists of sixty-odd good and efficient men, very well drilled, and in case arms could be procured for them they will render reliable service in preserving the peace or putting down any attempt to open insurrection. With the military preparations now being made in the rebel counties in this part of the State, I apprehend no further trouble of a serious nature, unless the State should be carried on the 2d of September for Downey and his co-rebels. In the event of their success an outbreak is inevitable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES,
Lieut. Col. Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Camp Babbitt.

CHICO, BUTTE COUNTY, CAL., *August 16, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 188, Department of the Pacific, I embarked at Benicia on the 13th instant on the steamer Chrysopolis and arrived at this place at 7.30 last evening with Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers. Not having received any instructions as to my course after arriving

here, I referred to Captain Starr, now stationed here with his company (F), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and find that his instructions are to afford protection to peaceable Indians, and to consult with Major Bidwell as to the proper course to pursue. I have just had an interview with Major Bidwell, and he thinks it highly necessary that an additional company should be sent here for the protection of the peaceable Indians and for the purpose of gathering in the Indians in the mountains about here who have been committing the late depredations. A meeting of evil-disposed persons was lately held near here, at which it was resolved to exterminate all Indians found in Butte County at the expiration of thirty days. The thirty days will expire on the 27th instant, and I respectfully request that I may be instructed how to proceed in the event of a collision. Major Bidwell goes to Sacramento to-day, and will lay the matter before the general commanding more fully than I can write. Captain Starr will proceed to the mountains with a detachment of his company on Tuesday for the purpose of bringing in some 200 Indians supposed to be on Pea Vine Creek, some twenty miles distant from this place. There are some 500 or 600 Indians now collected at this place (on Major Bidwell's ranch), and I would respectfully suggest that it is highly important that they should be removed as soon as possible to some reservation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED MORTON,

Captain, Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Company K.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

August 17, 1863—4.30 p. m. (Received 19th.)

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,

San Francisco, Cal.:

The first batteries to be constructed will be on Point José, say ten guns; and on Angel Island, say from ten to twenty guns. Works on Rincon Point and Yerba Buena Island will not be constructed at present. Full reports of Board of Engineers will be sent by mail.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 17, 1863.*

The Board of Engineers convened by paragraph 2, of Special Orders, No. 365, of this date, to examine the subject of additional defenses for San Francisco harbor, have the honor to report as follows: While the defenses of the entrance of the bay of San Francisco are incomplete, the Board believe that every gun that can be spared, every dollar spent, should be devoted to the perfection of these defenses. They think that ten heavy rifled guns at Lime Point would add more to the strength of this entrance than fifty scattered at less important points. They are not prepared to decide whether such a battery is practicable, but they think it may be so; and if not absolutely impracticable, recommend that a battery or several batteries be established at this point, to contain in all ten heavy guns. For the strengthening of the second line of defense they recommend a battery of ten guns on Point San José, and another of ten to twenty guns on Angel Island, so located as to unite as well as possible the defense of Raccoon Straits with a cross fire toward Alcatraz. Perhaps it may be best to make two separate batteries here. The Board are of opinion that the batteries proposed on Yerba Buena Island and Rincon Point are of too

secondary importance to justify their construction while the external lines are incomplete. They suggest that two or three powerful center-pintle guns on Telegraph Hill might answer the purpose proposed, and at the same time add to the strength of the interior defensive line.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. KURTZ,
Major of Engineers.
GEO. W. CULLUM,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.
J. G. BARNARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 17, 1863.*

Hon. F. F. LOW,
San Francisco, Cal.:

There seems to be considerable misunderstanding about the recent movement to take possession of the New Almaden Mine. It had no reference to any other mines or miners. In regard to mines and miners generally no change of policy by the Government has been decided on, or even thought of, so far as I know. The New Almaden Mine was peculiar in this, that its occupants claimed to be the legal owners of it on a Mexican grant, and went into court on the claim. The case found its way into the Supreme Court of the United States, and last term in and by that court the claim of the occupants was decided to be utterly fraudulent. Thereupon it was considered the duty of the Government, by the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and myself, to take possession of the premises, and the Attorney-General carefully made out the writ and I signed it. It was not obtained surreptitiously, although I suppose General Halleck thought it had been when he telegraphed, simply because he thought possession was about being taken by a military order, while he knew no such order had passed through his hands as General-in-Chief. The writ was suspended, upon urgent representation from California, simply to keep the peace. It never had any direct or indirect reference to any mine, place, or person, except the New Almaden Mine and the persons connected with it.

A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

FORT TEJON,
August 17, 1863.

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of Fort Tejon.

II. All orders heretofore published for the guidance of this command, and not revoked, will, until further orders, remain in full force and effect.

By order:

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second California Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of department letter of the 7th instant. Since having assumed command of this military district I have upon all occasions endeavored to carry out

the spirit of the instructions contained in above letter, as by reference to inclosed General Orders, No. 1, you will readily perceive I have already adopted in operating against the hostile Indians. In this place, like all others, there are a few worthless scamps that will cause more or less trouble to the authorities in their endeavors to suppress Indian hostilities in this district; yet I am well satisfied that public sentiment is upon the proper side, and will heartily indorse the instructions received this day from headquarters Department of the Pacific.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: As the plans for additional batteries in the harbor of San Francisco, forwarded with your letter of July 20, differed very essentially from those agreed upon by the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast, and also from the defensive points recommended by General Totten, Chief Engineer, the Secretary of War directed that the matter be referred to a new board of engineers. This Board reports Lime Point, Point San José, and Angel Island as the best places for batteries.* It is believed, however, that a battery cannot be constructed on Lime Point without great expense on account of the character of the ground. Moreover, the Government has never been able to get any title to the land. The same objection arises to occupation of Telegraph Hill. Yerba Buena Island and Rincon Point are deemed too far within the bay. A vessel coming within the reach of their guns could fire upon the city and the anchorage. It is not probable that the Ordnance Department will be able to supply additional guns at present. It, however, will be directed to send you a rifling machine and rifled ammunition, so that the range of some of the guns may be increased.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Colonel De Russy for his information.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to Colonel Drum, assistant adjutant-general, Pacific Coast, with one inclosure.

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

[Inclosure.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 19, 1856.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The officers of the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast present in San Francisco have the honor to submit the following report

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*See August 17, p. 573.

in reference to the defenses of San Francisco Bay and to the works designed for Alcatraz Island: The forts designed for Fort Point and Lime Point constitute the primary line of defense for the entrance to San Francisco Bay and Harbor. When completed they will command the straits one mile wide, with a powerful array of guns, and it may be presumed that no ordinary expedition of an enemy will attempt to pass these batteries in clear weather by daylight. Fogs, however, are quite a characteristic feature of the weather of this coast; moreover, the entrance to the bay is not only practicable, but quite easy at night, being favored by the strong westerly trade winds, and opposed by no natural obstructions. Further, the objects to be reached, viz, the arsenal at Benicia, the navy-yard at Mare Island, the city of San Francisco, and the possession of the only important harbor on the Pacific Coast, would justify an extraordinary expedition on the part of a powerful maritime enemy, and the risk of a very considerable loss in attaining its aim; hence the necessity for a secondary line of defensive works for the bay of San Francisco. These works are designed to shut up Raccoon Straits, the pass between Angel Island and the north shore of the bay; also the passage between Angel Island and Alcatraz, and that between Alcatraz and San Francisco. The most prominent position of this secondary line is Alcatraz Island. Its guns sweep a larger expanse of waters than those of any other point, and it lies upon the two passes of ingress and egress most readily navigated. It has additional importance at this time from the advanced state of its batteries as compared with those of the outer line, and from the fact that the same expenditure which would simply prepare the foundations of the fort designed for Lime Point would finish all the batteries upon Alcatraz, together with its defensive lines, so as to secure the island against any attack that might be made upon it. The position next in importance upon the secondary line of defense of San Francisco Bay is Point Stewart. Batteries upon this point will effectually command Raccoon Straits within short range, will prevent ships from lying at anchor in Saucelito Cove, and will cross their fire with the northwest batteries of Alcatraz Island. When the works at Fort Point, at Alcatraz, and at Point Stewart are finished, the primary and secondary lines of defense will be closed, and all the waters between them brought under fire, and it is probable that no ordinary expedition would attempt to force these lines, strengthened as they might readily be by temporary batteries at Point San José, near San Francisco, Point Blunt, on the southeast end of Angel Island, and Point Caballos, just within Lime Point. These batteries could be constructed with the facility of ordinary intrenchments revetted with sand-bags. The full system of defense requires the construction of the work designed for Lime Point and the erection of permanent batteries at Point San José and Point Blunt. Point San José is within the city of San Francisco. The battery required at this point will be in barbette, with earthen parapet, breast height of bricks, a small magazine, and a brick building for ordnance stores and for a guard house. It should mount twenty guns. A similar barbette battery will suffice to occupy Point Blunt, on Angel Island, but this position being more isolated should be held by a keep or defensive barrack; the battery should be prepared for twenty-five guns.

Point Stewart should be occupied by a permanent barbette battery, so defended as to be secure against any attack that might be urged against it. The particular character of this work is not yet determined, as the ground has not been surveyed. It will be surveyed and reported upon without delay. The westerly trade winds previously mentioned continue eight months of the year. They blow directly into the Bay

of San Francisco, and are quite strong from 9 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night; with the rapid current they would give from ten to twelve knots speed to sailing vessels. With such speed ships will be under fire thirty minutes and under effectual range twenty minutes. The South Pass, between Alcatraz and San Francisco, is one and a third miles wide; the North Pass is one mile and three-quarters. The distance from Alcatraz to Point Stewart is two miles and a half, as laid down on Ringgold's map. In view of the prominence of Alcatraz Island in the system of defense for San Francisco Bay, on account of the width of the passes commanded by its batteries, and the rapidity with which sailing vessels, under favorable circumstances, may pass by the works, the board now recommend a few additional guns on each pass, as represented in the accompanying drawing in blue. The number indicated is the minimum—eight 42-pounders on the South Pass, and one 10-inch and five 8-inch columbiads on the North Pass. These last guns sweep the waters of the bay as far as the line of direction to Yerba Buena. One gun additional can be placed on the flank of the three-gun battery by prolonging the breast-height wall. The cost of these additions will not exceed $2,500 per gun. By the arrangement of the additional battery on the south of the island the 42-pounders for hot shot are taken away from the vicinity of the large magazine under the caponiere. The objectionable feature of this battery is its high reference—seventy feet above high tide. The general character of the lines of defense between the north battery and wharf is not changed in the plan submitted. The guard house is enlarged, made stronger, and is provided with a postern draw bridge and ditch. The room below the gun room will serve as a prison. The outer gun room will be occupied by the guard, the inner by the officer of the guard. The terre-plein is designed to rest upon arches supported by railroad iron. The ditch between guard house and north battery and the escarpment to the wharf are represented as revetted. This revetment of brick is two feet thick against the rocky bank and four feet above the bank. The escarpment of the rocky bank from the wharf to the prolongation of scarp of the left flank of south battery, and at same point between the south and north batteries, will secure the island against surprise with proper vigilance at the dead angles. The barracks should be enlarged to accommodate a war garrison corresponding to the increased defenses of the island without changing the design of the building. It may be made 120 feet long, the portion marked officers' quarters separated from the soldiers and store-rooms by closing the doorway with a brick wall and appropriated as a hospital. For officers' quarters three plain one-and-a-half story cottages are recommended to be placed about the middle of the island on the north slope.

Respectfully submitted.

Z. B. TOWER,
Brevet Major of Engineers.
R. E. DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers and President of Board.

In addition to the proposed number of guns to the north battery on Alcatraz Island, the senior member of the Board would respectfully recommend ten guns instead of six, and would add a hot-shot furnace at the termination of that battery.

Respectfully submitted.

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,

SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

A true copy from the records of engineer office at Fort Point.

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 193. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., August 18, 1863.*

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3. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 18, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, containing a copy of a telegram from General Halleck concerning the fortifications of this harbor. I have the honor to report the progress which has been made in the works you have ordered to be constructed: First. Nothing has been done on Yerba Buena Island except as repeated personal examinations of the island and receiving bids for the construction of the wharf. Second. The work on Steam-Boat Point has been profiled, the lumber for the revetment purchased and delivered at the spot, and an agreement has been made for the earth-work. If the work had not been interrupted, the epaulement would have been ready for the guns in about ten days. This battery would secure the unprotected part of the harbor, as far as six 24-pounder guns can do so. Third. I beg leave to remark that guns cannot be placed in the points mentioned in the telegram, protected by a proper epaulement, in less than from one to three months, and that no matter how many batteries may be placed between the entrance of the harbor and the city, a rebel vessel might enter during a fog, or even in fair weather, by flying a Union or neutral flag, and when Rincon Point is passed would be secure from any guns now in position. The copy of the telegram furnished me is not accompanied by instructions, and I respectfully request them. In the meantime I have ordered all work to be stopped.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Captain, U. S. Engineers.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1863.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: With a view to uniform and harmonious execution of the enrollment act, it has been deemed best to assign an officer of rank to duty for the State of California and Territory of Nevada. He will be

instructed to confer with Your Excellency, to superintend the operation of the provost-marshals and boards of enrollment in the several districts of the State and Territory, to secure from the provost-marshals and boards and submit to the State and Territorial Executives such rolls and reports as may be deemed necessary for the files of the State and Territory, and to prepare from the records thereof and transmit to provost-marshals and boards of enrollment such information as may be received and useful to them in the performance of their duties placed at his disposal. In accordance with the foregoing, Bvt. Maj. George P. Andrews, Third Artillery, U. S. Army, has been appointed to take post at San Francisco, Cal. He is an officer of superior ability and a gentleman of attainments, and it is hoped his assignment will prove agreeable to Your Excellency. The War Department will be pleased if Your Excellency will communicate freely with him and secure as far as possible for all other officers appointed under the enrollment act the co-operation of the civil officers of your Territory.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The department commander directs that the headquarters of the Oregon cavalry will, as recommended in your letter of the 5th instant, winter at Fort Walla Walla. Having the headquarters of two regiments at Walla Walla will, the general thinks, be beneficial to both.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 18, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the department, that Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding expedition to Boisé, has located the new military post of Fort Boisé. The site selected is on a small creek one mile and a quarter from Boisé River, on the north side, forty-three miles from its confluence with the Snake River, and 250 miles from Fort Walla Walla. Many of the roads through that country run near it; those from the eastern States, Salt Lake, and Washington Territory in sight. Some difficulty is experienced in building the post in consequence of the low rates of legal-tender notes. In that country they bear merely a nominal value. The depreciation of the Government currency not only embarrasses the quartermaster's department, but also tends greatly to disaffect the men. The difference between their pay and the promises held out by the richest mines perhaps on the coast (the proximity of which makes them all the more tempting) is so great

that many desertions occur. At last date about fifty desertions nad occurred in the four companies with which he left Fort Walla Walla. Three reservations beside the garrison have been selected for hay, wood, and saw-mill, maps of which Major Lugenbeel promises as soon as surveyed. He has established a saw-mill, run by mule power, seven miles from the post. By cutting a road to Grimes' Creek, five miles farther, he expects finally to establish the saw-mill run by water. On account of the great number of desertions, he has been compelled to hire more citizen employés than he had intended. He has found lime, marl, material for adobes, and sandstone near the post, and hay on an island in the river. He contemplates building a large share of the houses of stone. I have no doubt that he will accomplish the work in hand, notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IDAHO TERRITORY,
Lewiston, August 18, 1863.

Maj. SEWALL TRUAX,
Commanding Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication from a committee of citizens of Elk City, detailing outrages lately perpetrated by Indians in that vicinity, and expressing apprehensions of further acts of violence from the same parties, who it seems are now camped in their neighborhood. Deeming prompt action necessary to give protection to the citizens in that quarter, I have to request that you send to Elk City a troop of twenty or thirty men with such instructions to the officer in command as in your judgment the exigency of the case requires.

Yours, respectfully,

W. H. WALLACE,
Governor of Idaho Territory.

[Inclosure.]

His Excellency W. H. WALLACE,
Governor of Idaho Territory:

At a meeting of the citizens of Elk City, held at Reese's Exchange, on Monday morning, August 10, 1863, for the purpose of adopting measures to procure men or arms for our protection against Indians, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft a communication to you on the subject. We respectfully state that a party who left here on the 3d instant for Beaver Head were attacked within ten miles of this place, their animals all stolen, and one man badly wounded. Further, a Mr. Anderson, who left his camp on Crooked Creek on the morning of the 4th for this place has not been heard from. There is no doubt but that he has fallen into the hands of these same Indians, said to be Snakes. We are also informed that within one day's ride from here there is a large body of Snake Indians encamped. They are liable to come upon us at any moment. Our situation is such that should they make any attack upon us we should not be able to defend ourselves, as we have very few fire-arms and little ammunition. We would

therefore most earnestly and respectfully ask you to send assistance, either in soldiers or otherwise. If we had thirty stand of fire-arms we think we could take care of ourselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOS. M. POMEROY,
P. R. YOUNG,
DAVID REESE,
JOEL D. MENTON,
JOHN FLANAGAN,
Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 19, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have received your dispatch of August 17.

GEO. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

GENERAL: The instructions from these headquarters relative to changing the position occupied by your command from Camp Douglas to Camp Crittenden, and directing the movement of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore's command, are modified by the general commanding to the extent that if, in your judgment, the withdrawal of the troops from Camp Douglas would produce an impression on the minds of the Mormons that the removal was in consequence of disapprobation of your course while in command, or in any manner injurious to the interests of the Government, you will retain Camp Douglas as your principal station. Believing that it would be well to reoccupy Camp Crittenden now or at some future day, the general desires you to ascertain at what price it can be purchased, and if the sum asked is small you can purchase and use it for such purposes as may be deemed necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 19, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, that I have not forwarded Captain Caldwell with his company of cavalry to Canyon City as reported in my letter of the 1st of July. The reasons for this change are that at the time I contemplated the movement promises were made to forward freight to Canyon City on pack-mules for 10 to 14 cents per pound, but in preparing the expedition it was found that parties for whose protection (partly) it was being organized controlled the packing interest at The Dalles, and would not forward Government stores for

less than 22 cents per pound in coin. At the same time rumors reached this office that there was great danger that the Nez Percé Indians would become troublesome in consequence of the misinterpretation of the late treaty, the whites claiming that they were entitled to settle up the boundary of the new reservation before the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, and as Captain Caldwell's was the only disposable company, I deemed it prudent to hold it in reserve. I am happy to inform the general commanding that this disaffection among the Nez Percés is for the present removed. The Indians have been assured, at my instance, by His Excellency W. H. Wallace, Governor of Idaho Territory and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, that the relations existing between them and the whites shall remain in statu quo until the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. This assurance appears to have quieted them. They were naturally sensitive as to the treaty not going into effect until the date of ratification, as after the old treaty they waited four years before it was confirmed. Captain Caldwell's company is encamped six miles from Fort Dalles, the horses finding good grazing, and I intend to keep the company there in reserve for any duty which may arise, and shall in the fall bring it to this post. It would seem that the depredations and incursions of the Snake Indians have not been very hostile of late. Next season no doubt it will become important to organize an efficient expedition against the Snake Indians throughout Southeastern Oregon from The Dalles to the California line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 20, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to me by His Excellency James D. Doty, Governor of the Territory of Utah. It will doubtless be gratifying to the General-in-Chief and War Department to learn that the Indian difficulties in the Territory have been brought at last to a happy termination, and that a good feeling exists between the troops and inhabitants, promising peace and quiet in the country. In my communication addressed to you on the 31st of July I advised you that I had under consideration the propriety of removing the troops from the immediate vicinity of Great Salt Lake City to the old position of Fort Crittenden, but previous to the receipt of the Governor's letter I had determined to maintain our present station at Camp Douglas. Two full companies of Nevada Territory cavalry now at Fort Churchill will move in a few days toward Salt Lake. The condition of affairs in California remains unchanged. The near approach of the general election for State and Federal officers creates some excitement in the public mind, but no apprehensions of any serious disturbances are entertained. The election is a very important one, as it fixes the status of the State for the next four years. I have no doubt the Union party will carry the State by an overwhelming majority. The superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern District of California having removed all the Indians (1,000 in number) from

Owen's River Valley to the reservation near Fort Tejon, I have reoccupied that post with a squadron of cavalry. I have also sent three companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, with the headquarters of the regiment, to reoccupy Fort Miller, in Fresno County. In Fresno, as well as in the adjoining county of Tulare, there is a large element of disloyalty, and the presence of troops in that quarter is indispensably necessary, at least until after the election. Some Indian difficulties in Butte County, east of the Sacramento River, made it necessary to send a force there. Lieutenant-Colonel Hooker, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with two companies of infantry and a detachment of cavalry, has been ordered up to remove the Indians, as well as to look after certain of the disaffected whites. I have nothing special to report of Southern California. With my troops at San Pedro, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Yuma, and San Diego, peace, quiet, and respect for the laws will be maintained. In the District of Oregon quiet prevails. The new post on the Boisé River is being built as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The cavalry under Colonel Maury, Oregon volunteers, now on the emigrant road, will fall back late in the fall, and owing to the scarcity of forage at Boisé will winter at Fort Walla Walla.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, *August 9, 1863.*

GENERAL: I have the pleasure to acknowledge your letter dated July 31, which came here while I was on a visit to some of the Goshute tribe in Tooele Valley, who are suing for peace—protest that they are friendly to the whites and are afraid the soldiers will kill them. This is the condition in which I desire to see all the tribes in this Territory. They now realize the fact that the Americans are the masters of this country, and it is my purpose to make them continue to feel and to acknowledge it. Without this there can be no permanent peace here and no security upon the routes of travel. This has been mainly accomplished by the vigor and bravery of the troops under your command. The continued occupation of the posts at Soda Springs, Fort Bridger, and Ruby I deem indispensable, and that frequent excursions be made by the cavalry along the roads east and west of these points and north and south of this place. Your troops have displaced the Mormon power over these Indians, and it is of great importance to Government at this moment that it be kept where it is for a year or two at least. This city is the seat of all power in this country, and the only point from which the authority of the Government over the Indians or people can be, I think, successfully maintained. But it is only in case of hostilities by the Indians or open resistance to the laws and the judiciary that the soldiery can be usefully employed here. At present there appears to be no danger of a collision between the troops at Camp Douglas and the inhabitants of this town. Several of our most respected citizens were apprehensive at one time that seizures of citizens would be attempted without due authority, but it is now believed their fears were groundless, or if not, that the crisis has passed, and the inhabitants and troops are now associating together upon the most friendly terms. There are reasons which cannot now be given why it is supposed Brigham Young does not desire the presence of troops either here or at any

place in the Territory; but I think it would be a detriment to the public service if this post should be abandoned at present, and until there shall appear a manifest occasion for it. If a collision occurs between the civil officers of the United States and the Mormons this is the place where it must occur, and where those officers will require instant protection and assistance. I presume you are aware that a military organization exists among these people in this city and in every settlement, which, it is understood, is provided expressly to be used to maintain the Mormon authority whenever it shall conflict with that of the United States. While I do not think such a conflict is likely now to occur, yet prudence and duty require that we should be prepared for it at the right point. The sword is not the weapon, as I conceive, with which to correct errors of either morals or religion, and I am sure, general, that you no more than myself would wish to see it so employed; but it may well be used to resist the attacks of fanatics upon the constituted authorities of our country engaged in the performance of their duty. This, like all other governments in the United States, is a government of the people, and should be administered for their benefit. This is no more than is required by the people of every State. I have perhaps written in reply to your request with greater freedom on this subject than you desire, but it is one of much importance to this people and to the Government of the United States. Whilst I would most earnestly recommend additional troops at Soda Springs, Fort Bridger, and a new post in Uintah Valley, where the Ute Indians are to be collected and settled, I do not think the force at this point should be increased or diminished at this time. The favorable sentiments you express in regard to myself are very gratifying and much esteemed. I was fully aware of the difficulties of the position by the fate of my predecessors and the knowledge acquired during my residence here. Many of those difficulties arise from the mistaken notion that the interests of this people and those of the Government are at variance. I think they are not, and that they may possibly become reconciled by one who seeks for peace, which is, as heretofore, my mission.

I remain, with great regard, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUANE DOTY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., August 20, 1863*

* * * * * * *

2. Maj. Andrew W. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, will repair to the Presidio of San Francisco and relieve Lieut. Col. C. C. Sibley, in command of the Ninth Regiment, U. S. Infantry. When relieved the latter will comply with orders received from the War Department.

3. Lieut. Col. Ambrose E. Hooker, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with two companies of infantry (one of the Second and one of the Sixth), to be selected by the commanding officer of Benicia Barracks, will proceed without delay by water to Chico, Butte County, Cal. The command shall be supplied with provisions to last until the 30th of September, and the necessary camp equipage. An additional amount of subsistence will be sent for the troops already there. On his arrival Lieutenant-Colonel Hooker will assume command of all the troops at and in the vicinity of Chico, Cal. The quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance departments will furnish the necessary transportation and supplies on requisition.

* * * * * * *

5. The District of Utah will include the Territory of Utah, Camp Ruby, Nev. Ter., and the new post established at Soda Springs, in the Territory of Idaho.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. AMBROSE E. HOOKER,
Sixth Infty. California Vols., Benicia Barracks, Benicia, Cal.:

SIR: You have this day been directed in orders to proceed with two companies of infantry to Chico, Butte County, Cal. The general directs you on your arrival to afford the superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northern District all assistance in your power in gathering the Indians at such points as may be fixed upon, and removing them to the reservation or elsewhere, as he may request. The general directs that under no circumstances will you permit the indiscriminate slaughter of Indians who are known to be peaceable and quiet. You will select a competent officer to discharge the duties of quartermaster and commissary to your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Mountaineer Battalion, Comdg. District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to your several letters of the 12th and 14th instant, I am instructed to say that should it be deemed necessary you are authorized to establish a camp north of but sufficiently near to Trinidad to give the required protection. Should it be found necessary to keep the troops at that point out during the winter they will be hutted. The general authorizes the employment of not to exceed fifteen Indians as guides, at a compensation not exceeding one ration per day and $10 per month; the payment to be made by the quartermaster's department. Persons going to the New River settlements must be given to understand that they must get along the best way they can with their Indian wives and the Indians generally, and if they desire protection they must come within the limits of your posts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Boisé, Idaho Ter., August 20, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed post returns of this post for the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August, 1863. The buildings are progressing in a satisfactory manner. It has cost a good deal of time and money to construct a wagon road between the saw-mill and garrison,

but I think that it will be completed during the present month, when we will have no further difficulty in supplying ourselves with all the lumber and shingles we may require. The want of a sufficient number of enlisted men has rendered necessary the employment of a large number of citizens as laborers. The very great loss of oxen, mules, and horses has driven many freighters from the road, and we may find some difficulty in having all of our supplies brought forward this season. I propose sending Captain Hughes, assistant quartermaster, to Wallula to make the necessary arrangements about our supplies. I regret very much to inform you that I have heard nothing about any medicines or medical stores being en route for this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PINKNEY LUGENBEEL,
Major, U. S. Army, Commanding.

BENICIA ARSENAL, *August 21, 1863.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department, Sacramento, Cal.:

DEAR GENERAL: I take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of telegraphing the Commander-in-Chief for heavy guns, carriages, and a supply of projectiles for the batteries to be established for the defense of San Francisco Harbor. The guns which I am going to mount are very old, and the carriages were made in 1846. They were sent out for Colonel Stevenson's command, and are only fit for temporary use. Please excuse the liberty I have taken, but knowing the condition of the material I am repairing I thought it proper to submit the above.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McALLISTER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Colonel De Russy, who will oblige the general commanding by informing him of the probable size and character of guns requisite for batteries ordered to be erected on Point José and Angel Island. On the receipt of this information the general will telegraph to Washington on the subject.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to Colonel Drum with my letter of 25th of August, 1863.*

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

WASHINGTON, *August 21, 1863.*

Brigadier-General RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:

GENERAL: I think a rifling machine and the proper ammunition should be immediately sent to San Francisco, Cal., in order that a longer range may be given to some of the guns in the forts at that place.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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* See p. 590.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 22, 1863.

Capt. M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Fort Tejon, Cal.:

SIR: I am instructed to inform you that your services at this particular time cannot be spared from Fort Tejon. The enemies of our Government are active and require not only close watching, but to be met in a determined manner should they attempt a disturbance. The general will probably entertain an application for leave of absence after the State election.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, August 22, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my last advices from Maj. William McCleave, commanding detachment at the Miembres River, give information that he has two companies of infantry and one of cavalry engaged in scouring the country for Indians in the vicinity of Florida Mountain. I expect that all the good that can be accomplished by Major McCleave's command will be attained by the 20th of September next, and respectfully ask permission to dispose of the troops subsequent to that time upon the Rio Grande and at Fort West as follows: To garrison Fort West with two companies of infantry, Capt. V. Dresher, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding; to post one company of infantry at Cooke's Springs, Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding; to replace Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, now on vedette duty between Las Cruces and Tucson, by Company C, of same regiment, and to station Captain Wellman with his company at the Miembres River; to post two companies of infantry and Company A, First Cavalry California Volunteers, at Las Cruces, with the headquarters First Cavalry, Maj. William McCleave, commanding; to post two companies of infantry at Franklin, Tex., under Col. George W. Bowie. This is a small command for Colonel Bowie, but it is nearest the rebels. The probable necessity for escorts to my supplies from the Pacific Coast warns me to put my cavalry (three companies) upon an efficient footing. Wellman's can be recruited, refitted, and remounted at the Miembres River. Captain Ffrench's company and Major McCleave have been in the field nearly a year. The major, officers, men and horses need rest. All these dispositions are proposed with a view to striking at the Indians whenever and wherever it can be done. I see no reason to recommend any change in the garrisons of Forts McRae, and Bowie, and Tucson.

Permit me to request the favor of an early answer, and to remain, captain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp on Port Neuf River, August 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Commanding District of Utah, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours dated August 1. I had received one of same date and tenor from Governor Doty while en route to this camp. There are no Indians on the north side of Snake River between this and Fort Boisé. The emigration thus far has gone through without trouble or interruption from any source. The Bannock Indians referred to by you I find encamped near old Fort Hall. They express great desire to be at peace. I have no authority to treat with them, but have adopted your suggestions with regard to them. Most all the Indians that live northwest of Salt Lake visit the country known as the camas grounds, and remain in that vicinity till the salmon or fishing season commences, and I fear unless they are collected and settled, and a supervisory control exercised, that difficulties will recur on their periodical visits for the purpose of gathering roots, as mining parties are scattered through the country generally, and frequently offering great temptation for them to steal, and not unfrequently committing aggressions, which induce retaliation and war. I hope to find on the south side of Snake River on my return to Fort Walla Walla the remaining portions of what are known as the Shoshone or Snake Indians, and to be able to inflict such punishment as their crimes deserve. They are, I think, on the headwaters of the streams which enter Snake River below the Salmon Falls. I will remain in this camp for several days, awaiting the arrival (if there is any more) of the rear of emigration for Oregon and Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bragg, Cal., August 23, 1863.

Lieut. A. W. HANNA,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Mil. Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: I do myself the honor to report that in consequence of reported depredations by hostile Indians within thirty miles of this post I proceeded in command of a party, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, and seventeen privates, to the neighborhood of Shelter Cove and from thence followed up the course of Eel River, scouting over a distance of eighty miles. One Indian camp was destroyed with such articles of provisions as were left by them when they fled. The party returned to the fort this day, having been out twenty days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. HULL,
Captain, Second California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 24, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I made a visit this morning to the island of Los Angeles and gained the following information: At the

southeastern point is a promontory, connected by a narrow neck of land with the main body of the island. This promontory is about forty feet above the water at its highest point, and diminishes in altitude to the neck, which in the lowest point is from fifteen to twenty feet above its bluff banks. The soil is of clay and easily excavated. This point would be admirably adapted to give a cross-fire with Alcatraz, a fire in the direction of the Golden Gate, and of the entrance to Raccoon Straits, but it is too small to admit of a work of any size. Not more than six or ten guns could be advantageously placed there, protected by a suitable parapet. On the main portion of the island, just back of the promontory, the ground gradually rises for a little distance, and then more rapidly until it attains an altitude of several hundred feet. On the slope of this ascent any desired number of guns can be placed in battery. I have been unable to find as yet any map of the island that gives more than its outline. Perhaps a detailed map or a survey would modify the views I have expressed as to the extent of the promontory, &c. The open ground on and near the neck of land being open and but of gentle acclivity, would afford good ground for a camp of one company or for a military post.

Like all the islands in the bay, this one is of a rugged character with steep bluffs rising from the water. In most parts the water is deep near the shore, but in the little bays that indent the shore the water is shallow. At the neck of land so often referred to is a good location for a wharf, which would probably require not more than a length of 150 feet to give 10 feet of water at low tide. There are several houses on the island, but the land has been acknowledged indisputably to be a Government reserve. In consequence of a very high wind and thick fog I did not visit the western side of the island, but from information obtained from one of the residents I learned that the southwest point, at the entrance to Raccoon Straits, is an excellent place for a battery. This and the southeast point are fully one mile and a half apart in a straight line, and the rugged nature of the island would make a good road between them expensive. This and the distance would probably make it necessary to have two separate and distinct posts with separate landing places, &c., if a battery is to be erected on both points. Your order of August 21 directs the erection of one battery on Angel Island, but does not indicate where. I respectfully request instructions as to which extremity of the island the battery should be erected. The general informed me that he intended to send a company of artillery this week to occupy the island. Will they be furnished with tents, or is the quartermaster to build barracks for them?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Captain, U. S. Engineers.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Colonel De Russy.

As soon as the position is determined upon a company will be sent to Angel Island to assist in erecting the work, tools, &c., being furnished by the Engineer Department.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Mojave, N. Mex., August 24, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Southern California, Camp Drum, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my letter of the 8th instant I have learned of no further misconduct of the Pi-Utes on the road, except their driving off and appropriating a few head of cattle strayed into their neighborhood from this post. I cannot learn that any Indians have been seen on the road during the last two weeks, while travelers report having seen as many as 80 or 100 between the Caves and Rock Spring just previous to that time. Mr. Taylor, an intelligent miner living at Rock Spring, says that some two weeks since while prospecting about thirty miles south of that place he saw 300 or 400 Indians in a valley containing but fifteen or twenty Indian lodges. This would go far to strengthen the belief very generally entertained that there is a pretty strong party of the Owen's River Indians down in that neighborhood. Many persons professing to be Indian wise argue hostile intentions from the fact that the Indians do not show themselves, while they are known to abound in the neighborhood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IVES FITCH,
Captain, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 24, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.:

COLONEL: The general desires me to say that your letter of the 3d instant asking that your post may receive re-enforcements has been received, and that he is very desirous of doing so, but it is very difficult to obtain any. The general commanding the department early in the spring repeatedly refused his earnest solicitations for some companies from California needed for the operations in this quarter. The general commanding authorizes you (when you shall deem it expedient) to send a non-commissioned officer to recruit for Captain Tucker's company at Port Townsend.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FORT POINT, *August 25, 1863.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Headquarters San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have just received the letter addressed to General Wright by Captain McAllister, of the Ordnance Department, upon the subject of heavy guns, carriages, and projectiles for the batteries to be erected for the defense of San Francisco Harbor,* which is referred to me by you for such information as I can give as to the probable size and character of the guns required for the batteries ordered to be erected on Point San José and Angel Island. In the absence of the report of the Board of Engineers for these works, as promised by General Halleck in his telegram of the 17th instant to General Wright, I am not prepared to say what caliber will be recommended by the Board for the

*See McAllister to Wright, August 21, p. 586.

points to be occupied. In a harbor like this one, where the defensive positions are at a considerable distance from each other, it is evident that rifled guns, if they can be procured, would be preferred, but it is doubtful whether such can be obtained in proper time; if not, we must resort to 42-pounders and to 8 and 10 inch columbiads.

A battery of ten 42-pounders at Point San José with a hot-shot furnace would, in connection with the batteries at Alcatraz Island, be a formidable barrier against any approach on the city by that channel-way. The two other channels west and east of Angel Island should be protected by a battery of eight or ten guns each, the one on the west point of the island with 10-inch columbiads and the one on the east point with 8-inch columbiads. I would therefore recommend that an application be made for ten 42-pounder guns and eight 10-inch columbiads and carriages, also eight 8-inch columbiads and carriages with a proper supply of projectiles for each caliber and the iron fixtures for one large-size shot furnace.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Miller, Cal., August 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to the general commanding that there is, in my opinion, little reason to apprehend any difficulty in this vicinity at the approaching election. The arrival of the command caused no excitement at Millerton. The Union men are undoubtedly in a small minority hereabouts, but the copperhead element shows no disposition to obtrude its sentiments by noisy demonstrations. I hear that all is quiet at Visalia. I shall not be able in accordance, colonel, with your suggestion, to visit Visalia earlier than ten to fifteen days from this date, owing to an accident on the march hither which has temporarily disabled me. Just before day on the 17th my horse, moving rapidly, stepped into a hole, and falling threw me violently, breaking my collar bone and inflicting severe contusions and sprains in addition. After the bone had been set I was placed in the ambulance, and being lifted in and out each day, managed to keep up with the command for the remaining eighty miles, suffering considerably, of course; but I was anxious, in view of possible difficulty at Millerton, to continue with the troops. I am now rapidly mending, and can walk about a little. The surgeon assures me I shall remain hors de combat not exceeding two weeks longer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. N. OLNEY,
Lieut. Col. Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Indians removed from this county to the Smith River Reservation are making their escape in small

parties and returning to their old homes. Within the past week thirty-one have been captured near this place of those which were removed by Government less than a year ago. From the information at present in my possession there is but little difficulty in the Indians leaving that reservation at will. I have directed the officer commanding Camp Lincoln to report to these headquarters what control he exercises over the reservation Indians, and it is my intention to have a thorough investigation of the condition of Indian affairs in that vicinity. It is certain that the Indians sent to Smith's River Reservation must be kept there and all intercourse between them and those outside prevented, or the task of holding the latter in subjection will be very materially augmented. This can only be done by a military force, the officers in command being held to a strict accountability for the safe-keeping of all Indians placed upon the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion of Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I cannot resist the impulse to write you my most cordial and sincere congratulations on your brilliant successes. You may rest assured that many members of the old Fourth Infantry have witnessed with pride and satisfaction your gallant and signal record and the invaluable services you have had the opportunity to render to your country. You will pardon me if I recur to your service as second lieutenant under my command, and thus that I should have the weakness to claim some slight share in your early training. One thing is certain, you always in my society received a high professional stimulus. I ever cherished a high standard of what the Army should be. The worthy ambition, the honest emulation of our gallant regiment always excited to deeds of noble daring and unbounded devotion to our beloved country. I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of your campaign south and southeast of Vicksburg. Your enterprise and perseverance throughout have been conspicuous. I was about to write you after Fort Donelson, but I satisfied myself with messages to you per Captain Dent, who was then here. The sturdy, dogged perseverance with which you pushed your recent operations are elements of that military prowess which will ever characterize our armies. I cannot but recur to Old Lang Syne in seeing your name and to add my feeble tribute to the vast wave of felicitations which pour in upon you. Go on, and "make war gaily," as Marshal Saxe says. God must prosper a cause so just as ours and give permanent and complete success and lasting union. The audacious hands which aimed a death blow at republican freedom and unity have already received a severe punishment. I was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers 22d of April, 1862, and accepted, fully expecting to go East, but was quite unexpectedly placed in command of this district, which I have commanded since July, 1862.

I am, truly and faithfully,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 28, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: For the information of the General-in-Chief, I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding District of Oregon, dated 18th of August, 1863, reporting the location of the new military post of Fort Boisé.* The work of building Fort Boisé I have intrusted to Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Nineteenth Infantry, with Capt. W. B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster. Both of these officers have had much experience, and their services are of very great importance. If Major Lugenbeel can be permitted to remain in this department for the present I desire to keep him in command of Fort Boisé until the post is entirely completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 28, 1863.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President United States:

The Almaden matter has been settled in a manner which I think will be satisfactory. Have reported facts to Secretary Usher.

LEONARD SWETT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 199. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 28, 1863.

Capt. James Gorman's company, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Camp Union, near Sacramento, Cal., where it will be mounted and equipped.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BIDWELL,
Near Chico, Cal., August 28, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 195, current series, from headquarters Department of the Pacific, and of Orders, No. 96, from headquarters Benicia Barracks, I proceeded on board of the Sacramento boat on the evening of the 24th instant with Company A, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Lieutenant Davis commanding, to Sacramento, where we re-embarked on board the up-river boat on the morning of the 25th, and arrived at the Chico Landing on the evening of the 26th, and marched from thence to this camp, six miles from the landing and nearly one mile from the town of Chico. On my arrival here I found in camp two companies (one of cavalry and one of

* See p. 579.

infantry) under command of Captain Morton, Second Infantry California Volunteers, and finding that there was much excitement here about a large force of guerrillas, said to be organizing for the purpose of driving out the peaceable Indians and bidding defiance to the troops stationed here, I immediately assumed command, and proceeded to relocate the camp in a position better calculated for offensive and defensive operations and more desirable in point of health. I found it necessary to locate the camp with a view to some permanence, as we have but one team and wagon for transportation, and seven wagons or a corresponding number of pack animals would be required to move the command, with the entire amount of subsistence stores now on hand, together with the ordinary amount of baggage and camp equipage; and I presume it will not be necessary to detach but one company at a time in removing the Indians at present. I am informed that the party of men threatening to make a raid upon the Indians here are to hold a meeting to-day at Pentz's ranch, sixteen miles from here, for the purpose of taking further action in regard to the matter, and as they are principally, if not all, copperheads and anti-war men, it is generally thought that they will attend a grand barbecue to be held here to-morrow by the democracy. The citizens here seem to be very much alarmed, I think unnecessarily so, and don't apprehend any serious trouble, but shall take all the necessary precautions in my power. If the commanding general should deem it necessary or advisable to send additional troops to this point, I would most respectfully suggest that they consist in part of cavalry, making the cavalry force here equal to one full company with two or more officers, as cavalry detachments will be much more efficient in collecting in and removing the peaceable Indians. It will be necessary that a physician be employed for this command unless it should be deemed advisable to order a surgeon here, as there are quite a number of men sick with the prevailing disease here, fever and ague, or chill fever. Please favor me immediately with general instructions as to the course I am to pursue here in regard to the Indians, and also in regard to violent and disloyal citizens. To what extent am I to be guided by the requests and instructions of the superintendent of Indian affairs and his agents, and how far from this point will I be authorized to go with or send detachments in collecting and removing Indians at the request of that officer, or in compliance with his wishes, and to what extent will I be authorized in hiring or procuring transportation for detachments so employed.

Trusting that all informalities and irregularities in the above will be overlooked, I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

A. E. HOOKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Winchill, Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will perform the duties of adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary to my command.

A. E. H.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, August 28, 1863.

Maj. W. S. R. TAYLOR,
First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Fort Gaston:

MAJOR: It is the intention of the district commander to relieve Company B, at Fort Gaston, by Company C, the latter to arrive at Fort

Gaston about the 6th of September. An officer and twenty men of Company C will be retained at Camp Curtis for escort service between that place and Fort Gaston. Upon the arrival of Company C at your post the commissioned officers and forty enlisted men of Company B (inclusive of Sergeant Underwood's detachment) will be dispatched to Camp Curtis, and for this movement hold yourself in readiness. This will leave at Fort Gaston Company C, except escort detachment, and all the enlisted men of Company B over the number of forty. Should it be necessary, Lieutenant Hale can remain at Fort Gaston for a few days until an officer of Company C has an opportunity to acquaint himself with the duties now performed by Lieutenant Hale, though it is preferable that the latter officer continue with his company. The lieutenant-colonel commanding desires that the escort for the U. S. mail continue as at present; also that the men ordered to Camp Curtis consist of those fit for active duty, and for the most part familiar with the country in the vicinity of Arcata.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, commanding Humboldt Military District:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: Allow me again to invite your attention to the matter of heavy ordnance for the mouth of the Columbia promised in your letter of the 22d of December last. Capt. G. H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, has for some time been at work building batteries at the mouth of the Columbia. Allow me to remind you that he recommends that some of the guns for Cape Disappointment should have depression carriages, as in some portions of the channel vessels would come within a quarter of a mile or less of the cape.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 28, 1863.

Capt. G. H. ELLIOT,
Corps of Engineers, in Charge of Construction of Batteries,
Cape Disappointment, near Astoria, Oreg.:

CAPTAIN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 13th of July stating that you had arrived at Cape Disappointment to commence the erection of batteries at the mouth of the Columbia. I write to invite you to pay me a visit, but I have a favor to ask of you—that on your way up the river you will get the steamer Couch to permit you to examine an island in the river presenting, according to Capt. J. C. Ainsworth (president Oregon Steam Navigation Company), extraordinary advantages as a place on which to plant a battery. He calls it Three Tree Point or Three Tree Island. It is in the lower portion of

the river; its exact position I do not know. He says that it possesses advantages much superior to Tongue Point. Once going above Astoria to plant defenses we should go, he says, to that point. He commanded a steamer for years on the river, and is therefore familiar with it. He says that the channel is there very narrow, and a battery would be very formidable. If you recommend it, I shall take immediate steps to have a military reservation declared and laid off there, if perchance it is now owned by the Government. Will you please ascertain who owns the land, if you think the step a wise one? Indeed, if there is any other point on the river owned by the United States, which in your judgment should be declared a reservation, I will take the requisite steps. Of course, captain, I do not claim any rights to give you orders; I only invite your attention to them. I have not yet heard of the ordnance being under way around Cape Horn. I suppose it ought soon to be shipped from the East. The Chief of Ordnance December 22d last promised them. I reminded him again in May. I wrote him again to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 29, 1863—10 a. m.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Chief of Engineers requires for fortifications authorized at San Francisco ten 42-pounder guns, eight 8-inch columbiads, and eight 10-inch columbiads and carriages, supply of projectiles, and iron fixtures for large shot furnace.

GEO. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 29, 1863.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Have compromised subject to approval, and under advice of Governor of this State and other leading men. The rights and interests of the Government have been respected. Shall return in September, and as the case is complicated would like to have opinion suspended until I can personally explain. You will then be satisfied with my action. I congratulate you on the great victories.

LEONARD SWETT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1863.*

Hon. L. SWETT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

If the Government's rights are reserved the Government will be satisfied; and at all events, it will consider.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 29, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication* addressed to me by Capt. J. McAllister, Ordnance Department, commanding Benicia Arsenal, together with a letter,† dated August 25, from Col. R. E. De Russy, U. S. Engineers, to whom I referred Captain McAllister's communication, respectfully and earnestly recommending that the guns, projectiles, and iron fixtures for a large size shot furnace may be sent to this place as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
September 24, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Engineer and Ordnance Departments for report as to when these guns, carriages, &c., can be supplied, and how many can be furnished for San Francisco, having proper regard to the requirements of other points to be defended.

By order of the General-in-Chief:

GEO. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Second indorsement.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
September 25, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Ordnance Department, copies having been retained.

I. C. WOODRUFF,
Major of Engineers in Charge.

[Third indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
October 7, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the General-in-Chief. Orders were given on the 6th instant to send to Col. R. E. De Russy at San Francisco, for that harbor, two 15-inch Rodman guns, with iron carriages, implements and equipments complete, and 400 rounds of ammunition; ten 10-inch Rodman guns, with iron carriages, implements and equipments complete, and 1,000 rounds of ammunition; five 8-inch guns, with carriages, &c., complete, 500 rounds of ammunition; all to be shipped from New York, and on the completion of this order twelve 42-pounder rifled guns, with iron carriages, &c. The carriages are now ready, but the guns have to be banded; those first finished will be sent. Projectiles will be sent with the guns.

The same order, with the exception of the rifled 42's, is to be duplicated for Cape Disappointment, Oreg., that for San Francisco taking precedence.

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

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* See August 21, p. 586. † See p. 590.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Las Cruces, N. Mex., August 30, 1863.

Capt. HENRY A. GREENE,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort McRae:

CAPTAIN: Captain Bennett, assistant adjutant-general, brings me a very gratifying report of your continued successes against the Indians. The zeal which you and your men display renders it unnecessary for me to prompt you to further efforts. Those that you have already made are deserving of the highest praise. I regret that you have found it necessary to use the express rider's mules. These must be kept solely for him, as you must bear in mind that my communications with department headquarters are even more important than the pursuit of Indians.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Las Cruces, N. Mex., August 30, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith report* of Capt. Joseph F. Bennett, assistant adjutant-general, which will acquaint you with an attack upon the first mail coach re-established upon the Jornada. I have received nothing whatever from department headquarters by this mail. If there were any dispatches they were destroyed by the Indians. Captain Greene has already made them pay dearly for the outrages, and was still in pursuit of them at last accounts. I shall continue the military express to Fort Craig. I visited this post, in company with Major Ruggles and Captain Enos, in hopes of receiving some advices from you as to supplies, &c., that could be acted upon prior to Captain Enos' starting upon his lengthy trip. Failing these, those officers left for Tucson yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel Coult also went at same time to assume his command. I also have the honor to transmit certified copy of Captain Dresher's (First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding at Fort West) report of the loss of animals at that post. From what I can learn no steps were taken to recover these animals. Captain Dresher appears to have quietly submitted to this infliction. The affair shall be investigated. Major McCleave came in here yesterday from the Miembres. He will return in a day or two, and then pursue active and vigorous operations. The general commanding will observe that the Indians are very active. We will be no less so in pursuit of them. Our force, though ample for any contact with the savages, is too limited to insure that contact. We will do the best we can.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 31, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: After receiving the dispatch of the General-in-Chief, directing that batteries be erected on Point San José and on Angel Island, instead of Rincon Point and Yerba Buena Island, and stating that the report of the Board of Engineers would be sent by mail, I had a conversation with Colonel De Russy. The colonel suggested that nothing be done until the receipt of the report of Board of Engineers. My object was to throw up temporary field-works at the most exposed points, and with the greatest dispatch, to protect the city against the assaults of any hostile vessel. I asked that $100,000 might be placed to my orders for this purpose, and at the same time I directed Captain Williamson, of the Engineers, on duty at my headquarters, to commence the work at once. If the batteries at the points designated are to be erected by the Engineer Department, under special control of that Bureau, I presume that no further responsibility will fall on me if they are not ready when wanted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 31, 1863.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

DEAR SIR: I fear greatly that the masterly inactivity system and the time consumed in planning and deliberating as to the best points for our batteries, and then going to work with permanent fortifications, slowness may be fatal. While we are meditating some morning, the first thing we shall know will be the enemy's guns thundering against the city. I have an engineer (Williamson), and if the money the Department granted for these batteries could be subject to my order and expended by him, we could have the batteries completed in a very short time. But under the direction of the Engineer Bureau months will elapse before the profiles are drawn. Prompt and energetic action are necessary or we may suffer terribly.

Yours, very truly,

G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 31, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER,
Third Artillery, U. S. Army, Comdg. Alcatraz Island, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires that the officers and enlisted men of your command shall remain at the post during election day, the 3d proximo. Any volunteers at your post not under arrest will be sent to the provost-marshal's office to deposit their votes and immediately return to their post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Commanding Officer Fort Point, Cal.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Las Cruces, N. Mex., August 31, 1863.

Lieut. Col. THEO. A. COULT,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding, Tucson:

COLONEL: The orders from department headquarters assigning you to the command of Tucson imply that you shall receive instructions from me. Should anything specially requiring your attention suggest itself to me it will be duly communicated to you. As soon as practicable after your arrival at Tucson I wish you to report upon the eligibility of the town of Tubac for a depot. Your report should show what buildings and quarters are available and upon what terms they can be occupied by Government; also how much more direct the Libertad road to the Rio Grande can be made by avoiding Tucson, and the character of the cut-off. Get up this report in good style, with full explanations and diagrams, as it may be necessary to send it to the War Department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 1, 1863.

Maj. R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Engineer Corps, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to proceed with the preparations necessary for constructing the field-works on Point San José and Angel Island. You will ascertain from Colonel De Russy what assistance he can render you in providing means and material; also procure from the colonel a copy of the report of the Engineer Board, so far at least as relates to fortifications in this harbor. Bvt. Maj. George P. Andrews' company, Third Artillery, will be sent to Angel Island so soon as the sites for fortifications are determined upon, to assist in constructing the works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 1, 1863.

Capt. JOSEPH STEWART,
Third Artillery, U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Point, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to make a special report as to the armament of Fort Point, its present condition, and what is required to complete its efficiency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 1, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.:

COLONEL: The general commanding understood you to say that certain quarters of your post had been authorized to be built for the wants

of six companies during the coming winter. By a communication of the 22d ultimo, just received from headquarters Department of the Pacific, he is notified that Colonel Maury and the headquarters of his regiment and one of the companies now with him will come to Fort Dalles to winter. That will leave two companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry to winter at Fort Walla Walla. The general directs me to inform you of this, in order that the arrangements for forage, fuel, and quarters may be regulated accordingly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FORT POINT, CAL., *September 2, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

SIR: In compliance with instructions received yesterday I have the honor to report as follows with regard to the armament of this work, its present condition, and what is required to complete its efficiency: The present armament consists of the following pieces of ordnance: Six 24-pounder sea-coast guns, mounted on casemate carriages, in the northeast bastion and commanding the road approaching the fort. Eleven 32-pounder sea-coast guns, mounted on barbette carriages on the southeast face of the fort, and commanding the hill opposite and the wharf and the water contiguous thereto, and also a battery of ten 42-pounders outside of the fort. Thirty-eight 42-pounder sea-coast guns; of these twenty-eight are mounted on casemate carriages in the ground tier of casemates and commanding together the entire entrance to the harbor. Ten compose the exterior (barbette) battery spoken of above. This battery faces Point Bonita and commands the outer bay. Eight 8-inch columbiads mounted on barbette carriages on the northwest face and commanding the entrance to the harbor. Two 10-inch columbiads mounted on barbette columbiad carriages in the northeast and northwest bastions, commanding together the road to the fort and the whole of the harbor and the outer bay within range. Four 24-pounder howitzers mounted on flank casemate carriages in the counterscarp gallery and commanding the ditch. Five 24-pounder Coehorn mortars. Six 10-inch siege mortars. In addition there are eight 42-pounder guns not mounted and five barbette carriages. These cannot be used except to replace disabled guns and carriages, as all of the unoccupied positions for barbette guns are fitted for columbiad carriages. The entire armament of the fort is in good serviceable condition. Many of the carriages require scraping and painting, and this is being done as rapidly as the means at my disposal will allow. The columbiad carriages have just been repainted, and artificers are now engaged on the casemate carriages. There is a large number of shot and shell at the post requiring beds for their proper care. In their present condition (unpiled) they are very much in the way. Requisitions for materials for shot-beds were forwarded August 4, 1863. These requisitions included also sundry other articles of ordnance stores necessary to complete the efficiency of the armament. These requisitions have not yet been filled. There are no suitable provisions for firing hot shot. With the limited garrison I have been doubtful of the propriety of making arrangements for firing hot shot. I determined, however, some days ago to make requisitions

for the stores necessary for this purpose. These requisitions will be forwarded in the course of a few days.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. STEWART,
Captain, Third Artillery, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 2, 1863.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
1st Oreg. Cav., Comdg. Expedition against Snake Indians,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter.:

COLONEL: I approve of your proposition (in your very interesting and satisfactory letter of the 8th ultimo) to go to the headwaters of the Owyhee and Malheur Rivers.* So far as your time and means will permit, I am satisfied that any operations in that quarter will be well directed. Complaints of the hostile acts of the Snake Indians south of Auburn have reached me and a memorial for troops sent, through the Governor of Oregon. If on your way back you find yourself able to take a turn in that direction, it will no doubt be important for the peace of the frontiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 3, 1863.*
(Received 9 a. m. 4th.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Washington, D. C.:

Loyal California sends greeting. The Union, State, and Congressional tickets are elected by a majority of 25,000 to 30,000.

F. F. LOW.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 3, 1863.*
(Received 9 a. m. 4th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We have moved on the enemy's works and they are ours. California by her votes bids you and the Army Godspeed in your arduous yet glorious work.

F. F. LOW.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 3, 1863.*
(Received 9 a. m. 4th.)

Secretary STANTON:

Union State ticket carried by large majority. Large contribution to sanitary fund.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

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*See Part I, p. 218.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL., *September 3, 1863.*

First Lieut. AQUILA W. HANNA,
First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers,
A. A. A. G., Humboldt Military Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

In compliance with your orders of August 21, 1863, I have the honor to inform the colonel commanding the district that the special supervision of the Indians of the Smith River Valley Reservation is under the special charge of the supervisor, Mr. Bryson. As for the control which I assume to have, or can be expected to have by the Indian agent, over the Indians placed upon the reservation, is when called upon for protection to prevent the escape, or, furthermore, to pursue escaped reservation Indians, and to proceed against reservation Indians as well as Indians in general who are aggressors on the rights and property of the inhabitants of those places liable to suffer under like circumstances. The responsibility for the escape of Smith's River Valley Indians from the reservation cannot be fixed on anybody, as Indians inclined to leave Smith's River Valley Reservation can do so at any time, favored by the forest of redwood by which it is surrounded, and by the topography of the country. The Indians of this section of the district, namely, Klamath, Smith's River, and Crescent City Indians are generally well disposed. Occasionally a white man gets amongst them and causes some disturbance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. O'BRIEN,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp.

FORT TEJON, CAL., *August* [*September*] *3, 1863.*

Lieut. WILLIAM FORRY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., California Volunteers,
Southern District of California, Camp Drum:

LIEUTENANT: I beg leave respectfully to state that by telegram received to-day, dated San Francisco, Cal., August 31, 1863, and signed Col. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, I am informed that Fort Tejon is in Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis' district. I have the honor, therefore, to report for the information of the colonel commanding that in obedience to instructions dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, July 9, and extract No. 1 of Special Orders, No. 167, dated July 10, 1863, Companies D, E, and G, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, left Camp Independence, Owen's River Valley, on the morning of the 6th of July, 1863, en route for Fort Tejon, Cal. The command arrived at Walker's Pass on the 10th of August, where, finding less forage than calculated upon, Companies D, E, and their transportation were obliged to go by way of Kern River, Hot Springs Valley, Walker's Basin, Agua Caliente, the Sinks of Tejon, Sebastian Reservation, and Cañada de las Uvas, arriving at Fort Tejon on the 17th of August. Time occupied, eleven marching days, having remained at Hot Springs Valley one day for repairs; distance traveled, about 250 miles. The route from Walker's Basin to Agua Caliente, a distance of about twelve miles, is almost impracticable for wagons, which were lowered down the mountains by means of ropes. Company G, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Captain Ropes commanding, is, according to the instructions above referred to, encamped upon the South Fork of Kern River, about three days' march (without wagons) from

Fort Tejon. The company has rations until October 1, 1863. On my arrival at Fort Tejon, August 17, 1863, I immediately assumed command, and in obedience to instructions from headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated August 8, 1863, I ordered Company E, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, commanded by Captain Noble, to report to Lieut. Col. William Jones, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, at Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal. Company E therefore left this post on the 18th on its way to Camp Babbitt, accompanied by Lieutenant Naper and party. I would respectfully state that the command stationed here is insufficient to perform the service required; that there are nine general prisoners here (vide return), either in arrest or confinement, against whom charges have been preferred and forwarded to headquarters Department of the Pacific; that a guard is required at the Indian reservation situated about twenty-five miles from the post; also that if it is intended to occupy this post during the winter, many very necessary repairs are needed, and fuel and forage should be provided. In conclusion, I wish to be permitted to state that your letter of July 20, 1863, directing me to report to your headquarters upon my reoccupation of Fort Tejon, was received by me at Camp Independence, and was consequently of no force. Yet, upon my arrival at Fort Tejon, had I been certain that I was in the district commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, I would have reported without any order to that effect. I hope this will be deemed sufficient apology and explanation to the colonel commanding for this tardy and imperfect report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,

Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 3, 1863.

Admiral C. H. BELL, U. S. Navy, or
Comdg. Officer of the Pacific Squadron, Harbor of Panama:

SIR: The object of this communication is to invite your attention to the propriety of sending a war vessel to the Columbia River. To my earnest application to the honorable Secretary of the Navy that an iron-clad vessel should be sent to this river, reply is made that I must apply to you for protection. You may not be aware of the great interests now centering here. The population and commerce are constantly increasing. The continued fresh discovery of gold fields, extending over a wide extent of country in Oregon and Washington Territory, shows that we have here a second California. There are now between the ranges of the Cascade and Rocky Mountains, and in Idaho Territory, probably, 40,000 miners, and thousands more are en route with the large emigration of this year. All the money and efforts of the Government for fortifications and defense on this coast (having any view to a foreign foe) have heretofore been expended in California. A month ago the construction of batteries was commenced at the mouth of the Columbia, but it will be a year before they are fit for anything and before heavy ordnance shall arrive for them. This is all I have effected by incessant application to the authorities at Washington since I assumed (a year ago) command of this district. At Esquimalt Harbor, on Vancouver Island, near us there is constantly a fleet of several British war vessels. The precautions and vigilance practiced in San Francisco concerning

the raids of rebel privateers are justified by the circumstances of the case. We have here not even a revenue cutter to perform any such service on this river. There has not been any naval vessel this side of San Francisco for several years.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 4, 1863—9.45 a. m.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,

Commanding, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

Thanks for your news from California. I congratulate you and the people of California on their triumph at the polls. Our military operations on this side are progressing favorably in every direction. News received within the last hour from Charleston shows that the sure and steady progress of General Gillmore continues, and leaves no room to doubt the success of his operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, September 4, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Hon. F. F. LOW,

San Francisco:

Accept for yourself and the loyal people of California my cordial congratulations on the great victory just achieved. I hope to send you back a speedy response from Charleston. Gillmore keeps "moving on their works." News received within an hour leaves no room for doubt. His troops are in fine spirits, his force ample, his skill and energy unsurpassed. A storm has for several days prevented operations by the navy. Burnside has been actively pressing forward on East Tennessee, Rosecrans on Chattanooga; Banks and Grant are busy. While our armies are thus moving on the enemy's works rejoice that California has put in such a big lick at rebellion.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 4, 1863.*

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I herewith inclose, for the information of the commanding general, the copy of a letter received this morning from the Engineer Department upon the subject of the erection of earth-works for inner harbor of San Francisco. I am sorry to learn that the general will leave Sacramento on Monday next to be absent some time, as I would be pleased to give him my views personally as to the location of the batteries that seem at this time to be required for the inner defenses of the harbor. The report of the Board of Engineers for this coast, a copy of which was sent you yesterday, will, however, sufficiently explain those views. If General Wright has a preference for other points than those recommended in that report I would be pleased to learn it from him. If not, then I would recommend the immediate

commencement of batteries upon Points Stewart and Blunt, on Angel Island, and as soon thereafter as possible a battery upon San José or Black Point.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

[Inclosure.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1863.

Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: On the application of General Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, $100,000 has been assigned to the erection for earth-works for inner harbor of San Francisco. The general has just been informed by telegraph of this assignment, and that $25,000 of this amount will be placed to your credit with the assistant treasurer at New York, to be held subject to your check, and that the remainder will be made available to you in such sums and at such times as you may request. From the copy of your communication of the 10th of June last to General Wright, as inclosed with your letter of 16th of July, received to-day, it is inferred that you and himself have already determined upon the nature and extent of the works to be erected and the points to be occupied, and means for their erection under your supervision will be supplied from the appropriation "to purchase a site and construct additional defenses for San Francisco" to the extent of $100,000, including the $25,000 already applied for to be placed to your credit as herein stated.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. C. WOODRUFF,
Major of Engineers, in Charge.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, Cal., September 7, 1863.

In obedience to the orders of Brig. Gen. George Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, the undersigned assumes command of this post.

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Major, First Cavalry California Volunteers, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., September 7, 1863.

REUBEN W. CREEL, Esq.,
Chihuahua:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 1st instant. The assistant quartermaster has been instructed to pay McCuniffe $120 to reimburse you for the expenses indicated in that letter. As you have determined, it is not expedient to incur any further expense for information from the Norte of the movements of Skillman and any small spy party, but you might inform your friend there that whenever Skillman's party becomes more numerous, and his movements indicate something more than mere observation, intelligence thereof will be remunerated. Skillman, in visiting El Paso, always

precedes your advices of his coming. He is generally accompanied by one or two men; the party stays a few days and returns. I am convinced that his mission is to watch our movements, and that his reports of troops coming against us are merely thrown out to conceal his own designs. I send you an open letter* to the U. S. vice-consul at Monterey, which please read and forward. I shall detain your express until the arrival of our next mail from Santa Fé, in hopes of being able to send you later news from the seat of war. Pray continue your advices by every opportunity.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., September 7, 1863.

M. M. KIMMEY, Esq.,
U. S. Vice-Consul, Monterey, Mexico:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th of August last, with information of the rebel forces in Texas, and that considerable cotton was being collected at Eagle Pass. The movement from here which you suggest to capture this cotton has been referred to General Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico. Should it not be undertaken at present, I would thank you to continue your advices, in order that action may be taken upon the latest information. I had but a few moments prior to the departure of the Northern mail in which to peruse your open letter to General Carleton. On his behalf I take advantage of this express to inquire of you whether the loyal Texas refugees, whom you represent as desirous of enlisting in the U. S. service, can be forwarded to this point by way of Chihuahua and El Paso, Mexico. The bounty which each man would receive upon enlisting would much more than defray any advances that it would be necessary for you to make. Should you make such advance for expenses to any man who would upon his arrival refuse to enlist he could be sent back to you, a measure that would be quite sure to prevent loss to you. I believe it to be out of the question to give assurance that men so enlisted would only be held to service in the State of Texas, but the great expense of removing them from this frontier would effectually prevent their being sent elsewhere, while in case of any movement hence toward the interior of Texas they could count with every confidence upon being called upon to form part of it. I would be much pleased to have you give this subject your consideration and to advise General Carleton of your ability to do as I have suggested.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., September 7, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the commanding general, certified copies of my letters of this

* See next, *post.*

date to Mr. R. W. Creel, of Chihuahua, and Mr. Kimmey, U. S. vice-consul, at Monterey.* I believe it feasible to organize at least two companies of mounted men from the Texan refugees spoken of by Mr. Kimmey in his letter to General Carleton, and respectfully invite his serious consideration to the subject. Such a force would be very effective on this frontier, either for purposes of observation or to make an offensive movement upon a small scale. To save time I took the liberty of making some inquiries to this end of Mr. Kimmey. Trusting the general commanding will approve,

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 7, 1863.

The undersigned hereoy relinquishes the command of this post to Lieut. Col. T. A. Coult, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.

WM. FFRENCH,
Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 7, 1863.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 38, headquarters Department of New Mexico, the undersigned hereby assumes command of what is known as the District of Western Arizona and the post of Tucson.

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to represent that the exigencies of the service require that Camp Baker should be abandoned and a new camp established some fifteen miles northwest of the present site, and that distance nearer Fort Humboldt. Having just returned from an eight days' tour in that direction I am able to speak of the necessity of this change from my own personal knowledge. Camp Baker is situated about fifty miles southeasterly from this post, on a branch making of Van Dusen's Creek; is surrounded by high mountains, making it unapproachable a great portion of the winter season. There are no Indians inhabiting the country about Camp Baker within a day's march, while all the white settlements to be protected by the force stationed there are north and west from the camp. At the time Camp Baker was established an influential citizen had large herds upon the ranch on which the camp is located, but during the year past no cattle have been there except those belonging to Government. If there ever was a good cause for the continued presence of troops at that point it is not necessary now. The place selected in lieu of Camp Baker is in

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*See next two, *ante*.

every way an eligible point. It is accessible at all times from all quarters; is near the haunts of hostile Indians, and troops stationed there can extend protection over a large scope of inhabitable country. The proposed site is on State land, and to avoid all trouble I have entered 320 acres in my own name. The cash expense of the erection of the necessary buildings will be only for the purchase of a few tools, nails, and windows, but a trifle more then is required to make Camp Baker comfortable in winter, which will be more than saved in transportation. A wagon road can be constructed between Fort Humboldt and the new location without expense to the Government other than the cost of implements of labor. As the rainy season is close upon us, making immediate action necessary, and as I feel very certain the department commander will approve the change, I shall at once have the work commenced. The new location is on the Middle or North Fork of Yager Creek, and is known as Iaqua Ranch, an Indian word pronounced I-ah-quay, and signifies "friendly greeting." In making choice of a new site I was accompanied by Dr. A. R. Egbert, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. E. R. Theller, Second Infantry California Volunteers, and Capt. C. W. Long, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Camp Baker, who all concur with me in the importance of the change and heartily approve of the selection. My recommendation is that Camp Baker be abandoned, and a one-company post established at the point above designated, and suggest that it be called Fort Iaqua. The work in contemplation is of considerable importance, and the time but short before unfavorable weather may be expected, hence an anxiety on my part to learn at an early day the wishes of the commanding general upon the subject herein considered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 204. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 8, 1863.

1. Maj. Robert S. Williamson, Engineer Corps, will report to Col. R. E. De Russy for duty connected with the construction of field fortifications for the defense of the harbor of San Francisco.

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4. Maj. Pinkney Lugenbeel, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Boisé to enable him to enter upon the duties assigned him in Special Orders, No. 354, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, August 10, 1863.

5. Capt. and Bvt. Maj. George P. Andrews, Third Artillery, having been assigned by the War Department to duty as assistant to the provost-marshal-general for the State of California and Territory of Nevada, will be relieved from duty with his company to enable him to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
September 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

SIR: Your note referring the letter of Colonel Whipple, of Fort Humboldt, is at hand and contents noted, and in reply I can only say I do not believe the Indians are leaving Smith's River Valley and returning to Humboldt County, but on the contrary the Indians at Smith's River appear perfectly satisfied with their new home. They have had sufficient supplies to keep them from suffering for food, and now have an abundant harvest; moreover, they are provided with two large seines for fishing purposes, and the salmon season is now at hand. Also, they have all been expecting a new supply of blankets and clothing, which I have shipped with orders to be issued, and in addition to all this they have been building new houses for winter. I therefore cannot believe it is true; otherwise I would have been informed of it by my supervisor or the captain in command at Camp Lincoln. I am in receipt of letters from that reservation weekly, and no account of it from there. You are perhaps not aware that 130 out of 840 Indians removed from Humboldt a year ago returned, leaving the next night after their arrival. It may be a part of those that have been seen. The citizens of Humboldt have ever opposed my establishing a reservation in Del Norte County—they say, on the ground, "it is too near Humboldt;" but while the reservation was at Klamath (only half the distance from them) they made no complaint, but removed Indians to Klamath themselves. Whether all this is a selfish or political objection, I cannot say. Colonel Whipple took an active part in a large meeting last winter called at Humboldt that denounced and abused me as unfit for superintending agent and recommending a Mr. Elijah Steele to take my place, and sent a petition signed by hundreds for my removal, and Colonel Whipple, I am told, was at the head of this movement, and I am also informed voted for Sargent for U. S. Senator to secure his opposition to the reservation. I suppose troops and employés have changed the political complexion of Del Norte, otherwise the opposition would not exist. There are other Indians he wants removed, and I have no other place in the district to take them where they will be as secure.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,
Superintending Agent, &c.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 8, 1863.

Maj. W. S. R. TAYLOR,
First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Fort Gaston:

MAJOR: The representations made in your letter of the 4th instant constrains the district commander to modify Special Orders, No. 71, so as to leave the headquarters of Company B at Fort Gaston, and all the officers and men except as per Special Orders, No. 76. This arrangement will continue during the present month, after which time it is hoped that the Indians of Hoopa Valley will be under such subjection that Special Orders, No. 71, can be complied with without hazard. It is deemed necessary by the colonel commanding that Company B shall have its headquarters either at Redwood Creek or

Camp Curtis, and he desires that the requisite preparations be made before winter. It is doubtless true that the mail between Arcata and Weaverville via Fort Gaston is of but little service to the public, and it would be well under all the circumstances if it was discontinued between the places last mentioned until an escort could be dispensed with. Still it is a regularly established U. S. mail route and as such must be protected. There is no discretion in the matter, orders from department headquarters directing that the mail route be protected. The district commander therefore directs that the escort be resumed as heretofore, and that it be at Arcata for this purpose on Saturday next. The prisoners at Fort Gaston awaiting trial by court-martial, it is thought, had better be forwarded to Fort Humboldt, as the court-martial will likely be convened here. In regard to the Indian prisoner, if there be proof of his complicity in the murder of whites, he must suffer the penalty. His disposition is left to your judgment. Your management of the Hoopa Valley Indians is approved of, and is so mentioned in dispatches to department headquarters. Continue to control them with a firm, yet equitable, hand.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, commanding Humboldt Military District:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: From official reports from Maj. W. S. R. Taylor, First Battalion Mountaineers, commanding Fort Gaston, I learn that measures have been inaugurated to bring the Hoopa Valley Indians into a state of subordination to the military authorities. It has long been believed that the Hoopa Indians were holding commerce with the Redwoods and other hostile bands, and that occasionally young bucks from the valley joined those in the mountains in their predatory excursions. The largest and most influential tribe in this portion of the State lives in Hoopa Valley, and there is no doubt of the complicity of the Hoopas in the war which has been waged for years against the white settlers by the Indians of this region. True, they have always denied any participation with the smaller tribes around them in hostilities against white people, but men of good judgment who have had an opportunity to observe believe to the contrary. Sharing the opinion that the outlaws in the mountains received advice, encouragement, assistance, and asylum at the hands of the Hoopas, I instructed the officer commanding Fort Gaston to keep vigilant watch over their movements. The result is to render that certain which need not have been doubted before.

On the 30th ultimo it came to the knowledge of the officer commanding Fort Gaston that three hostile Indians were in one of the villages near the fort, and Lieutenant Hempfield was sent with a small detachment to secure them. He demanded that they be delivered up, which was peremptorily refused, and assistance given the outlaws to escape. Major Taylor then gave the Indians to understand that they must deliver up the three renegades in question within three days or they would not after that time be allowed to control their own movements. This they made light of and expressed their willingness to fight. The

time was allowed to pass, the strictest surveillance in the interim being exercised, but nothing came from the Indians to indicate that they had any confidence in what had been said to them. The settlers with their families were then invited to the fort and preparations made to redeem the promise given three days previous.

During the night of the 4th instant parties were sent in different directions with orders to be at a certain point at a time named, thus completely surrounding the rancheria. Major Taylor, commanding a small detachment with a howitzer, took position at a short distance, but out of sight of the Indians. Everything being in readiness, and the moment agreed upon having arrived, Captain Ousley demanded of the Indians that they surrender themselves prisoners of war. They at once showed fight and commenced arming themselves, several taking position in the bushes near at hand, but when upon looking around they saw soldiers upon every hand, and caught a glimpse of the major's party just coming in sight over a hill, with a big gun looking right at them, they made haste to yield, those who had taken to the brush in order to fight the better coming in with rapidity for mercy. One hundred and sixteen prisoners were taken, forty-one of them being able-bodied warriors. The prisoners were taken to the fort and the law laid down. They were told that they were safe just as long as they obeyed orders and no longer; all nonsense to be dispensed with. They were to remove their houses to a spot near the fort, and all be present twice each day, and upon no pretext whatever to leave the valley without orders; also that they should not harbor or have to do with other Indians, but in all things comply with the directions of the military officer in command. After due reflection this was all solemnly agreed to, and they bound themselves to be the faithful allies of the troops against all bad Indians. Work was at once commenced to remove their houses, which was taken hold of with alacrity. Permission was also asked and given that they might build a fish dam in the river opposite, the construction of which was at once begun. The Indians understand that they must furnish themselves with food, and for this purpose will be allowed to work for the settlers in the valley, fish, &c. Just previous to my last advices from Fort Gaston word had been received from several other ranches that all the Indians in the valley desired to move near the fort and live under the restrictions imposed. This is the course, I feel sure, which should be adopted toward the Hoopa Indians, but matters have culminated rather sooner than I expected, as the presence of a larger force was desired before dealing too positively with them. Still, under all the circumstances, it could not well be longer postponed, for these Indians have declared for a long time past that they stood in no fear of the troops, but could do whatever they saw fit with impunity. It was high time to check them, and willfully harboring hostile Indians was the occasion. It gives me pleasure to report to the department commander that Major Taylor managed this affair with prudence and untiring zeal, for which he deserves great credit. The major speaks in the highest terms of the faithful co-operation of Captain Ousley, as also of the other officers and men of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers. Fort Gaston is at present garrisoned by Companies B and C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, a detachment of one lieutenant and twenty men of each company being absent on detached service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 205. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., September 9, 1863.*

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4. Company B, Third Artillery, will go into camp on Angel Island, at a point to be designated by Col. R. E. De Russy, Corps of Engineers, with whom the company commander will confer. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM JONES,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal.:

SIR: Representation has been made that the Indians in or near Owen's River Valley have again attacked the various mining and agricultural settlements. Should these statements prove true, the general commanding desires you to make such disposition of the force under your command as will secure protection to the persons and property of the settlers. You will confer with Captain McLaughlin, commanding at Fort Tejon, on this subject, and request his co-operation should you deem it necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 9, 1863.

Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
Corps of Engineers,
In charge of Fortifications on the Pacific Coast,
Fort Point, near San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have requested (by a letter to him now in San Francisco) Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, president of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, to call upon you and make certain statements he made to me concerning the importance of fortifying Three Tree Island, or Three Tree Point, on the lower part of the Columbia River. He is a highly intelligent gentleman, and commanded a steamboat for years on this river. By the act of 20th of February last I see that $200,000 was appropriated for "defensive works in Oregon and Washington Territory." I think that a portion of this might well be applied in the erection of a battery on Three Tree Island. I have here four 24-pounder siege guns. A battery for these could be made at once, and larger guns placed there also when we get them. I addressed a letter on the 28th ultimo to Capt. G. H. Elliot, of Engineers, at Cape Disappointment, asking him to make me a visit, and en route to make an examination of the Three Tree Island; but I hear incidentally that he has gone to San Francisco, and therefore I fear has not received my letter. Will you please instruct him to make the examination spoken of, and if it is favorable order the construction of a battery for the four

24-pounders. I am very much pleased to hear of the commencement of fortifications on Cape Disappointment. I don't hear a word about the ordnance. I wrote in May reminding General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, of his promise in his letter of 22d of December. I wrote also a week ago reminding him of it. Three Tree Point is above Astoria and Tongue Point, but it is located I understand where the sole channel is narrow and easily defended—a very important point. Lieut. J. Dixon, of Topographical Engineers, in his report dated 12th of November, 1860, said of Tongue Point, "Several years ago there was a channel on the opposite side of the river from this point, but at present it is filling and is not used." The fact that there had been a second channel opposite Tongue Point would argue strongly against it as a point to fortify, as channels are so shifting in this river. Perhaps your instructions should be to Captain Elliot to examine and report as to the best point on the river to plant a battery commanding the sole channel of the river. Considerations connected with the rear communications to a back country, &c., might render a position on the mainland better. I would not wait long for Captain Ainsworth to call. Colonel Ringgold or Colonel Babbitt can tell you whether he has left the city to return to Portland.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: That portion of the U. S. mail route between Hoopa Valley, Klamath County, and Weaverville, Trinity County, requires an armed escort of at least seven men. At this time the escort consists of but two men, but they travel in the night, which cannot be done after stormy weather sets in; then the detachment must be strong enough to fight their way through. This should be the case now, but we have neither the men nor saddle animals to spare for the service. Not only will this large mounted escort be absolutely necessary, but in addition, as soon as the rains set in, a ferry is required on Trinity River and the South Fork of the same stream. To guard these ferries a block-house and detachment of from five to eight men at each place will be requisite. Citizens have formerly owned ferries at these points, but were obliged to leave some months ago on account of Indians. They wish to return and establish the ferries, but will not do so unless troops be stationed at each point. This mail route is something of a public convenience, but in my opinion not sufficiently so to warrant such an outlay. There is one way to remedy this difficulty, viz: There is a mail route from Arcata to Sawyer's Bar, via Hoopa Valley, once a week now, but semi-monthly in winter. Should this latter route be made weekly the year round the former might be discontinued during the existence of Indian hostilities and no considerable number of people be discommoded thereby. I have conversed with the contractor, J. F. Denney, and ascertained that the alteration would be satisfactory to him. Henry Baker, esq., of San Francisco, U. S. postal agent, has the power to make this change, and will doubtless do so upon proper representations. If the mail route remain as at present I respectfully desire to be informed as to the

extent I am expected to render protection to the mail rider and ferries. The distance from Hoopa Valley toward Weaverville requiring an escort is about forty miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols., Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., September 10, 1863.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I am under obligations to the department commander for his letter of the 3d instant, notifying me of a probable inroad to be made by the Navajoes to this district. Additional precautions shall be taken to meet them. Post commanders in the Indian country shall be cautioned to increased vigilance. Inclosed please find report from Captain Tidball, commanding Fort Bowie, reporting loss of stock. I am making further inquiries into this affair. This district appears to be alive with Indians. A paper published in Chihuahua contains an appeal to the Mexican authorities to protect the people of the frontier, who are being exposed to the outrages now committed by Indians driven from U. S. territory by the active warfare now waged against them by our troops. You will remember that I notified both the Governors of Chihuahua and Sonora of this contingency early in the season. Exertions here shall be increased, as my force is diminished and difficulties accumulate. Whenever the general commanding has additional troops to spare I shall be happy to employ them.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., September 11, 1863.

Capt. VALENTINE DRESHER,
First Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort West:

CAPTAIN: The Navajo Indians are reported as fleeing from the northern portion of the Territory in our direction. You are required to observe increased vigilance particularly against a surprise by night, a method of attack sometimes adopted by these Indians. The exposed position of your stock corrals causes me anxiety. One or two sentinels down there are scarcely enough, but perhaps your small force will not admit of any increase. The Indians are shrewd enough to gain the inside of your corrals and stampede the cattle. See that the inclosure is strong and the entrance securely fastened every night. Be on the alert by day also; see that your guards do not get careless, and increase their number as you are obliged to increase the distance from the post for herding your animals. You will, if possible, send the accompanying letter for Maj. William McCleave to that officer before he leaves your vicinity on his return to the Miembres River.* The object is to save

* See next, *post*.

Captain Whitlock's company, ordered to relieve you, the necessity of a march to the Miembres and return. If the letter cannot be made to reach Major McCleave, as above indicated, return it without delay to the camp at the Miembres.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., September 11, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, in the Field:

MAJOR: I send this communication to you by the way of Fort West, in order that if it reaches you in time Captain Whitlock's company can be spared the necessity of marching to the Miembres and back. The captain has been suggested by the general commanding the department for the command of Fort West. To this suggestion I cheerfully acquiesce, knowing his fidelity, zeal, and untiring vigilance. Pray give him the benefit of your good counsel and advice, particularly as to the surroundings of his new command. In assuming it, Captain Whitlock must be careful that all the post records and papers are turned over to him. Assure him of my confidence in his good management. I shall send him a handful of well-mounted cavalry, and desire that he shall report to me as to their forage. Captain Enos, assistant quartermaster, is now on his way to Fort West, with instructions to provide for the comfortable quartering of the troops during the coming cold weather. By the terms of the inclosed order, Captain Dresher's company is to join your command, if practicable, on its return to the Miembres River. Should there be any lack of transportation at Fort West for this purpose, direct Captain Dresher to leave his company property at the post until you can send up wagons from the Miembres. On reaching the Miembres advise me of your arrival and await further orders.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., September 11, 1863.

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II. Company F, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at Fort West and relieve Company B, First Infantry California Volunteers. This change, if practicable, will be made so as to avoid the necessity of marching the former company to the Miembres River and under the direction of Maj. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding in the field, who will unite Company B with his command.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., September 11, 1863.

Mr. REUBEN W. CREEL,
Chihuahua:

DEAR SIR: This section of country has always been prolific of rumors. Now we have one that a band of guerrillas under Baylor will pay us a visit ere long. With you, I doubt any organized movement will be made against us in force, but the desperate state of affairs in Texas may prompt such a party as is now rumored to try a stealing raid out of sheer necessity for existence. It will be well for you to be on the alert in the direction of San Antonio. I send you the only late newspaper I could lay my hands on. The fall of Charleston at an early day is confidently looked for. Our relations with France appear critical.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., September 11, 1863.

Capt. A. H. FRENCH,
First Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Camp on the Miembres:

CAPTAIN: The greatest watchfulness is required on your part to protect your camp against surprise. The Navajo Indians are reported as being driven south by Colonel Carson's active operations. These Indians sometimes make night attacks. Be on your guard against this, and keep your men and animals close to camp during the day. I have received your private letter of the 7th instant. For the information contained therein please accept my thanks.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Hart's Mill, Tex., September 11, 1863.

Capt. T. T. TIDBALL,
Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Bowie:

CAPTAIN: The Navajo Indians are reported as coming in our direction, being driven south by the active operations of Colonel Carson in their own country. It behooves you to be on the alert, particularly against a night attack, which these Indians sometimes make. Be cautious about making the movement suggested in my letter to you of the 9th instant toward the rancheria north of your post.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP BABBITT,
Visalia, Cal., September 13, 1863.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th in reference to reported attacks of Indians upon the

mining and agricultural settlements in or near Owen's River Valley. I have had no information in regard to the matter, only what was obtained through San Francisco papers. Lieutenant Barker arrived at this camp from Fort Tejon last evening. There had no information reached that post up to the time of his leaving in regard to Indian hostilities. I was of the opinion that it was injudicious in a military point of view to abandon Camp Independence before the coming spring, when it could be done with safety to the miner and settler. The presence of troops at this post would induce settlers to that valley who will not go on account of military protection being withdrawn, which in a few months I would suggest, should the rumor of hostilities prove true, as a precautionary measure, that Camp Independence should be reoccupied by Company G, Second Cavalry California Volunteers. I will give all the information possible and communicate it to you as early as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry California Vols., Comdg. Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,

Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 14, 1863.

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hart's Mill, Tex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my arrival at Tucson on the 6th instant, and that I assumed command on the 7th. Of the condition of affairs at the post the general commanding the district is already well aware, and Captain Enos, assistant quartermaster, will be enabled to give him a more correct idea than could well be conveyed by letter. Since the arrival of the funds and taking up of the certified accounts the feeling is much better, and I have strong hopes that but little difficulty will hereafter be experienced in obtaining the necessary supplies for which we are dependent upon the surrounding country. That which gives me most concern at the present time is the weakness of my force. A reference to the consolidated morning report which accompanies this will show that I can muster but forty-eight enlisted men for duty. This I consider inadequate for the duties I am called upon to perform, and they will for a time be reduced to a much smaller number, as I shall be compelled to take at least fifteen men with me to carry out the instructions of the general commanding in his communication of the 1st instant. I therefore most respectfully request that a company of cavalry be ordered to be stationed here. I would respectfully suggest that if the companies now being raised in California to complete the organization of the First California Cavalry are to pass through Tucson, that authority may be given me to stop one of the companies for duty in this country. This arrangement would save the expense of sending a company from the Rio Grande. I shall proceed to carry out the instructions of the general commanding contained in his letter of the 1st instant as soon as I am able to travel. Since my arrival at Tucson I have been severely afflicted with rheumatism, accompanied with a remitting fever, which has prevented me from giving that attention to the affairs of the post which I desire, and will, I trust, prove a sufficient excuse for whatever may appear neglectful in this communication.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: What disposition to make of the male Indians (the young men warriors) that have been and may be taken prisoners in this military district is a question of primary importance. To send them to an Indian reservation, it has been proven, does no good, as they return in a few days, more than ever inclined to commit depredations. There are some 300 hostile Indians in this section which make no professions of friendship and signify no desire to live upon amicable terms with the white inhabitants. These are divided into several bands, having no permanent dwelling place, but all uniting at times, and always making common cause against the whites. Once in a while some of these bands are joined by young bucks from among those professing to be friendly, and it is more than suspected that small parties go out by themselves occasionally from the friendly tribes and commit outrages with comparative safety to themselves, knowing that their deeds will be attributed to the mountain Indians. Of course no peace can be expected until the roving bands in the mountains are broken up and the turbulent young fellows from the less hostile tribes effectually cured of their predatory adventures. It has and doubtless will in the future often occur that prisoners are taken that are almost positively known to be guilty of robbery and murder, still there may be no available evidence to fasten the crime beyond a doubt upon them. To keep in close confinement here prisoners of this description seems unprofitable, while to turn them loose, or, what is much the same, send them to a reservation between which and their old haunts there is no territory to them unfamiliar, would be bad policy. Could some plan be devised to rid this section of their presence great good would result. As laborers they could be made nearly, if not quite, equal to white men, being generally young, healthy, and quick to learn. Might they not be employed upon the fortifications and other public works in the harbor of San Francisco? As Indians are the wards of Government, and as such to be provided for, surely Government could with propriety make use of their services when available. At any common manual labor they would earn fair wages over and above the cost of food and clothing, thus saving money to the Government instead of being an expense. This proposition, respectfully submitted, may not be entertained for a moment at department headquarters, but I am certain that if a few score of the most restless of the Indians of this military district were sent in small detachments from time to time to some point so distant that their fate for the present should be uncertain to those remaining, the task of subduing and holding under wholesome restraint the various Indian tribes of the northern part of California would be much lessened.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Mesilla, N. Mex., September 16, 1863.*

I. The headquarters of the District of Arizona with the offices of the chiefs of the various staff departments are now located at Mesilla, N. Mex.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *September 17, 1863—12.30 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

I send you the following dispatch received this day:

WEAVERVILLE, *September 16, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Governor L. STANFORD:

Property is being destroyed to a large amount, men being murdered and driven from their homes by the Indians on Trinity River. Nine have been killed within two days. Can we not get order by telegraph from General Wright to Colonel Whipple to station Trinity County Mountaineers in this county? It is important that something be done immediately.

JNO. P. JONES.
JAS. McCAIN & CO.
JOHN MARTIN.
GREENHOOD & NEWBAUER.
E. NEBLETT.
DAVID HINES.
W. W. TENNIN & CO.

LELAND STANFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 17, 1863.*
(Via Weaverville, Cal.)

Colonel WHIPPLE,
Commanding Humboldt District, Fort Humboldt:

Send immediately a force to protect persons and property in Trinity County from Indians.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALT LAKE, *September 17, 1863.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

Major Gallagher's command arrived this morning in fine order; 241 votes cast in the command; every one for the Union ticket.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

SACRAMENTO, *September 18, 1863—1 p. m.*

Colonel DRUM:

What relief can you furnish to the inhabitants on Trinity River?

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 18, 1863.*

Governor STANFORD:

Orders have been sent Colonel Whipple to give necessary protection; also to Captain Mellen to send a detachment from Fort Crook. I cannot reach Whipple by telegraph.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 18, 1863.*

Captain MELLEN,
Second Cavalry, Fort Crook:
(Via Red Bluffs.)

Indians are murdering on Trinity River. Take twenty men and proceed in that direction to protect persons and property.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI,
Shreveport, La., September 18, 1863.

Hon. JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Judge Hastings, of California, comes to me with propositions of a nature in which, whilst I acknowledge their importance, I do not feel authorized to act. I have directed him to proceed to Richmond and lay the matter before the President. He there expects to present vouchers for his position and character which cannot be obtained here.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, September 20, 1863.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that this station has been built upon thirty acres of ground, donated and deeded to the United States by Mr. Phineas Banning, of Wilmington, Cal.; that there are upon it and belonging to the United States quarters for officers and men of five companies, a commanding officer's quarters, hospital, cavalry stables, a stone magazine, ordnance store-house, brick bakery, guard house, stables, and offices; that it is the headquarters of the District of Southern California, comprising all the south part of the State to the Mexican boundary and nearly one-half the area of the State; that it is distant twenty miles from Los Angeles, the largest town within 300 miles, and with one exception the largest in the State south of San Francisco; that it is one mile from the landing of the post of Wilmington, which is two days and a half's steam from San Francisco, and with which it communicates thrice each month; that it is a desirable base for operations throughout the district and into the neighboring Mexican States; that the major portion of the population of the vicinity is of Spanish descent and speak that language; that any change of name would perplex those people

having business at the post and be detrimental to the public interests; that it was named in honor of Lieut. Col. Richard C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general upon the staff of the department commander. Submitting the above facts, it is most respectfully recommended that this station receive the official designation of Fort Drum.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Infantry California Vols., Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 21, 1863.

Capt. M. O'BRIEN,
Second Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Camp Lincoln, Crescent City:

CAPTAIN: Information has reached me that an attempt is being made by persons in Del Norte County to discourage enlistments in the First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, the argument used being that these troops are liable to be sent upon service distant from this district. This opposition has shown itself in other places, but the falsehood of the assertion has been made apparent; consequently enlistments have not been to any extent prevented. Brigadier-General Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, made requisition in February last upon the Governor of the State for a battalion of six companies of volunteers for special service in Humboldt Military District, to serve for the period of three years unless sooner discharged. Governor Stanford issued his proclamation in accordance with the requisition of General Wright, thus rendering it impossible that men enlisting in this corps are liable for any other than the special service designated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols., Commanding Humboldt Military District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 21, 1863.

Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, will as soon as practicable relieve Maj. P. Lugenbeel in command of the post of Fort Boisé.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 22, 1863.

Lieut. E. HALE,
First Battalion Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Comdg. Camp Curtis:

SIR: In placing you in command of detachment at Camp Curtis, the district commander had in view the protection from Indian hostilities the town of Arcata and adjacent settlements. This will be your special duty. With the force at your command it is believed that you can prevent the murder by Indians of any more citizens in that vicinity. It is not expected that you will send parties on distant scouts, but that your command will be constantly alert and use all possible endeavors to kill

or capture all wild Indians which may venture into your neighborhood. You are at liberty in your discretion to send a few men at a time on short scouts, say, to Little River, Angel Ranch, Mad River, &c., but not when it will interfere with the protection of Arcata and its immediate vicinity. Upon Lieutenant Middleton's arrival your command will be increased by five men of Company B. While you hold command at Camp Curtis it is expected that the necessary discipline will be observed—a guard at night, the regular roll-calls, &c.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,

First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 22, 1863.

Capt. G. H. ELLIOT,
Corps of Engineers, in charge of Construction of Batteries,
Cape Disappointment, near Astoria, Oreg.:

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant has been received. Since I wrote you on the 28th ultimo I learn that it is Three Tree Point (not an island) to which I referred on the Washington Territory bank, about six or seven miles below Cathlamet, and just above Woody Island. Lieutenant Dixon, late of Topographical Engineers, in his report of 12th of November, 1860, says:

> The only channel used at present runs close by this point. A battery stationed on it would command this channel perfectly, but at the same time if the enemy should effect an entrance into the mouth of the river he could land his force and occupy hills in rear of this point that would thoroughly command it. Several years ago there was a channel on the opposite side of the river from this point, but at present it is filling and is not used.

I think that some point (Tongue Point) on the Oregon bank below Saint Helen five or six miles might be selected for a battery where the river is comparatively narrow. At high water in May and June all narrow channels vanish, and the whole river from bank to bank becomes very deep water. I have four 24-pounder guns here, with which I could establish a battery. I mention them as I have them, and there is no telling when any heavy ordnance will ever reach us around Cape Horn. The advantage of the Oregon side is easy communication by land back to the Willamette Valley, where the mass of population will always reside. There is a road now from Saint Helen to the Tualitan Plains. Below this point (Fort Vancouver) the whole country is subject to overflow in May and June to a point a few miles above the mouth of the Cowlitz. When you come up please look at Oak Point as a commanding position, below mouth of Cowlitz. I have written to Colonel De Russy, of Engineers, recommending that orders be given to establish a battery of the four 24-pounders at some point selected by you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

P. S.—Captain Flavel, of the bark Falkenburg, says that there is a point six or seven miles below Saint Helen, opposite and above Deer Island, where the whole river is narrow and could thus be easily commanded.

HDQRS. EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SNAKE INDIANS,
Camp No. 56, Salmon Falls, Idaho Ter., September 22, 1863.

His Excellency Governor A. C. GIBBS,
Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: Under proper circumstances I would be glad to send you accounts of battles fought and won by the First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, but, as in bargains, it takes two parties to make a fight. We have searched thus far in vain, and I am well satisfied that so far as the country at present examined, and we have examined thoroughly all within the scope of our route and instructions, that there are, if any, very few Indians except the few we find at our present camp. They are destitute and beg permission to live at the falls, feeling, I am satisfied, their utter helplessness as well as dependence upon our charity. There are in some points of the country evidences of periodical visits by considerable numbers of Indians, especially in Camas Prairie, but I think it is generally in the spring and composed entirely of the Indians treated with by the Governor of Utah. I will continue my examination of the country as far as Malheur River on the west side of Snake River. If I find no Indians I will at least be able to form a tolerably correct opinion as to the numbers and tribes who inhabit or visit the country. I am now of the opinion, taking into consideration those treated with, that the number occupying this section of country has been largely overestimated; that they are generally poor and destitute almost to starvation, and have depended in a great measure for winter food upon the charities of the emigration and such stock as was abandoned or could be stolen from them, eating during the winter all stock stolen or picked up. The emigration has been very small; in fact, of men, I think the emigration for the East has been the largest. Parties are constantly passing even as late as this—in most instances, I think, of men who have families on the other side, and the largest number of them of last year's emigration. Trade appears to increase to Salt Lake, and a daily line of stages from Salt Lake to the Boisé Mines is talked of for next season. I think the next summer will witness a continuous line of settlements from Boisé River to Salt Lake. As you have no doubt learned ere this, Captain Harris' resignation has been accepted. This will make a vacancy of second lieutenant. I respectfully ask that the appointment may be given to Sergt. Maj. Samuel M. Parsons. He is very competent, qualified in every respect, and personally worthy of promotion. As to the vacant captaincy, the rank of the first lieutenant, I presume, will govern in the matter. All of them are worthy of promotion, and any of them capable of making excellent commanders of companies. I am glad that Company G has been mustered in. I have not learned anything of Captain Darragh's success, and fear from the great disappointment we have all experienced in the emigration, as well as the unexpected hostility to soldiers of a very large proportion of the people, that he will not meet with the success his merits and perseverance deserve. The command continues in excellent health, and with the exception of a few men lost while waiting on Boisé River for supplies, maintain their usual good reputation for soldierly bearing and patriotism, though of course a little restive under the disappointment of not having had as yet an opportunity of trying their mettle in actual conflict with the enemies of their country's flag. I expect to leave this camp about the 25th and to reach Walla Walla some time between the 1st and 10th of November. In the meantime I do not expect to have an opportunity of writing till we reach the line of travel from Walla Walla

to Fort Boisé, when I will advise you if anything of sufficient importance occurs. Our monthly regimental returns are not forwarded regularly on account of the non-receipt of the company returns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Mojave, N. Mex., September 24, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Southern California, Camp Drum, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my communication of the 24th ultimo very few Indians have been seen on the road; that none of the various parties who have traveled the road have suffered any annoyance from them. Beyond this I have not a single fact of military or public importance to communicate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IVES FITCH,
Captain, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 25, 1863.*
(Received 9.30 a. m. 26th.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

I have returned to my headquarters from tour of inspection in Nevada Territory.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 25, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT:

I have seen your note to Colonel Townsend.* It was not intended that there should be any delay whatever in erecting batteries in the localities designated in my telegram, to wait for any further instructions from here.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 26, 1863.

Major TAYLOR,
First Battalion Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Comdg. Fort Gaston:

MAJOR: The following telegraphic dispatch was received at these headquarters this evening, viz:

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 17, 1863—9 a. m.*

Colonel WHIPPLE,
Commanding Humboldt District:
(Via Weaverville.)

Send immediately a force to protect persons and property in Trinity County from Indians.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See August 31, p. 599.

It will be your duty to have this order complied with at once, if you have not already anticipated it. Although the reoccupation of the ground formerly known as Fort Anderson, on Redwood Creek, is intended as soon as practicable, such a movement is necessarily postponed until there be an increase to the force at present in the district, which is hoped for at an early day. Your requisition of the 19th instant for twelve riding mules, saddles, &c., cannot be filled. Neither the animals nor saddles are in the hands of the battalion quartermaster. The best that officer can do in the matter is to furnish mules for the mail escort between Camp Curtis and Fort Gaston, which shall be done. The mules for the last trip were not as good as could be wished for, but they were the best to be had at that time. No pains will be spared to provide that escort with suitable riding animals. The remark in your letter of the 19th instant in relation to requisitions upon the battalion quartermaster not being attended to is not understood. Copies of requisitions upon that officer which have not received attention are asked for, to the end that there may be a reformation in his department. The lieutenant-colonel commanding is satisfied that it is not best at present to resort to the extreme measure of killing the cattle upon the Bald Hills of Klamath County, as several of the owners are absent at this time, and their families desire that they should have an opportunity to save the stock if possible. Mr. J. F. Denney, mail contractor, wishes to institute search for the remains of Van Aernam, the mail carrier, killed by Indians. That he may do this, the district commander desires that you send a sufficient detachment with him. It is believed that you can do this in carrying out the above telegraphic order of Assistant Adjutant-General Drum. Official communications to the district commander are to be signed by the officer commanding the post, company, or detachment the communication is from (and not by his order), and sent to the acting assistant adjutant-general of the district.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, commanding Humboldt Military District:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 26, 1863.

Capt. L. BISSELL,
Ninth U. S. Infantry, Comdg. U. S. Troops on
San Juan Island, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: A communication of the 3d ultimo from James Kavanagh, at Bellingham Bay, sheriff of Whatcom County, to General George Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, is referred to me from those headquarters, and I am informed under date of 31st ultimo that—

The general commanding the department confides to General Alvord everything that it is proper should be done in the matter. The general commanding has no objection to the civil authority exercising their proper functions on that part of the island over which the military commandant of our Government exercises control, but they must not in the present state of affairs attempt to exercise authority over the northern half, that under charge of the English commandant. The residents in the southern half of the island must behave themselves and not make it a nest for gamblers and drinking shops.

Herewith I inclose to you a copy of the material part of said letter of Mr. Kavanagh. I do not suppose that you could have said, as he intimates, that "you would certainly interfere as soon as he exercised any authority emanating from civil law." There is no doubt some mistake about this. The instructions of General Wright, dated the 9th of March last, said:

> You can say to the American settlers on the portion of the island under the jurisdiction of the United States that they will not be interfered with by the military authorities in any manner whatever. The civil authorities, if duly appointed or elected under the laws governing the Territory of Washington, will be permitted to exercise their legitimate functions.

The only modification of these instructions you have received is Special Orders, No. 129, of 29th of May, 1863, from department headquarters, giving you authority in extraordinary cases to expel American citizens who are disturbers of the peace from the island of San Juan, the exercise of the power to be "reserved for occasions where the preservation of the peace and good order of the island imperatively demand it." It is plain that the sheriff has exaggerated ideas of the assistance you can give the civil authorities. General Wright desires you not to interfere with the civil authorities. If an offender directed to be arrested by competent civil authority should resist the arrest the sheriff should first call out the usual *posse comitatus*, and if that fails your assistance could be invoked. As to the collection of taxes upon American citizens, I suppose there will be no attempt to levy a tax on the land. As to whether taxes can be levied on personal property on the disputed island, that is a matter I should leave entirely to the civil and judicial authorities. I take for granted you have never interfered with any voting or voting precinct. I send the sheriff a copy of Special Orders, No. 129, and of General Wright's instructions of the 9th of March, 1863. I have to request that you will please acknowledge the reception of this letter; also inform me if you received my letter of the 9th of June last. I desire a report from you on the subject-matter of Mr. Kavanagh's letter; also please state if there is a justice of the peace on the island. There is no objection to there being one if he does not himself become a disturber of the peace, as Mr. Hamblet did. As General Wright confides the matters connected with San Juan to me, I have to request full and prompt reports of everything of public interest which may occur. I have no doubt that you have in the very delicate and responsible position in which you have been placed been actuated by a constant desire to preserve the peace. It is to be hoped that the anomalous state of things on the disputed territory will cease as soon as possible, but while the Government is so occupied with the civil war which now rages, it is probable that the negotiation will continue to be postponed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 26, 1863.

JAMES KAVANAGH,
Sheriff of Whatcom County, Bellingham Bay, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Brig. Gen. George Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, has forwarded to me your letter of the 3d

ultimo. A communication of 31st ultimo from his headquarters says: "The general confides to General Alvord everything that it is proper should be done in the matter." I send you herewith a copy of General Wright's letter* of the 9th of March last to the commanding officer at San Juan Island; also a copy of General Orders, No. 129, of the 29th of May last from headquarters Department of the Pacific.† The latter is the only modification made by General Wright of the instructions of the 9th of March. You speak in your letter of the assistance to be rendered the civil authorities, and whether a voting precinct should be sustained, &c. You may probably expect too much direct assistance. It is the duty of the military there, as everyhwere else, not to interfere, as General Wright says, with the civil authorities. If an offender directed to be arrested by competent civil authority should resist the arrest the sheriff should first call out the usual *posse comitatus*, and if that fails military assistance could then be invoked. It is for the preservation of the peace the military may step in. As to the collection of taxes upon American citizens, I suppose there will be no attempt to levy a tax on the land. As to whether taxes can be levied on the personal property of Americans on the disputed island, that is a matter to be decided by the civil and judicial authorities. The power possessed by the commanding officer to expel a resident on San Juan Island is absolutely necessary, though an odious one, and should be reserved for extraordinary occasions. Our magistrates should, of course, never summon British subjects before their tribunals. Mr. Hamblet, it seems, did summon a British subject before him, and that, too, in a land case. The act of Congress of 2d of March, 1853, creating the Territorial government of Washington Territory, provided "that justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any case in which the title to land shall in anywise come in question." Thus Mr. Hamblet was guilty of a gross and criminal assumption of authority. If his offense endangered the peace, it would have been right to banish him, even if a magistrate. It is highly desirable that the question of boundary should be speedily settled, but while the Government is so absorbed by the present civil war a further postponement of the negotiations will probably occur. I can well imagine the multitude of puzzling and difficult questions which must grow out of the joint occupation, some of them embarrassing to yourself and others concerned. It seems to be the duty of patriotism at this trying crisis in our history to practice forbearance and await patiently the progress of events. Pray make all proper allowance for the commanding officer under the difficult circumstances in which he is placed. The instructions of the 31st ultimo received from General Wright's headquarters say: "The general commanding has no objections to the civil authority exercising their proper functions on that part of the island over which the military commandant of our Government execises control, but they must not, in the present state of affairs, attempt to exercise authority over the northern half, that under charge of the English commandant. The residents in the southern half must behave themselves, and not make it a nest for gamblers and drinking shops."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

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*See Wright to Bissell, p. 343. †See p. 463.

SALT LAKE, *September 27, 1863.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

I leave this morning for Soda Springs to hold treaty with Bannock Indians. Will be gone about three weeks. Communications will reach me.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL., *September 27, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to respectfully report for the information of the general commanding the department my recent actions in Indian affairs in this valley. I visited the Nome Cult Indian Reservation this day, and found all the Indians that were sent or brought on the reservation from Chico about ten days ago in an almost dying condition through sickness and gross neglect of duty of the present supervisor. I was also informed that nearly 200 sick Indians are scattered along all the way for forty miles, and that they are dying by tens for want of care and medical treatment and from lack of food. I have therefore deemed it my duty to send a party from here to bring in the Indians to the reservation. I have intrusted James Short (citizen) with this duty, and he is instructed to procure all the mules on the reservation and from this post, and take out sufficient provision from the reservation to enable the Indians to come in. The post surgeon (Doctor Deans, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers) is instructed to send his hospital steward with the medicines for the sick Indians, and Doctor Deans is now doing all that can be done for the sick on the reservation. I have put Mr. Short in charge of the sick Indians for the following reasons: He has been supervisor of Indian affairs in this valley before, and consequently the Indians know him, and I find that they have more confidence in him than they have in any other man here. Secondly, he has now with him recommendations from the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior to Mr. Steele, superintendent of Indian affairs, to reappoint Mr. Short supervisor of the Nome Cult Indian Reservation. Thirdly, there is not an employé on the reservation competent to discharge the duty properly. I have in all this actually taken on myself the duty of the present supervisor, as he neglected most grossly his duties and the interest of the Government and of the Indians in leaving the reservation the very day a portion of these Indians came in and remaining absent up to date on his own private business; this, too, at a time when his services were most needed in his department, leaving no competent man in his place, but putting his wife in charge of the reservation as supervisor. In consequence of which the Indians have been shamefully neglected and are the sufferers. The supervisor passed several hundred of these suffering Indians both going and returning on the trail (on his recent trip to San Francisco), and I am well informed that he took no means to relieve their sufferings, or even made any suggestions that might be to their advantage.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 28, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have been highly gratified with the condition of affairs in the eastern part of this State as well as in the Territory of Nevada. I was absent about three weeks, and, traveling on horseback, I had an excellent opportunity for making an examination of the country and the character of the inhabitants. On the road over the mountains I found the way thronged with wagons of the largest size transporting goods to Washoe and Reese River. The almost fabulous reports of the richness of the Reese River mines have drawn to that place a large number of people from this side, as well as arrested the tide of emigration from the East, and it is probable that the population of that district in the course of the next year will rival that of Virginia City and its surroundings. The truly loyal and intense love for the Union which pervades the great masses of the people in the Territory of Nevada has been made manifest in their late election; from the highest to the lowest every office has been filled by the election of sound Union men. I visited Carson City, the seat of government of Nevada, as well as Silver City, Gold Hill, and Virginia City, located in the rich mining districts, and everywhere I found a prosperous and happy people. From Virginia City I proceeded to Fort Churchill, situated on the Carson River. The post is commanded by Maj. Charles McDermit, of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, an officer of great merit, irreproachable in his habits, industrious, and careful of the interests of the Government.

At Fort Churchill I found three companies of cavalry, Nevada Territory volunteers, also a detachment of a fourth company in process of organization. A finer body of men I never saw; orderly, well-behaved, and undergoing a thorough course of instruction and discipline. Two of these companies are under orders for the District of Utah, and will march early in the next month. The post of Fort Churchill I found in admirable order. I critically inspected all the departments and found the Government property well taken care of and economically used, and the officers zealous and attentive to their duties. After my inspection at Fort Churchill I hastended back to my headquarters, finding everything quiet in this quarter. I am greatly pained at an accident which happened to Maj. R. W. Kirkham, quartermaster, who accompanied me on my tour. At Carson City he unfortunately walked out of an open doorway at the end of a hall where there was no balcony, and falling some fourteen feet bruised himself much and fractured his thigh bone. I brought him back with me, but he will probably be laid up eight or ten weeks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 28, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 204, of the 8th instant, from your headquarters, I directed Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Nineteenth Infantry, to repair to Portland, Oreg.,

to perform the duties of acting provost-marshal-general, assigned him in War Department Special Orders, No. 354. Also on the 21st instant I directed Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, now with Colonel Maury, to repair to Fort Boisé to assume command. Agreeably to the tenor of your letter of the 22d August I shall place Colonel Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, for the winter at Fort Dalles, proposing in the spring, as indicated in your letter of the 8th of June, to send him to take post at Fort Boisé. At last dates he had met Captain Crawford, of the emigrant escort, on the 17th of August, at the ferry on Snake River above Fort Hall. They reached the ferry the same hour, a remarkable coincidence. When Captain Crawford left me in February to go East I promised that Colonel Maury's command should endeavor to meet him at that ferry, and the fulfillment was remarkable certainly. The emigration is much smaller than was anticipated. Two hundred and fifty wagons on the road north and 110 wagons on the road south of Snake River, or 360 wagons in all, are the statistics furnished me in the reports. The Indians have given no disturbance to the emigrants, treaties of peace having been made with them by Governor Doty and General Connor. Colonel Maury, with his cavalry, intends to cross the river at Salmon Falls, and proceed thence to the headwaters of the Owyhee and Malheur Rivers, a region infested by some hostile Snakes, who have fired on the miners. He will return to Fort Walla Walla by the end of October.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 223. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., September 29, 1863.*

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2. Companies A and B, Nevada Cavalry, will, as soon as their equipment is completed, take up their march for Camp Douglas, District of Utah. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the movement above directed.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 29, 1863.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

The two cavalry companies will commence the march to Salt Lake as soon as they are fully equipped. Order for the movement published to-day.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 29, 1863.*

I. Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, commanded by Capt. R. S. Caldwell, will proceed by water from Fort Dalles to Fort Vancouver. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 224. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., September 30, 1863.*

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4. Capt. William F. Swasey, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to this city and take charge of the quartermaster's department at these headquarters during the illness of Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, and Capt. R. L. Ogden, assistant quartermaster.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 30, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your indorsement of the 31st ultimo on the letter of James Kavanagh, sheriff of Whatcom County, Wash. Ter., in reference to affairs on San Juan Island. Herewith I inclose to you a copy of my letter of the 26th instant to Capt. L. Bissell, Ninth Infantry, commanding U. S. troops on that island, on the subject of Mr. Kavanagh's communication.* I have written to Mr. Kavanagh to about the same effect. I closed it with saying that—

It is highly desirable that the question of boundary should be speedily settled, but while the Government is so absorbed by the present civil war a further postponement of the negotiation will probably occur. 'I can well imagine the multitude of puzzling and difficult questions which must grow out of the joint occupation, some of them embarrassing to yourself and others concerned. It seems to be the duty of patriotism at this trying crisis in our history to practice forbearance and await the progress of events. Pray make all proper allowances for the commanding officer under the difficult circumstances under which he acts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Camp on Miembres River, September 30, 1863.*

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II. Company A, First Cavalry, and Company E, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Las Cruces and garrison that station. They will march with five days' rations.

III. Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will be concentrated at this station by relieving all its detachments on vedette service.

IV. Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will be located as follows: Company headquarters at this station. Ten men, including a non-commissioned officer, at Fort West; ten men, including a non-commissioned officer, at Fort Bowie, and twenty men, commanded by a lieutenant, at Fort Cummings. The commander of this company is charged with carrying the semi-monthly Tucson express between

* See. p. 626.

Fort Cummings and Fort Bowie. The detachment assigned to Fort Bowie will proceed to-day to Tucson as escort to a train, whence it will return without delay to and remain on duty at Fort Bowie. The Fort West detachment will proceed to that post to-morrow. The Fort Cummings detachment will await further orders.

V. Company B, First Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at Cooke's Springs provided with twenty days' rations.

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X. The headquarters of the First Cavalry California Volunteers will remove without delay to Las Cruces. The regimental commander, Maj. William McCleave, will also command the post of Las Cruces.

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XII. Company C, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at Mesilla upon the arrival at Las Cruces of Company E, same regiment. Capt. John S. Thayer, commanding Company C, will take charge of and receipt for the howitzer battery now in the hands of the acting ordnance officer, and have that company ready for efficient service with the same as soon as practicable.

XIII. Company H, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, is transferred to the garrison of Franklin, Tex. Captain Chapman will await further orders for his movement.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP SUTLEJ,
San Francisco, October 1, 1863.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR, or
The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT SAN FRANCISCO:

SIR: I have the honor to bring under Your Excellency's notice that when Her Majesty's ship Sutlej, bearing my flag, was about to drop anchor at this place at about noon to-day a shotted gun was fired from the batteries on the island of Alcatraz in the direction of the ship, and that the shot fell within 300 yards of her. As there was no other vessel in the line of fire, nor any target that could be seen at which the batteries might be practicing, I am forced to the conclusion that the shot must have been directed toward the ship; but feeling sure that it must have been through some misconception, I have to beg that Your Excellency will be good enough to institute inquiries into the matter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,

JOHN KINGCOME,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BIDWELL,
Chico, Cal., October 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the official report of Capt. Augustus W. Starr, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding escort, sent by me to assist Sub-Indian Agent Eddy in

removing a body of Indians (collected at Chico from the adjoining country) to the Round Valley Reservation, distant from this camp about 100 miles, a part of the route over almost impassable mountain trails. I deem it proper to state that the means for transportation provided by those in charge of the Indian affairs here was entirely inadequate for the demand, and it became necessary for Captain Starr's command to dismount and pack their horses over a great portion of the route with those who were either too old, too young, or too sick to march. The 150 Indians left at the Mountain House were all sick except a few able-bodied bucks left to supply the sick with water and take care of them. This body will go into the reservation in small parties and join their tribe as fast as they are able to move. From the best information that I can get, and which I consider reliable, there is not more than sufficient subsistence, if enough, in Round Valley to subsist the Indians now there through the winter, and it is said to be impossible to transport provisions into the valley during the rainy season, which is now approaching, and it would be with the greatest difficulty that detachments with small parties of Indians, without trains, could cross the mountain during that season. The Indians now remaining in this valley are all peaceable, quiet Indians, who are owned or employed by the farmers or raucheros on whose lands they live and who would prefer to have them remain where they are than have them removed, and will, from interested motives, if from no other, feed, clothe, and take good care of them. As to the mountain Indians in this vicinity, their number and character has been greatly exaggerated, their number not exceeding fifteen able-bodied bucks, who, with their families, are much scattered and are not disposed to be hostile if they are properly treated by the whites, and I consider (the reports of alarmists and those interested in keeping up an excitement and keeping troops here to the contrary notwithstanding) there is no serious trouble to be anticipated or feared from them, even were there no troops stationed in this vicinity. On making diligent inquiries, I have satisfied myself beyond a doubt that all of the alarming reports about Indian troubles in this valley that have been put in circulation within the last few weeks have not the shadow of a foundation in truth in any one instance. In view of the above facts, as well as the fact that neither the agents of the Department of Indian Affairs nor the citizens of the valley are making the least effort to collect and remove the Indians, I feel it to be my duty to respectfully inform the commanding general of this department that it is my firm conviction that this command can be of no further service here, except to quiet the imaginary fears of a few timid citizens, who anticipate more trouble from lawless whites than from savage Indians, and I would most respectfully suggest that the latter service could be as well performed by a detachment of twenty cavalry during the coming winter, or rainy season, as by a larger force. I think quarters and stables could be rented in Chico for a detachment of that number. I would also beg to inform you that the Judge Wells referred to in your letter of instructions under date of September 12, ultimo, as the special agent of the citizens of Butte County, was appointed by a meeting composed principally of disloyal citizens and sympathizers, the few Union men who participated with them belonging to the class alarmist, and I am credibly informed that less than a dozen men took an active part in the proceedings, the rest, some thirty or forty, being present more from motives of curiosity than otherwise. The ringleaders in the move, some four or five desperate characters, having taken great pains to circulate over the county reports that there would be an immense meeting or gathering of citizens, and that about 500

men were perfectly organized and armed to the teeth, prepared to exterminate all the Indians in the valley and drive out the troops sent here to protect them if they interfered; all of which proved to have as little foundation in fact as all the other reports of disturbance in this vicinity that have come to my notice. I cannot learn that Judge Wells or the citizens whom he pretends to represent are making any preparation whatever to collect and bring in the Indians.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

A. E. HOOKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Bidwell, Cal., September 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel HOOKER,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Camp Bidwell, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the fulfillment of Orders, No. 6 and 7, having left Chico, Butte County, Cal., September 4, 1863, with 14 citizen wagons and 461 Indians, en route to Round Valley Reservation, Mendocino County, Cal., having under my command 23 men and horses of Company F, Second Cavalry California Volunteers; also 1 Government wagon with 6 mules, traveling ten miles to Colby's Ferry, Sacramento River, Butte County, Cal., and encamped. Road good. Wood, water, and forage abundant. September 5, crossed Sacramento River. Traveled ten miles in a westerly direction across a barren plain destitute of water to Stony Creek. The Indians suffered very much for want of water. At Stony Creek found plenty of water, but very brackish and disagreeable. Crossed Stony Creek and traveled up it five miles and encamped at Kirkpatrick's ranch, Colusa County. Plenty of wood, water, and forage. September 6, left Kirkpatrick's ranch and traveled in a northwesterly course five miles, and crossed Stony Creek; then traveled in a westerly course seven miles to James' ranch, Tehama County, and encamped, finding wood, water, and forage abundant. Water abundant on road. September 7, left James' ranch, traveling a northerly course six miles to Lacock's ranch, on Thom's Creek, Tehama County, and encamped. Plenty of wood and water. Forage obtained from Mitchell's ranch, two miles below Lacock's, on Thom's Creek. At camp found Lieutenant Noyes and one man from Fort Wright. The fourteen citizen wagons returned to Chico. Remained at this camp four days waiting for pack train from Round Valley and drying beef to subsist the Indians over the mountains. September 12, left Lacock's ranch and traveled south of west three miles to Mountain House and encamped. No forage. Wood and water abundant. Remained here until 14th. The pack train arrived 13th of September. September 14, left Mountain House, leaving in camp 150 Indians not able to travel, leaving them four weeks' provisions. Traveled seven miles westerly up the mountains and encamped at Cedar Springs. No forage. Wood and water abundant. Some little grass. September 15, left Cedar Springs and traveled westerly six miles to Log Springs and encamped. Water and wood abundant. No forage. Grass scarce. Road from Mountain House steep and difficult to travel with wagon. September 16, left Log Springs, wagon remaining in camp, and traveled westerly ten miles to Log Cabin, and encamped. Wood, water, and grass abundant. Some water two miles and a half from Log Springs south of road at a cabin. September 17, left Log Cabin and traveled westerly thirteen miles, and encamped between

South and Middle Forks of Eel River. First three miles was ascending. Next ten miles was steep and descending. Some water about half-way down the mountain, north side of road. Wood, water, and grass at camp. September 18, left forks of Eel River and traveled eight miles in a westerly course to Indian reservation in Round Valley, where we arrived with 277 Indians, 32 dying en route and 2 escaping. The sub-superintendent, Doctor Melendy, was absent. Found at the reservation no more than sufficient food for the Indians now there to subsist them the coming winter, 3,000 bushels of grain having been destroyed by fire a short time ago. The affairs of the reservation are in a bad condition. No one knows the number of Indians on the reservation. They have no means of grinding their grain. The Indians pound it in rude mortars to subsist on. Reservation buildings in a bad condition, and poorly constructed. The Indians have no houses, but live in brush huts, and remove them often on account of accumulation of the filth of camp. On same day we encamped one mile and a half from reservation buildings at Fort Wright, situated in the western part of Round Valley, 100 miles from Chico. Location healthy. Fort in good condition. Men engaged in building quarters. Remained here 19th and 20th of September. September 21, left Fort Wright for Chico, where we arrived 12 m. 24th of September, 1863. Men and horses in good condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS W. STARR,

Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., October 1, 1863.

Maj. W. S. R. TAYLOR,

Battalion Mountaineers, Commanding Fort Gaston, Cal.:

(Through district commander.)

SIR: The department commander has instructed me to express his great pleasure and satisfaction in perusing your report of Indian affairs in the vicinity of Fort Gaston. The activity and zeal displayed by you and the officers and men under your command is highly commendable. You are authorized to make the change suggested in your report regarding the mail route. The chief quartermaster has been instructed to direct the quartermaster at Fort Humboldt to turn over to you a number of serviceable mules, and to keep your command properly supplied for active service. There is no objection to jerking such an amount of beef as may be absolutely necessary for the purposes mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 2, 1863.*

(Received 6 a. m. 3d.)

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,

San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs that you take military possession of Point San José, and erect the battery proposed for its defense. The question of ownership will be determined hereafter.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 2, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: For the information of the General-in-Chief and War Department, I have the honor to report that, independent of occasional Indian disturbances, quiet prevails throughout this department. The late elections indicate, unmistakably, the feeling of a vast majority of the people on this coast, assuring the Government the hearty support of a loyal people to crush a rebellion which aims at the dissolution of the Union. The people on this coast, although far removed from the scenes of war, and really experiencing none of its hardships, yet have a deep-rooted affection for the Union, and will nobly stand by the Administration in the prosecution of the war until our flag shall wave in triumph over the whole country. I have but few Indian disturbances to speak of. In the State of Oregon, as well as in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, we have peace and quiet between the races. In the northeastern portion of California the condition of our Indian affairs has not materially changed. Constant depredations by small bands involves the necessity of keeping our troops on the move. I cannot promise peace between the whites and Indians in the District of Humboldt without the removal of the latter to some reservation in the southern portion of the State where they cannot get back to their old haunts. This has been the difficulty experienced during the last few years. Our military forces have gathered up a large number of Indians and transferred them to the superintendent of Indian affairs, by whom they have been placed on the different reservations within the district, but it has been found impossible to keep them there. They escape, return to their old familiar grounds, and frequently engage again in depredations upon the settlements. I have just been asked by Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple as to the disposition to be made of his Indian prisoners; that is, the active young warriors, who can only be kept in that district by being held constantly under a guard, fed and clothed by the Government without rendering any service. After consideration I have determined to bring twenty of these able-bodied Indians down here and make them work on the fortifications now being erected on Angel Island and other points around the city. If the plan succeeds, and these Indians are found to be of service, I will bring more of them here, where they can at least render a return for the food and clothing necessary for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 3, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: We are much in want of officers of the Regular Army on this coast. So many officers are necessarily employed mustering in volunteers and other duties that it leaves hardly an officer with each company. I shall be glad if you can conveniently send out some of the officers of the Third Artillery and Ninth Infantry, now in the East.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Sacramento, October 3, 1863.

Rear-Admiral JOHN KINGCOME,
Com'r-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Pacific,
Flag-ship Sutlej, Harbor of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 1st instant bringing to my notice that a shotted gun was fired from the batteries on the island of Alcatraz in the direction of Her Majesty's ship Sutlej as she was about to drop anchor in the harbor of San Francisco, and requesting me "to institute some inquiries into the matter." I have called upon the commanding officer on the island for a full report on the subject. In the meantime I beg to inform Your Excellency that the port regulations adopted by the Government of the United States for the harbor of San Francisco require that all vessels shall be brought to and their character ascertained on entering the outer harbor. This duty is habitually performed by a Government steamer under the special orders of the collector of the port, the forts rendering such aid as may be necessary to enforce the observance of the regulations. The temporary withdrawal of the steamer from her usual position in the outer harbor devolved the whole duty on the commanders of the land batteries. The orders of my Government require that all vessels of whatever character shall be brought to and examined before being permitted to pass the forts, and in the execution of this duty no unnecessary delay of vessels will be enforced nor any act of discourtesy allowed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER., *October 3, 1863.*

Capt. M. G. LEWIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the general commanding the District of Utah that his communication of September 23 was duly received. I have ordered in some of the men now on the mail route. Those that are to remain are at stations between Deep Creek and Fish Springs. I do not think they will be long required to remain out. The Indians are quite desirous to meet and make peace; still the station keepers pretend fear, while in fact I believe they only want the soldiers with them for companions and assistants. I shall order them all in as soon as the treaty is made. The train from Salt Lake in charge of Wagonmaster Riley arrived here last night. I started two teams to Reese River this morning for the Fort Churchill freight. I am informed by telegram that it started from Fort Churchill on Monday last. I expect my teams to return by the 10th instant, and I shall start Captain Smith's company the very moment my teams arrive. The general's instructions in regard to prospecting for gold and silver are so ambiguous that I am at a loss to determine what he really desired. I could not think that he intended that an exploring expedition should be sent from this post, or that large parties of soldiers should be sent out to gobble up all the mining and water privileges, thereby shutting up and preventing them being worked by others. The general is well aware

that I have not the facilities for an exploring party. I have but six horses and sixteen mules here beside Captain Smith's command, and his horses should not be worn out before they commence their march for Camp Douglas, and I require all the post teams to do the work required here. I have to keep them busy all the time; therefore, to satisfy and allay the excitement that exists with the men (without in my opinion any just cause), I have decided to grant seven days' leave to two-tenths of the men, and already nearly all the number allowed have gone out prospecting. Governors Doty, of Utah Territory, and Nye, of Nevada Territory, have been here and made a treaty with the Shoshones. I do not think there will be any trouble with them hereafter. Lieut. S. E. Jocelyn, Third Infantry California Volunteers, arrived at this post with a communication from the commanding general directing me to furnish facilities for the accomplishment of the object of his mission. In the absence of any written instructions from the general, or any order from any member of his staff, I could not properly take official notice of the lieutenant other than simply recognizing him as an officer of the U. S. service, and presume him to be on duty. It is very mortifying to me, and I deeply regret that the general should have found it necessary to have dispatched a lieutenant from near his headquarters to have executed a mission at or near this post that could not have been intrusted to its commander to execute. I have endeavored faithfully to perform my duty to my Government and to those under whom I serve, and I am much annoyed at the want of confidence that the commanding general has in this case manifested toward me; therefore, I respectfully ask the general to at an early day relieve me from the command of this post.

I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

J. B. MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 5, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER,
Third Artillery, Commanding Fort Alcatraz:

SIR: The department commander desires you to make a special and full report as to the matter of firing certain signal guns from Alcatraz on the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Sutlej in this harbor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 6, 1863.

A detachment to consist of one lieutenant, three non-commissioned officers, and twenty-three privates will be sent from Fort Churchill without delay to relieve the detachment of Captain Mellen's company, Second Cavalry, stationed at Smoke Creek. When relieved, the latter will proceed to Fort Crook.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ALCATRAZ ISLAND,
Harbor of San Francisco, Cal., October 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In reply to your letter of October 5 I have the honor to state that on Wednesday last I received a message from the collector of the port, through the commander of the revenue cutter Shubrick, informing me that the Shubrick was about to proceed to the wreck of the Russian corvet to render such assistance as might be necessary, and requesting me during her absence to bring to all ships entering the port, in order that their character might be ascertained before being allowed to approach the city. While complying with the above request on the following day (Thursday), the officer of the day reported an armed ship towed by small boats in the direction of Raccoon Straits. On examination I discovered her as reported under the land near Lime Point. I could distinguish a flag flying at her peak, but there being no wind the flag fell in folds, rendering it impossible to determine her nationality. The direction taken by the ship being so unusual, I deemed it my duty to bring her to and ascertain her character and the reasons for this unusual proceeding. I therefore fired a blank charge, which apparently not attracting her attention, I directed a gun to be loaded with an empty shell and to be fired 200 or 300 yards ahead of her. This was done, after which I discovered that the ship was rounding to. Both of my boats being absent examining other ships, I was unable to send to her at the moment. While awaiting the return of my barge the ship commenced firing what I presumed to be a salute to our flag, but as she was lying broadside on I could not determine the number of guns fired, nor could I discern that the flag of the United States was flying, there being no wind and the ship entirely enveloped in the smoke of her guns. I kept my men at our guns in order to return the salute the moment I should ascertain positively its nature, which I soon learned from a boatman who informed me that the U. S. flag was flying at the masthead when she fired. I immediately returned the national salute of twenty-one guns. When I had nearly completed the salute Fort Point commenced firing. I have only to add that I shall consider it my duty to bring to any ship pursuing so unusual a course, whatever flag may be flying, unless otherwise ordered. I trust that my action may be approved by the commanding general.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. WINDER,
Captain, Third Artillery, Commanding.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP SUTLEJ,
In Saucelito Bay, San Francisco, October 7, 1863.

His Excellency General WRIGHT,
Commander-in-Chief, &c.:

SIR: I had the honor to receive Your Excellency's letter of the 3d instant, in reply to mine of the 1st, informing me that a full report on the subject of the shotted gun fired from the batteries on the island of Alcatraz in the direction of Her Majesty's ship Sutlej had been called for, and yesterday a copy of the report made by the commandant of the fort was forwarded to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Drum, assistant adjutant-general. From these communications it appears that the commandant of the fort acted in accordance with his instructions, but I

must observe to Your Excellency that as the port regulations require that "all ships shall be brought to and their character ascertained on entering the outer harbor," and it is admitted that this regulation was not complied with, owing to the temporary withdrawal of the steamer appointed to carry out that duty and the absence of the two boats at the disposal of the commandant examining other ships, the act which I have had to bring under your notice has resulted from no disregard of the port regulations on my part, as I was not made acquainted with them, and I must express my regret that no acknowledgment has been offered for this disregard of the courtesies usually extended toward the ships of war of all friendly nations. I have learned for the first time from Captain Winder's report that the anchorage of Saucelito is an unusual one, as I am given to understand that until within late years it was resorted to not only by foreign men-of-war, but also by ships of war of the United States. The day when Her Majesty's ship Sutlej entered this harbor was calm, as will be seen by Captain Winder's report, and a period of nearly two hours must have elapsed from the time this ship was first made out by the fort as an armed ship until the shotted gun was fired. It is therefore clear that ample time was afforded for any boat to board and ascertain our character and neutrality, and I beg to add that had I known the port regulations I most certainly should not have attempted to infringe them in any way.

I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,

JOHN KINGCOME,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Many reports of Indian depredations in this military district, I observe, are published in the San Francisco papers from time to time, which are often the first intimation we have here that anything unusual is occurring. Frequently these rumors are unduly exaggerated, therefore I respectfully submit that it will always be possible to send advices from these headquarters to department headquarters in three or four days, should extraordinary circumstances arise requiring it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 8, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I beg leave most respectfully to ask the attention of the General-in-Chief and the honorable Secretary of War to the practicability of locating a good wagon road between Fort Dalles, Oreg., in a southeasterly direction, via Canyon City, to Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., and thence to the navigable waters of the Yellowstone, near the mouth of

the Big Horn. The feasibility of opening a route on this parallel was discussed when I was in command of the Department of Oregon, and I had determined to make a thorough examination of the country in an expedition which had been planned against the Snake Indians for the summer of 1861; but my removal from that country, together with all the regular troops, caused a temporary suspension of remote operations, but the subject was not lost sight of. I am now in receipt of a communication from Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Nineteenth Infantry, commanding Fort Boisé, referring to the same subject. The major is an officer of great experience and sound judgment, and although no critical survey of the route has been made, yet I am disposed to rely with great confidence on the conclusions which he draws from the information he has gathered from the most reliable sources.

The route proposed, intermediate between that of the Missouri, via Fort Benton on the north, and that by the South Pass and Fort Hall on the south, will be the shortest and most direct. The distance from Fort Boisé to the navigable waters of the eastern slope is said not to exceed 400 miles. In view of the mineral development in Oregon east of Fort Dalles, and more particularly in the Territory of Idaho, the construction of a road over the route proposed would be of great benefit in a military point, enabling us to move troops with facility in case of any difficulties arising between the miners and Indians. The opening of this route would necessarily compel us to establish a military post in the valley of the Yellowstone, as the country is filled with Indians and mineral wealth.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 230. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 8, 1863.

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4. The commanding officer of the Ninth U. S. Infantry will send one company of the Ninth Infantry to encamp on Point San José and take and hold military possession of such land as Colonel De Russy may designate as necessary for the erection of batteries.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, October 8, 1863.

I. Capt. J. P. Simpson, Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, will proceed on to-morrow with his company to Eel River, at the point where the U. S. mail route crosses that stream, about twenty miles south of Hydesville. After due examination, if you think that an eligible point, you will there establish the headquarters of your company. Should you conclude, however, that the bottom lands at that point are subject to overflow in winter; that the facilities for obtaining timber, water, and grazing are not good, or for

any reason that it is not a desirable location to operate from, you will march your command up the river to what is known as Fort Seward and there establish a camp.

II. After making choice of the most suitable location, you will at once construct log huts or buildings sufficient to protect the men of your company and the Government property in your possession from the storms of winter. It is expected that you will give protection to the mail route from Hydesville to Long Valley, and to prevent depredations by Indians in the southern part of Humboldt and the northern part of Mendocino Counties.

III. Heretofore unprincipled white men have been engaged in kidnaping Indian children and selling them. This you will put a stop to by all means in your power. Parties found engaged in this nefarious business will be immediately arrested and sent to district headquarters under strict guard, and charges properly made out.

IV. Reports in detail of your movements and operations will be expected at these headquarters as often as practicable—at least trimonthly. The battalion quartermaster will furnish transportation; also all the necessary tools and camp equipage.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, commanding Humboldt Military District:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 231. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 9, 1863.

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3. Capt. Robert S. Williamson, Engineer Corps, will repair to San Diego, for the purpose of directing the construction of field-works for the protection of the entrance of that harbor, the work on which will be performed by the enlisted men stationed at New San Diego.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, October 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Capt. John P. Simpson commanding, was this day dispatched from Fort Humboldt to Eel River, about fifty miles south of this post, with orders to establish its headquarters near the point where the U. S. mail route crosses said stream. This location I believe to be an eligible one for the protection of the mail route and the settlements in the southern portion of Humboldt and the northern portion of Mendocino Counties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: In a letter to department headquarters of date August 27 I had the honor to represent to the general commanding that troops were necessarily stationed at Camp Curtis, and that it was not practicable to furnish them with medical attendance from this post. Also, I requested that a citizen physician be employed at Camp Curtis temporarily, with pay from August 1. My request was not approved by the acting medical director. The circumstances under which my request was made were as follows, viz: Indians were prowling about the town of Arcata and adjacent settlements, and I felt it my imperative duty to station a small force at Camp Curtis to protect the inhabitants. This was done very soon after I had orders to assume command. From this point an escort was sent each week for the mail, and each ten days an escort of twenty-five men for trains was also sent, and small scouting parties were kept out daily in the vicinity of the camp. The men frequently returned from this service in need of medical attendance. I found that it would be more expensive to have the medical officer at this post attend them there as often as was requisite, or to have the men come down here for treatment, than to employ a physician at Arcata to make daily visits from the time troops were sent to Camp Curtis. By my order Dr. W. D. Miller, of Arcata, for a number of days attended to their wants without asking payment. When I learned from personal observation the extent of his services and the need therefor, I requested him to continue, with the assurance on my part that I would recommend that he be employed and paid from the 1st of August. The material for hospital stewards is very scarce here, though the prospects are that in a few days I can send one to that camp sufficiently instructed, thus rendering the frequent visits of a physician unnecessary. I feel constrained to again present this subject to the attention of the department commander, and if consistent with the rules of the service, respectfully recommend that Doctor Miller be in some degree remunerated for his services.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

SACRAMENTO, *October 9, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:
(Via Portland, Oreg.)

Send Lieutenant-Colonel English to command Fort Boisé.
G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 10, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: The condition of affairs in this department remains unchanged. Peace and quiet prevail; since the election, the hitherto

malevolents are silent. I have sent Lieutenant-Colonel Drum, my adjutant-general, on a tour of inspection through the southern part ot this State, his place being supplied in the meantime by Captain Purdy.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Commanding District of Humboldt:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 26th of September, and in reply am directed by the general commanding the department to say that he cannot send any more troops to the District of Humboldt; that he has no doubt but you will be able to raise the two other companies of your battalion, and that with your knowledge of the country and the people, and being fertile in resources, you will be able to get along.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding the department to say that he telegraphed to you yesterday to send Lieutenant-Colonel English to command Fort Boisé. He also suggests that you post Major Rinearson at Fort Walla Walla.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 13, 1863.

Capt. M. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Commanding Fort Tejon, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the department directs that no more issues of commissary stores be made to the Indians at your post. The Indian agent should provide for them.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th of September, inclosing copy of instructions to

Captain Bissell, Ninth Infantry. These have been laid before the general commanding the department, who directs me to say that he approves your instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., October 14, 1863.

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mesilla, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I again desire to call the attention of the commanding general to the necessity of sending more troops to this portion of Arizona. In the communication of the general commanding of the 27th ultimo he gives me the authority I asked for in mine of the 14th ultimo—to stop a company of cavalry at this post if any be en route from California. At that time I had but recently arrived from the Rio Grande, and supposed, in common with all others, that the seven companies raised to complete the organization of the First Regiment would be moved forward without delay. Since then, however, there seems to be but little prospect of their coming soon, if at all, and in the increased demand which is made upon me for military protection I feel that I would be grossly neglectful if I depended upon so broken a reed. I am situated 290 miles from Fort Yuma, and 125 from Fort Bowie, and expected to guard and protect the country with but two skeleton companies. Of their strength I say nothing, pointing to the consolidated morning report. In addition to the tribes of hostile Indians who have so long infested the country and delayed its development, it is rapidly filling up with hordes of treacherous and thieving Mexicans, and with bands of Californians, whose avowed purpose is highway robbery. In the new mines murders and robberies are of almost daily occurrence, and I have been twice called upon by delegations from the industries of the mines requesting that I would send sufficient military force to give them that protection which they have a right to expect. Their tales of the outrages committed compare very favorably with the early days of California, when Tom Bell and Joaquin were in their glory. I deem it of importance that a military post should be established in the vicinity of the mines. Had I a company of cavalry I would go myself, and appointing from the choice of the mines some person to act as justice of the peace, leave a detachment of twenty or thirty men to assist him in the execution of his office. There is a necessity for prompt action in this matter, for if brought under control before it assumes formidable proportions it is easily managed, but if these bands of desperadoes are permitted to increase in strength it may cost much time and expense to suppress them.

Earnestly commending this matter to the consideration of the general commanding, and respectfully requesting an early attention, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Infantry California Vols., Comdg.

NOTE.—I shall by the next mail to California communicate with Colonel Drum as to the probability of any troops being ordered into Arizona from the Pacific Department this fall.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 15, 1863.

Captain MCLAUGHLIN,
Commanding Fort Tejon:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the department desires that when the Indians are brought to your post, that you keep them as near as you conveniently can to the post, so that you may have a proper charge of them without their interfering with the post.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 15, 1863.

Hon. W. L. BOOKER, *British Consul at San Francisco, Cal.:*

SIR: Inclosed herewith is a letter for His Excellency Rear-Admiral Kingcome, commanding Her Majesty's naval forces on the Pacific. As I learn that the admiral has sailed from this port, will you be good enough to send my letter with your next dispatches?

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 15, 1863.

Rear-Admiral JOHN KINGCOME,
Com'r-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Pacific,
Flag-ship Sutlej, Harbor of San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 7th instant, and to express my regret that after the reception of my letter of the 3d, as well as that of Captain Winder, the commander of Alcatraz Island, dated on the 6th instant, that Your Excellency should regard the occurrences of the 1st as a "disregard of the courtesies usually extended to the ships of war of all friendly nations." It has been the usual custom on the arrival of foreign ships of war in the harbor of San Francisco for the commander to communicate the fact to my headquarters, when arrangements have been made for an exchange of salutes. I can assure Your Excellency that the Government of the United States enjoins upon its officers to treat with the highest respect and courtesy foreign officers arriving on our shores, and this pleasant interchange of official courtesies between the high officers of friendly nations has a tendency to strengthen the bonds of friendship and the maintenance of a good understanding between their respective Governments.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 15, 1863.

Col. Washington Seawell, U. S. Army, having reported to these headquarters for duty, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 389, War Department, current series, will relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Ringgold, deputy

paymaster-general, of the duties of commissary of musters, mustering and disbursing officer, and superintendent of the recruiting service of this department.

Lieutenant Munson, assistant commissary of musters, will, in addition to his other duties, perform the duties of mustering officer and report to Colonel Seawell.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., October 15, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. K. SMITH,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Judge L. W. Hastings, of California, who desires authority to organize an expedition to Arizona, has laid before me the inclosed proposition, having in view the accomplishment of his proposed end.* The President is at present absent on a trip to the armies in Georgia and Mississippi, and, in consequence, I am unable to submit the subject for his advisement and decision. I have no hesitation, however, in considering the overthrow of Federal domination in Arizona and the repossession of that country through the instrumentality of forces to be drawn from California, as an end important to be accomplished and worthy of the favorable consideration of the Government, provided practicable means of attaining them are presented. I am unable to judge of the probability of such feeling existing in California as would lead to the contemplated organization of adequate forces, nor can I well determine whether, if men in sufficient numbers willing to engage in the enterprise could be found, the vigilance of the Federal Government could be so far evaded as to enable them to start on the contemplated enterprise. It is very certain that a man combining influence, judgment, and capacity in a high degree would be requisite to initiate and carry out successfully the plan. Judge Hastings is wholly unknown, and has not been able, from the absence of friends whom he expected to find in the State, to give references of as satisfactory a character as would be desirable. He may, however, be enabled by reference to acquaintances within your department to satisfy you as to his qualifications for this delicate and difficult duty. Supposing you satisfied, there would still remain the difficulty of providing and transmitting adequate funds for the enterprise, as they would necessarily have to be in specie. The trade between your department and Mexico might, however, give facilities for this greater than I suppose. Such funds, without further information of the character and responsibility of Judge Hastings, will, of course, only be intrusted to some commissioned officer of the Confederacy. Indeed, in any event, should the enterprise be countenanced, I recommend the selection of some capable and trustworthy officers to proceed at least to the point where the supposed mines will reach Mexican soil, and from thence to arrange and conduct the expedition. With these general views I submit the matter to your own discretion, desirous, indeed, of its execution, but having no great confidence in its feasibility, and only sanctioning it if decided on by your own superior judgment. No decisive events have occurred in Virginia since my last. General Lee is in movement

* See inclosure to Macwillie, *et al.*, to President Davis, December 18, p. 704.

threatening the enemy, who is believed to be retreating to the defenses at Washington. In the West matters remain in about the same condition.

With esteem, truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sacramento, October 16, 1863.

B. P. BROOKS, Esq.,
Counselor at Law, Nos. 11 and 12, Metropolitan Block,
Cor. Washington and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have received your note of the 13th instant in relation to the occupation of Point San José by a military force. Under special instructions from the Secretary of War, dated on the 2d instant, and communicated to me by telegraph, I was instructed to take military possession of Point San José and erect the battery proposed for its defense, adding that "the question of ownership will be determined hereafter." I regret the destruction of shrubbery which you say has been committed, and will give special orders on the subject. On the 7th of September, after receipt of orders to erect a battery on Point San José, the question was raised as to the ownership of the land. The U. S. district attorney was consulted, and his opinion, with a letter from myself, was forwarded to the War Department. As Colonel Drum told you, it was not my intention to take any decisive steps toward occupation until specially instructed by the War Department. The telegraph orders of the Secretary of War, dated on the 2d of October, were, I presume, made after the receipt of my letter of the 7th of September.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding Southern District of California:

SIR: The general commanding desires you to withdraw Captain Johnson's company of cavalry from San Bernardino to Camp Drum, where it will take post. The precise time of withdrawing the company is left to your discretion, except that it should be brought in before, if possible, the commencement of the rainy season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 16, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have to-day received a telegram dated the 9th instant from the general commanding the department, saying: "Send Lieutenant-Colonel English to command at Fort Boisé." Herewith I inclose

to you a copy of Special Orders,* No. 117, of this date, from these headquarters, by which you will perceive that I have accordingly ordered him to Fort Boisé. Doctor Lee, just arrived from Fort Steilacoom, says that Lieutenant-Colonel English is lame, having a month since met with a fall, receiving an injury near the kneepan, and was on crutches, but it ought not to be permanent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, October 17, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, first, copy of a letter received from Rear-Admiral Kingcome, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces, dated October 1, 1863; second, my reply to above, dated October 3, 1863; third, copy of letter addressed to my headquarters by Captain Winder, Third Artillery, dated October 6, 1863; fourth, letter received from Rear-Admiral Kingcome, dated October 7, 1863; fifth, my reply to above, dated October 15, 1863.† The admiral having sailed from this port before I had an opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of his communication of the 7th, my last letter was sent through the British consul at this place. It has always been a pleasure for me to treat foreign officers visiting our country with the greatest courtesy and respect. The explanations given to the admiral in my letter of the 3d, and that of Captain Winder of the 6th of October, I doubted not would be perfectly satisfactory, but it seems that the admiral did not view the occurrences in the same light as I did, and expressed his regret in his letter of the 7th of October "that no acknowledgment had been offered for this disregard of the courtesies usually extended toward the ships of war of all friendly nations." I must further remark that the fact of Admiral Kingcome having entered the harbor of San Francisco with Her Majesty's ship Sutlej and proceeding directly for Saucelito, an unusual anchorage, was sufficient in itself to create suspicions in the mind of Captain Winder as to the character and designs of the ship, more particularly as Captain Winder states that he could not distinguish her flag, and that she was being towed in the direction of Raccoon Straits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, October 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The general commanding the department directs me to say that he authorizes you to make such changes in position of troops

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* Omitted.

† See pp. 633, 638, 640 (two), 647.

in District of Oregon as you may deem necessary, but he does not wish medical officers changed without reference to department headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., October 17, 1863.

First Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post the 15th instant, and in pursuance to Special Orders, No. 115, from the headquarters of the District of Oregon, I assumed command of this post October 17, Major Lugenbeel having left the post before my arrival, leaving Captain Seidenstriker in command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. RINEARSON,
Major, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the Department of the Pacific that operations are going on as active as may be against the hostile Indians in this district, scouting parties being kept out constantly. Though no great success is obtained as yet, in the number killed or captured, the enemy seems to be held in check. No depredations have been committed since those on the Upper Trinity in September. It is impossible to tell where the savages may next manifest their presence, but the troops at my command are so disposed that attacks can be repelled where heretofore most frequent. On yesterday I returned from a tour of forty-five miles up the coast, made for the purpose of selecting a site for temporary buildings for detachment near Trinidad, as well as to observe the temper of the Indians on the coast and Lower Klamath River. The spot selected for the camp is about three and a half or four miles north of Trinidad on the mail route. This is an eligible spot, and its choice gives general satisfaction to the people of Trinidad and the Gold Bluffs. Work has been commenced on the huts. At present the detachment there numbers but fifteen men, but it is my design to increase it as soon as practicable. I respectfully suggest that the above camp be designated Camp Gilmore. The Lower Klamath Indians are to all appearances friendly, and have been for three months, sending messages to me that they intend and desire to be so. The coast Indians are also ostensibly peaceable, but there is but little doubt that they have more or less commerce with the mountain bands. They can, however, be controlled without much difficulty, or taken prisoners if that be found expedient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 19, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: By my direction two companies of cavalry, Nevada Territory volunteers, marched from Fort Churchill on the 10th instant for Salt Lake. This is the last command I propose to send on that line this fall. Everything is perfectly quiet on the route, Indians peaceable, and no indications of any disturbance on the mail route. I have two more companies of Nevada cavalry organizing at Fort Churchill (one already filled), which will constitute the garrison of that post, detaching a command of twenty-five men and one officer as an outpost at Smoke Creek, about 100 miles to the north. The troops in the department are healthy, and, independent of occasional Indian raids on the white settlements, everything is quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 240. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 20, 1863.

1. The infantry companies at Camp Bidwell, under command of Lieut. Col. Ambrose E. Hooker, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will return to Benicia Barracks by river boats at once, either together or separately, as may be most convenient. The men will carry cooked rations for the trip in their haversacks. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Capt. Augustus W. Starr with his company of cavalry will remain for the present at Camp Bidwell.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 20, 1863.

Hon. B. F. HARDING,
Senator in Congress from Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I desire especially to urge upon you to aid on reaching Washington in having built an iron-clad war vessel and ram for the Columbia River. The kind of vessel we want should not draw more than thirteen feet water, and should fulfill the description given by Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, of the Corps of Engineers. The following is his indorsement dated the 5th of May, 1863, on a letter of the Governor of Oregon on this subject:

> The request of Governor Gibbs that a monitor be stationed near Astoria is recommended by the Engineer Department; that is, that a swift, strong, heavily armored steam floating battery and ram be provided for the defense of the Columbia River.

It should be built at the East and come around Cape Horn, and therefore no time should be lost in the matter. We are utterly deprived of all naval defense in this quarter. No war vessel of the navy has

been this side of San Francisco for years. Repeated calls have been made during the last twelve months upon the Secretary of the Navy to move in this matter, and he steadily declines. Therefore, if necessary, I recommend that a bill be introduced into Congress requiring the building of such a vessel. We are so remote, and will have in any emergency so few defenses, that the very best and most powerful vessel with all the modern ordnance and improvements should be sent, for she may have to act single-handed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

(Letters of same date and purport to Hon. J. W. Nesmith, Senator from Oregon; Hon. J. R. McBride, House of Representatives, and Hon. George E. Cole, Delegate from Washington Territory.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th ultimo, reporting your tour of inspection through the eastern part of California, the Territory of Nevada, &c. The quartermaster-general has been furnished with an extract of your letter relating to the accident which happened to Maj. R. W. Kirkham, quartermaster, U. S. Army.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 23, 1863.

I. All of the Territory of Arizona lying north of the Gila River and west of the Colorado, except that portion occupied by Fort Mojave, which post at present is garrisoned and supplied from the Department of the Pacific, is hereby created into a new military district to be known as the District of Northern Arizona.

II. The recent discovery of gold near the San Francisco Mountains, within the District of Northern Arizona, and the flocking thither of many citizens of the United States, both from the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the country, and the coming in to that point of many of the people from the Republic of Mexico, renders it necessary that a small military force should be sent to these new gold fields to protect the miners from the Indians, and likewise to preserve order and give security to life and property in that region until the civil officers of Arizona now en route from the East, shall arrive within that Territory, and shall establish and set in motion the machinery of a civil government, and organize courts for the administration of justice.

III. The rules for the preservation of order in the District of Northern Arizona while the Territory remains under martial law were set forth in a proclamation at Tucson on the 8th of June, 1862.*

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* See Part I, p. 96.

Military commissions for the trial of capital offenses will be ordered from these headquarters.

Commissions for minor offenses and for the determination of rights to property for the time being, as set forth in that proclamation, may be convened by the commanding officer of the District of Northern Arizona.

IV. The troops to go to the new gold fields will establish at or near them a military post, which will be known as Fort Whipple, in honor of the memory of Brig. Gen. Amiel W. Whipple, who fell in the battle of Chancellorsville, and who, as a first lieutenant of Topographical Engineers in 1853, explored the road leading from Albuquerque, N. Mex., through the country of these new gold fields. Since that period this road has been known as the "Whipple Route." A board of officers to consist of Maj. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry California Volunteers; Capt. Herbert M. Enos, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, and Capt. Joseph P. Hargrave, First Infantry California Volunteers, will fix the exact site for the post (one suitable for two companies of infantry and a company of cavalry) and will submit a plan for the same, with an estimate of the cost. The troops will live in huts during the coming winter.

V. The following are the troops who will proceed to the new gold fields as above indicated: Maj. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry California Volunteers; Capt. Herbert M. Enos, U. S. Army; Dr. Charles Leib, acting assistant surgeon, and Companies C and F, First Infantry California Volunteers, under Captains Hargrave and Benson, and Captain Pishon, with thirty rank and file of Company D, First Cavalry California Volunteers. They will start without delay.

VI. The chief quartermaster, chief commissary, and medical purveyor will furnish all necessary transportation and supplies.

VII. When Fort Whipple has been established, Capt. Herbert M. Enos, U. S. Army, will examine the country westwardly from that post with a view to finding a practicable wagon route to the nearest and most convenient landing upon the Colorado River, if possible, below Fort Mojave, and he will report in detail upon such road as to its distance and character, and as to wood, water, and grass; and he will gather such information with regard to the cost of getting supplies to Fort Whipple, whether from Los Angeles, overland, by the way of Fort Mojave, or by sea and river navigation to the landing alluded to, as may be necessary to the War Department when determining the question how troops may be the most economically supplied, who may be serving at that or other posts which may hereafter be established in the District of Northern Arizona. Captain Enos will then report in person at department headquarters.

VIII. After the 1st proximo all communications intended for the officers and soldiers at Fort Whipple will be sent by mail to Mesilla, N. Mex., and thence "by military express to Tucson." The commanding officer at Tucson will receive information from the commanding officer of the District of Northern Arizona when communications have once been opened via the Pima Villages to Tucson, how and when mail matter may be forwarded from the latter place to Fort Whipple.

IX. Capt. William H. Lewis, U. S. Army, is announced as commissary of musters at the headquarters of the Department of New Mexico.

X. The general commanding the department desires thus publicly to express his thanks to Capt. Andrew W. Evans, U. S. Sixth Cavalry, for the very efficient manner in which he has performed the laborious duties of acting inspector-general and of commissary of musters at

these headquarters. By orders from the War Department, Captain Evans proceeds to join his regiment in the field, where he will be the senior officer on duty with it.

XI. For greater convenience of supply and of communication, Fort McRae is hereby transferred from the District of Arizona to the District of Fort Craig. Returns, estimates, reports, &c., will be made accordingly, commencing on the 1st proximo.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the camp on Eel River, about fifty miles south of this post, at which place Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, has its headquarters, has been named Camp Grant, subject to the approval of the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 24, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you will promptly furnish a mounted force to repair to the Umatilla Agency upon any emergency occurring at the agency requiring the presence of troops. The agent, W. H. Barnhart, applies through you under date of 10th instant for a mounted force to be stationed there. As a detachment can reach the Umatilla Agency in half a day from Fort Walla Walla, the necessity of taking troops just returned from a seven months' expedition is not apparent. You will cordially co-operate as heretofore with the Indian agent in the enforcement of the Indian intercourse act in the protection of the Indians in their rights under the treaty and in the preservation of the peace.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter., October 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In former communications I have had the honor fully to set forth my views to the department commander relative to the condition of the Mormon people and the sentiments of their leaders, and

have endeavored to present my opinions as to the settlement of the Mormon question, so far as it has necessarily thrust itself upon me in the performance of strictly military duties. I need hardly repeat that it has been my constant endeavor to maintain amicable relations with the people, and avoid conflict so far as was compatible with the strict and proper fulfillment of the obligations resting upon me, fully understanding that it was no part of my business to interfere with the religious tenets or even the illegal practices of this peculiar people except when called upon by the civil authorities. The open declarations of hostility to the Government on the part of their public men, and their bold, continued, and unceasing teachings of disloyalty have time and again tended to produce excitements leading to collision, which have only been avoided by the most temperate and moderate course of the officers and men of my command. Until such time, therefore, as the Government, in the interest of humanity and the vindication of its offended dignity and laws, shall deem it advisable to inaugurate by force an observance of its recorded laws, and come to the relief of a people oppressed and downtrodden by a most galling church tyranny, my own course has been plainly marked by the dictates of policy and the manifest necessity of the case. Entertaining the opinion that Mormonism as preached and practiced in this Territory is not only subversive of morals, in conflict with the civilization of the present age, and oppressive on the people, but also deeply and boldly in contravention of the laws and best interests of the nation, I have sought by every proper means in my power to arrest its progress and prevent its spread. As a question for the civilian, I can conceive of but two ways of striking at its root and annihilating its baneful influence: The one by an adequate military force, acting under martial law and punishing with a strong hand every infraction of law or loyalty; the other by inviting into the Territory large numbers of Gentiles to live among and dwell with the people. The former I am aware is at the present time impracticable, even though it were deemed advisable. The latter, if practicable, is perhaps in any event the wiser course. With these remarks I desire to inform the department commander that I have considered the discovery of gold, silver, and other valuable minerals in the Territory of the highest importance, and as presenting the only prospect of bringing hither such a population as is desirable or possible. The discovery of such mines would unquestionably induce an immigration to the Territory of a hardy, industrious, and enterprising population as could not but result in the happiest effects, and in my opinion presents the only sure means of settling peaceably the Mormon question. Their presence and intercourse with the people already here would greatly tend to disabuse the minds of the latter of the false, frivolous, yet dangerous and constant, teachings of the leaders, that the Government is their enemy and persecutor for opinion's sake. As I have said, these doctrines are continually being preached to them until the mass of the people believe that the Government instead of desiring their welfare seeks their destruction. To the end, then, that the inducements to come hither may be presented to the teeming populations of the East and West, seeking new fields of exploration and prosperity, I have looked upon the discovery of mines in the Territory as in the highest degree important—first to this people and secondly to the Government, for the reasons stated.

Having reason to believe that the Territory is full of mineral wealth, I have instructed commanders of posts and detachments to permit the men of their commands to prospect the country in the vicinity of their

respective posts, whenever such course would not interfere with their military duties, and to furnish every proper facility for the discovery and opening of mines of gold, silver, and other minerals. The results so far have exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Already reliable reports reach me of the discovery of rich gold, silver, and copper mines in almost every direction, and that by spring one of the largest and most hopeful fields of mining operations will be opened to the hardy and adventurous of our people. Both gold quartz and silver leads have been discovered at Egan Cañon, about 200 miles west of this place; also in Ruby Valley, and at points along the mail route. The Goose Creek Mountains, 150 miles northwest of this city, are believed to contain rich mines of precious metals. The mountains in the immediate vicinity of this place are being explored and prospected, and I have reason to believe with successful results. Already, within a distance of from twenty-five to fifty miles of this city, in the East and West mountains, mines have been discovered yielding, with imperfect tests, rich indications of silver, and largely charged with lead and copper ores. The work is still going on, and I have little doubt that rich veins of silver, and probably gold, will be discovered in almost every direction, and still nearer to Great Salt Lake City. I may also mention that near Camp Connor, 150 miles north of this place, large deposits of salt, sulphur, and extensive beds of coal have been found, while the springs adjoining the camp yield immense deposits of the carbonate of soda, which will one day, I have no doubt, be of very considerable commercial value. If I be not mistaken in these anticipations, I have no reason to doubt that the Mormon question will at an early day be finally settled by peaceable means, without the increased expenditure of a dollar by Government, or, still more important, without the loss of a single soldier in conflict. I have every confidence, therefore, in being able to accomplish this desirable result without the aid of another soldier in addition to those already under my command, notwithstanding the obstacles sought to be thrown in my way by the Mormon leaders, who see in the present policy the sure downfall of their most odious church system of tyranny. I have no fear for the future and believe the dawn is breaking upon this deluded people, even though their elders, and bishops, and chief priests may escape the personal punishment their sins against law and crimes against humanity and the Government so richly merit.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 27, 1863.

Maj. A. W. BOWMAN,
Comdg. 9th Infty., U. S. Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs that you detach a company of the Ninth Infantry from the Presidio, and send to Fort Point to report to Captain Stewart, Third Artillery. The company will form a portion of the regular garrison of Fort Point.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT TEJON, CAL., *October 27, 1863.*

Maj. E. SPARROW PURDY, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, October 13, 1863, and beg leave to state, for the information of the general commanding the department, that no issue of commissary stores have been made to Indians by my order or of my knowledge since they were turned over to the Indian authorities at the Sebastian Reserve.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT TEJON, CAL., *October 27, 1863.*

Maj. E. SPARROW PURDY, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the general commanding, copy of Superintendent Wentworth's letter addressed to me, and in reply to your letter of instructions of October 18, 1863, I beg leave to state that the Indians have been encamped near this post since about the 3d of the present month. The Indians do not interfere with the command, and are sufficiently near for the proper supervision.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

EL TEJON, *September 30, 1863.*

Capt. M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Commanding Fort Tejon:

CAPTAIN: I accept your offer of to-day to receive the Owen's River Indians at Fort Tejon, as I deem their longer stay at this place hazardous in the extreme to both life and property, and will make arrangements to have them rationed at that place through my supervisor with such provisions as the limited means placed at my disposal by Government will admit of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. P. H. WENTWORTH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Southern District of California.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, October 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the department commander that I have just returned from Camp Connor, Idaho, where, in connection with Governor Doty, acting superintendent of Indian affairs, a final treaty of peace was concluded with the last remaining band of Shoshone Indians, and that on the 12th instant another treaty was made in Tooele Valley by the deputy superintendent and an officer of my staff, acting for Governor Doty and myself, with some 250 of the Goshute

tribe, lately hostile. With the satisfactory conclusion of these treaties I have the honor to report the settlement of terms of peace with all the Indians within this military district from the Snake River on the north to the lower settlements of Utah, and from the Rocky Mountains on the east to Reese River on the west, a region heretofore constantly infested by roving bands of savages, and desolated by their horrid barbarities on passing emigrants for a long series of years. For the first time in the history of the country it may now be truly announced that the great emigrant roads through the Territory may be safely traversed by single persons without danger to life or property or fear of molestation by Indians.

In my recent trip to the north, I met single persons traveling to and from the Bannock and Boisé mines through a region of country never before traversed except in strong parties of from fifteen to twenty-five well armed, and in constant danger of massacre. I have the pleasure, therefore, to report that through the indomitable bravery, activity, and willingly endured hardships of the California column under my command, the Indian country within this district is freed from hostile savages, and travel through it by unarmed persons, emigrants, miners, or others is perfectly safe and exempt from the dangers heretofore besetting them on every hand. That this happy state of affairs will continue I have every reason to believe, as the Indians, one and all, with whom I have come in contact, are evidently seriously inclined to peace in the future, and, after the severe experiences of last winter, spring, and summer, will hesitate long ere they again provoke hostilities.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, October 27, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the expedition against the Snake Indians under command of Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, arrived at this post yesterday. Companies A and E, First Oregon Cavalry, and Company H, First Washington Territory Infantry, reported, in compliance with orders from district headquarters, for duty. Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, is encamped near here en route to Fort Dalles. In the absence of orders referring to Hospital Steward Tiernay, U. S. Army, I have placed him temporarily on duty. The hospital steward of my own regiment is here with his regimental headquarters, and is entirely competent to discharge the duties of hospital steward of the post. I have respectfully to request that Steward Tiernay be relieved from duty at this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *October 28, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. T. A. COULT,
Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg., Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders, No. 153, from your headquarters of the 16th instant, I proceeded

with the detachment placed under my orders on the 17th instant en route for the Pima Villages. Arrived at Blue Water Station, Corporal Selby relieved Corporal Walker, agreeably to your instructions. Arrived at the Pimas, I investigated into the difficulty reported as existing between the corporal and the men stationed there with him, and am of the opinion that as the whole party will be relieved in a few days the matter had better be disregarded and no further action taken in it. I was unable to ascertain whether the U. S. mules loaned to Messrs. White & Lennan had been used to pack freight to the mines, but as they are in very bad condition and are not any longer required by Mr. White, I directed that they be turned over in charge of the wagon-master, now en route hence, to be brought to the post. In order to ascertain in regard to the wheat in the hands of the Indians, &c., I appointed the day after my arrival for a meeting of the several chiefs, but in consequence of the rejoicing and ceremonies attending a recent success of a party of the Pimas who went in pursuit of some Apaches who had stolen some of their animals, and four of whom they had killed, it was impracticable to get them together, and I was therefore unable to get them to comply fully with the instructions given me in regard to this matter. It is believed, however, that the Indians have an abundance of wheat on hand still, and they do not offer it for sale as freely as they had done some time since. From what I was enabled to learn the Indians are very well satisfied with the agent purchasing their wheat for the Government, and it is said that he has dealt very fairly with them. The teams for the several stations left the Pimas on the 25th instant in charge of Corporal Walker. A copy of my instructions to him is respectfully inclosed.*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FFRENCH,
Captain, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson, Nev. Ter., October 28, 1863. (Received 1.45 a. m. 30th.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Will the Government accept a full company of volunteers from this Territory, they bearing their own expenses to the city of New York?

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF OREGON,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salem, October 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: This day I received a communication from Capt. Julius M. Keeler, provost-marshal of Oregon, with a copy of a letter from his deputy at Eugene City (A. A. Skinner), by which it seems there is some danger of a resistance to the laws and an organization of men for that purpose. I would furnish you a copy of this communication, but Captain Keeler informed me that he had already done so, which will be all-sufficient. It appears to me that measures should be taken, if possible, to prevent any outbreak, for if civil strife should once commence

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*Omitted.

on this coast there is no knowing where it would end. There is at Eugene City at present an organized militia company of about fifty men, all of which I believe are good Union men. They are armed with the rifle musket and organized under the provisions of the militia law of the State. There is also at Lancaster, fifteen miles from Eugene City, an organized company of cavalry of about sixty men, all good loyal men, under the command of Capt. F. W. Folsom, a man of considerable energy. This company has no arms, a thing I very much regret, more especially if any trouble should arise. The other companies organized in the State you have seen and know something of what they are composed. Captain Riely, commanding the artillery at this place, thinks his company would be willing to go into active service if necessary. It is evident that prudence, energy, and firmness must be the governing principle of men in authority, in order to prevent a calamity that does in a measure seem to hang over us.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

CYRUS A. REED,
Adjutant-General of Oregon.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL., *October 30, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the general commanding the department of a fight that occurred among the Indians on Smith's River Reservation, which resulted in one Indian killing another. On receiving information from the supervisor I immediately proceeded there with a detachment of twenty men. Finding that the Indians were in a mutinous state and threatened to fire the place, for the safety of the employés on the reservation and to quell the riot I was compelled to take the Indian who killed the other and have him shot for an example.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. O'BRIEN,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp.

(Copy to First Lieut. Aquila W. Hanna, First Battalion Mountaineers, acting assistant adjutant-general, Humboldt Military District, Fort Humboldt, Cal.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 30, 1863.

Captain DOUGLAS,
Commanding Fort Wright:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the department desires that you will have nothing to do with the Indians or officers of that department, so long as the Indians are peaceable. It is a rule that the Indian Department are to manage the Indians in peace and we in war. The general does not doubt that you have been actuated by the purest motives and by the best interests of the service in all you have done, but it is better to keep the two departments distinct. The subordinates in both departments will correspond with their chiefs only.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 30, 1863—1.55 p. m.

Governor NYE,
Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

The Government will accept volunteers to go to Salt Lake, but there does not seem to be any propriety in raising them in Nevada to send them to New York.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 247. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 31, 1863.

1. Lieut. Col. Thomas C. English, of the First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers, will immediately proceed to Portland, Oreg., and relieve Maj. Pinkney Lugenbeel, Nineteenth Infantry, as acting assistant provost-marshal-general for the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 3, 1863.

CITIZENS OF ROUND VALLEY:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to state that the general commanding the Department of the Pacific has received your petition, and has submitted it to Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, commanding the district, who will give you such protection as his means will afford.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *November 4, 1863.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General, Washington:

On the 24th of October I specially requested that Maj. D. Woodruff might remain here as mustering officer. His services are important, as represented by Colonel Seawell. Please answer by telegraph.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 5, 1863.

G. W. BAILEY,
Sheriff of Mono County, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a petition signed by citizens of Mono County, the northern portion of Tulare County, Cal., and of Esmeralda County, Nev. Ter., requesting me to establish a military post at some point on Owen's River, near the crossing, and, if practicable, in the neighborhood of the Bishop's Creek Valley. It is my desire to afford every protection within my power to

the loyal citizens of your district, and as soon as the organization of the companies of Nevada cavalry is completed and they are prepared for service, I will post one of them in the Owen's River Valley. You must bear in mind, gentlemen, that I have a great many urgent calls for troops to protect our hardy pioneers against Indians, and a very small number of soldiers to meet all these pressing calls, and besides looking after Indians I have a still more important business on hand to look after traitors within our borders, and to be prepared to meet foes from without. Notwithstanding my embarrassments I will do all I can for you. Permit me to suggest to the loyal citizens of your district the propriety of organizing volunteer companies either in California or Nevada. Such companies, when composed of loyal and true men, and accepted by their Governor, can obtain arms from the Government. Such organizations are indispensable for the protection of the people, more especially in these times, when the Government of the United States is straining every nerve and using all its means to crush an unholy rebellion.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

P. S.—In my suggestions relative to forming volunteer companies, I refer to State militia organizations, not for muster into the service of the United States, but always ready to defend their own firesides and uphold the Constitution, the laws, and the Union.

G. W.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, Nev. Ter., November 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: The loyal citizens of Storey County, of this Territory, have formed a military company under the militia laws of this Territory, and have in all respects complied with the law to entitle them to arms and accouterments. The name of the company is the Washoe Guards, Capt. Thomas G. Murphy, who resides at Virginia City, Nev. Ter. I desire that they should have sixty stand of arms issued to them, together with all the accouterments pertaining to a perfect equipment.

Yours, with great respect,

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the Territory of Nevada.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 251 . } *San Francisco, Cal., November 6, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. William Jones, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will on receipt of this order turn over the command of the troops at Camp Babbitt, Visalia, to the officer next in rank, and proceed to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Utah Ter., and report to Brig. Gen. P. Edward Connor for duty. He will report first at San Francisco, to be mustered in as colonel. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 6, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington City:

(Through headquarters Department of the Pacific.)

SIR: My object in this communication is respectfully to urge that an officer of engineers and an officer of artillery be detailed for duty at these headquarters, the latter to be announced as chief of artillery. The near completion of the batteries now being erected by the Engineer Department at the mouth of the river and the possible wants of this frontier in any exigency render this step proper. There is no company of artillery under my command, and no officer of artillery. Steps should be taken here intended to prepare for any complication in our foreign affairs, as we are so remote from Washington City.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 253. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 7, 1863.

Col. Oscar M. Brown, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will transfer the command of troops at Camp Stanford to the officer next in rank, and will then proceed to the city of Sacramento and assume command of all the troops in or near that place.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:
E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November 7, 1863.*

Capt. E. S. PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding, the following report of an inspection made in compliance with Special Orders, No. 232, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, October 10, 1863. I was directed by this order to make a critical examination of everything which pertained to the military in vicinity of Camp Baker and the new fort at Klamath Lake, Oreg., and also to inquire into certain reports adverse to the conduct of Lieut. Col. C. S. Drew, Oregon cavalry, who is now the commanding officer at Fort Klamath. The reports adverse to the conduct of Colonel Drew, to which my attention was especially directed, emanated from Amos E. Rogers, U. S. sub-Indian agent, and are very voluminously set forth in copious extracts from his official letters to Mr. Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon. The gist of these complaints is contained in the following propositions:

First. Colonel Drew has located the new fort in the Klamath Lake Valley, at a place where it can be of little or no service to the Indian Department in controlling the Indians, and of no utility to the military in protecting the citizens and emigrants from the hostile tribes that live in that section of the country.

Second. That Colonel Drew has openly declared himself inimical to the policy of the Indian Department, and has taken every opportunity to insult its dignity, weaken its power, lessen its influence, and to destroy its authority.

In giving my opinion with regard to the first proposition, it is proper for me to state that the lateness of the season prevented me from making a personal examination of the country which surrounds the Klamath Lake Valley. The information which I obtained concerning this region was collected verbally from many individuals who have partly explored it, and from the official reports of those officers who have partly surveyed it. I have conversed with some twenty persons living in and about Jacksonville and Yreka, all of whom seemed to have more or less personal knowledge of this country, and although I found some difference with regard to their statements, the conclusion at which I have arrived is based upon that which I considered the best and most reliable information offered. There can be no question as to the fitness of the place selected for this new fort, if the only considerations are the health of the troops and economy in their support. It also appears equally clear that as a strategic position, taken for the purpose of holding in subjection Indians that are considered hostile, it offers very many advantages. Indeed, with the limited means at Colonel Drew's disposal for the construction of a new fort in that section of the country, it is hardly possible that one could have been located which would have afforded greater advantages and have secured like protection to emigrants and to citizens.

With regard to the second proposition I have only to say that Colonel Drew pronounces as wholly untrue the language which Sub-Agent Rogers has imputed to him. Colonel Drew claims that he has ever been willing and ready to co-operate with the sub-Indian agent, whenever such co-operation would have added to the public safety or have reflected credit upon either department. I am of the opinion that no case can be cited—at least I have heard of none—where co-operation was refused, which, if closely examined, will draw censure upon Colonel Drew's conduct or reflect indiscretion upon his judgment. I have listened to many complaints against Colonel Drew made by respectable citizens in Jacksonville. These complaints have reference to the manner in which the troops in that vicinity have been supplied and to the persons who have supplied them. After giving the subject that careful consideration which the case demanded, I could only arrive at the conclusion that the cause for complaint was more apparent than real. The citizens understand but little with regard to the mode of supplying troops; therefore transactions which in themselves are strictly proper, and which save the Government much unnecessary expense, excite their suspicion, and call forth from them remarks which have not the slightest foundation in reason or fact; and this is more especially the case when a person whose political faith is a question with a portion of the community is in any way engaged in supplying troops. I find in this case but one person, a Mr. Glenn, who is known in any contract against whom objection is made, and that on account of sympathies which it is said he has with the rebellion. This person, however, has taken the oath of allegiance, and is in partnership with one whose Union sentiments none dare asperse. With regard to Mr. Glenn's loyalty Colonel Drew has been the judge, and I have had no proofs offered to me which were sufficient to induce me to believe him disloyal.

Before closing these remarks with regard to the complaints of the sub-Indian agent and citizens against Colonel Drew it is becoming upon me to state that I have not considered it necessary to mention in this report all the facts and all the statements which have induced me to the conclusions I have formed. I trust I have given the matter a careful, thorough, and impartial investigation. That there exists in the

minds of a few a strong feeling, and in some cases honestly but nevertheless erroneously entertained, against Colonel Drew there can be no question. That petty jealousies, personal interests, and party prejudice have had more or less to do with its formation it would be folly for any one to deny. I have therefore endeavored to be guided by facts, and from these alone have I formed my conclusions.

CAMP BAKER.

Camp Baker, situated about eight miles from Jacksonville, consists of a few old log buildings now of no importance to the Government. I would recommend that everything which is of any value, such as locks, windows, and doors, be removed, and that the rest be abandoned or left in charge of any person who will take care of it for the privilege of living in some of the houses and of using the remainder for any purposes he may desire.

FORT KLAMATH.

Fort Klamath, Oreg., is situated eight miles north of the waters of the Upper Klamath Lake. It is about eighty-six miles from Jacksonville by the new wagon road leading to it, about twenty miles south of the Rogue River and John Day turnpike, which runs from Jacksonville to the Boisé mines, and about fifty miles north of the present southern emigrant road leading into Oregon. Near to where the post is located run all the trails leading from Yreka northward. The fort is placed in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the valley. It has a southern exposure, and is surrounded by wood and water in the greatest abundance. The soil appears of a peculiar nature, but the luxuriance of the grass would seem to indicate that it was capable of producing grain and many of the vegetables in great profusion. It is my opinion that within a year or two cavalry will be as cheaply sustained at this place as they are now in the Rogue River Valley. It is claimed by many that there are at least six townships of good land in close proximity to the fort which hold out great inducements for settlers. That it is quite cold in this vicinity during the winter is certain, its elevation being about 4,000 feet above the sea. Still the Indians say that the lake is seldom frozen over for more than a few weeks, and it is quite certain that they winter their stock but a few miles farther south.

ROADS.

The road from Jacksonville to the fort was made in about one month by Company C, First Oregon Cavalry, commanded by Capt. William Kelly. The lieutenants belonging to this company are First Lieut. F. B. White, who has been all the time on duty with the company, and Second Lieut. D. C. Underwood, who has performed the duties of quartermaster and commissary. The road runs near Mount McLaughlin and is as good as could be expected. The work expended upon it shows that the men must have labored with more than ordinary industry to have finished it in so short a time. It is anticipated that soon a wagon road will be opened from the fort to the John Day turnpike north, and also to the Yreka wagon road south. It is my opinion that the fort can be supplied much more cheaply by the way of Yreka than it is now through Jacksonville. Again, the present location of the fort is on the old Nez Percé Indian trail, leading from California to Snake River; and it is near the road from Yreka to the emigrant road leading from

Fort Boisé to the Middle Fork of the Willamette River, and it is also in the vicinity of the new wagon road leading up the Rogue River to the Boisé mines. It is more than probable that three times the amount of travel will pass these trails and this road than will pass over the old emigrant road through the Modoc country.

(The above is taken from a petition addressed to the Governor of Oregon, praying that he will use his influence that the new fort may not be removed.) There can be little reason to doubt that soon cavalry stationed at this fort will find roads in all directions, by which they can operate and hold in subjection the Indians in all the surrounding country.

BUILDINGS AT FORT KLAMATH.

The buildings now in process of erection are being constructed under estimates and plans made by Colonel Drew and approved at department headquarters. Colonel Drew appears to be exercising the best of judgment in their location and the greatest economy in their plans. In the original plan the store-house was found to be too small to answer the purposes of the quartermaster and commissary. It has accordingly been built 80 by 30, which is quite small enough for a two-company post. There is no estimate or plan yet made for a stable, and I would recommend that the stables be at once built. The carpenters are now at the fort, and they will work quite as cheaply, if not cheaper, during the winter than they will in the spring. An office building for the commanding officer, and also for the office of the quartermaster and commissary, should also be added to the original estimates.

QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Underwood is the acting quartermaster and commissary. He up to this time has done the duties at both Camp Baker and Fort Klamath. This has to some extent made him responsible for property beyond his immediate control. Inasmuch as the horses are this winter to be kept in Rogue River Valley and a sufficient number of men to care for them, I recommend that the responsibility be divided between two officers, one with the horses and the other at Fort Klamath, which Colonel Drew has decided to order. The business in these departments has been conducted with economy. It is true that in all cases the usual mode of advertising for contracts has not been resorted to, but in every case, before supplies have been bought, authority for the purchase has been received from the headquarters of the department. The dispatch necessary in building and supplying the new post would hardly allow the usual method of advertising in all cases, and it is very questionable, had this method been followed, if the Government would have profited by it. I therefore believe that, although the course pursued has promoted some jealousy among the citizens, nevertheless, the Government has not been the loser. The papers in these departments seem to be well kept and very well understood.

COMPANY C, FIRST OREGON CAVALRY.

Company C numbers seventy-nine rank and file. Seventy-six of this number are present. The men appeared in good health, only three being sick at the time I inspected. The arms and accouterments were good, the clothing apparently new, and the company dismounted made a fine appearance. The horses are nearly all American and Oregon

raised, in fine condition, and serviceable for any duty. These horses I inspected at Fort Klamath and in Rogue River Valley. The company books are well kept, as well as all the company property accounts. The officers and men were in camp at the time I inspected, and just having moved and not yet being settled, there were allowances to be made for many things relating to official papers and records.

INDIANS.

Colonel Drew thinks that about ten miles south of the fort there is a good place for an Indian reservation, and which, if selected, will place all the surrounding Indians directly under the command of the fort. La Lake's tribe now live in this vicinity. The Indians have already given up to the troops several stolen horses and one mule, showing that their presence is already felt and appreciated. I have little fears of murders on the emigrant road, where they are said usually to have occurred, if Fort Klamath is occupied by cavalry. During the winter the troops at Fort Klamath will hold completely at their mercy all the tribes in the vicinity of the Klamath Lake Valley.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JAMES VAN VOAST,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 9, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding the District of Utah, dated October 27, 1863, conveying the pleasant intelligence that treaties of peace have finally been concluded with all the different bands of Indians within that district.* Hoping that this happy state of affairs in the District of Utah, brought about by the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the California column, may continue without interruption, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram of the 4th instant received. The General-in-Chief directs that Maj. D. Woodruff proceed at once to obey Special Orders, No. 446, from Headquarters of the Army.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 658.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 9, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to report, for the information of the general commanding the department, that the provost-marshal of Oregon at Salem and the deputy provost-marshal at Eugene City report to this office that they apprehend resistance to the enrollment near the latter place, and ask for troops. Maj. P. Lugenbeel, Nineteenth Infantry, assistant provost-marshal-general, has gone to Eugene City to investigate on the spot the whole subject. If he requests troops I shall send them to assist in enforcing the laws and the preservation of order. I shall leave all the arrests to be made, if any are necessary, by the provost-marshal, turning over those arrested to the civil authority, as provided in section 25 of the act of 3d of March, 1863, providing for "enrollment and calling out the national forces," &c. I received the telegram from the general commanding the department, dated the 31st ultimo, saying that Maj. P. Lugenbeel was to be relieved as assistant provost-marshal-general and that he would return to Fort Boisé. He has been in Portland about three weeks in discharge of the duties of that office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 10, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: For the information of the General-in-Chief and honorable Secretary of War, I have the honor to submit the inclosed communication, addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding the District of Utah.* When I sent General Connor to establish posts in Utah and take command of that district I impressed upon him the necessity of pursuing a conservative policy with those people, and on several occasions subsequently it has only been with forbearance and sound judgment that a collision has been avoided. The late discovery of valuable mines in the Territory will, it is believed, draw thither a large population in the course of a year or two, and if so, it will exercise a powerful influence to wipe out that damning stain upon the Christian morality of the American people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
San Francisco, Cal., November 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT:

DEAR SIR: You have probably received ere this a requisition from the Department at Washington for three regiments of troops to be employed in Arizona. I am requested by Governor Goodwin, who holds

* See October 26, p. 655.

an order on you from the War Department, duly signed by the President, to call on you to furnish the requisite number of men for the purpose mentioned by the 1st of December ensuing. Please reply at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, yours,

M. B. DUFFIELD,
United States Marshal, Arizona.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 10, 1863.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 5th instant, and to assure Your Excellency that it will afford me great pleasure to comply with your request. I will give the necessary instructions to the officer in command of Fort Churchill to issue the arms and equipments to the officer commanding the Washoe Guards on his requisition, approved by you. I shall require not only receipts, but bonds and security for the safe-keeping of the arms and equipments, and, besides, a special agreement under bonds to deliver the arms and equipments on the orders of the commanding officer of this department whenever they may be called for.

With great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., November 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Army,
Commanding the District of Oregon:

GENERAL: In our interview at Vancouver in October last you kindly promised to furnish me a statement of such of the operations of your department and the measures taken for the protection of overland immigration as might be of interest to the citizens of the Territory and appropriately noticed in my annual message to the Legislative Assembly. As so brief a period will elapse before the meeting of the Assembly, which convenes on the 7th proximo, you will pardon my calling your attention to the subject, and I would ask that you forward me the promised statement at your earliest convenience.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 11, 1863.

Adjt. Gen. WILLIAM C. KIBBE,
General Headquarters, Sacramento:

GENERAL: I find that I have issued to the State of California 5,300 stand of arms, and above the quota allowed by law. It is not deemed

advisable to issue any more Government arms to the militia of the State at this time. I have, however, a small supply of flint-lock muskets, which would do very well to organize and discipline troops, and prepare them to receive a better class of arms in case of war, and if you desire it I will issue a requisition, approved by the Governor, for 1,000 stand of those arms.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Sacramento, November 11, 1863.

Hon. M. B. DUFFIELD,
U. S. Marshal for Arizona, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco:

SIR: I have received your note of the 10th. I have received no orders from the War Department to furnish any special number of troops for service in Arizona, but it makes no difference whether orders were sent me or not, as I should take great pleasure in sending a suitable escort to the Governor and officers of the Territory. I shall be in San Francisco on Saturday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 257. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 12, 1863.

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2. Maj. Dickinson Woodruff, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as assistant commissary of musters, and will proceed at once to obey Special Orders, No. 446, Headquarters of the Army.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARSON, *November 12, 1863—3.49 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Pacific Department:

How many more volunteer companies will you accept? Secretary of War telegraphs he will accept troops for this coast.

JAMES W. NYE.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal., November 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to request again the services of one of the officers of the Engineer Corps under your command for the purpose of selecting the most eligible sites for earth-works on this island, and

to give us a plan of construction. Recent instructions to me from Washington make it imperative that these defensive works, at least one, should be commenced as early as is practicable, but I do not wish, unless unavoidable, to break ground without obtaining the opinion and assistance of a military engineer. Trusting that you will be enabled to comply with my request,

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
November 14, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Colonel De Russy.
By order of General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Fort Point, November 18, 1863.

Respectfully returned to General Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific. I am the only officer of Engineers at present in this harbor, and with arduous duties to perform. It will not therefore be in my power to comply with Captain Selfridge's request before the beginning of next month, when I will visit Mare Island to offer my services in laying out the earth-works he proposes to construct. I have informed the commandant of my willingness to comply with the within request.

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 13, 1863.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Fort Wright, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs that you use all the means at your disposal to keep the Indians on the reservation, and desires me to caution you not to allow any interference, by citizens or your troops, with Indians or squaws in their domestic relations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 13, 1863.

Capt. A. W. STARR,
Camp Bidwell, Chico, Cal.:

The general commanding directs that you secure some runaway Indians who are in your neighborhood, if possible, and send them back to the Nome Cult Reservation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Portland, Oreg., November 13, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding general of District of Oregon, that I returned this morning from my tour of inspection to the Upper Willamette. It affords me great pleasure in informing the commanding general that no resistance whatever will be made to the enrollment anywhere west of the Cascade Mountains, in the State of Oregon. I went as far as Spencer Creek, in Lane County, and was singularly fortunate in meeting with the leading men of all parties and shades of parties in the different counties of the reported disaffected region of Oregon. I also saw and conversed with the enrolling officers of Linn, Benton, and Lane Counties, and also the deputy provost-marshal (Judge Skinner) of that district. I had frequent conversations with Judge Stratton, of Lane; Judge Chadwick and Mr. Mosier, of Douglas, and various persons from Curry County, in Oregon. They all assure me that no resistance whatever has been contemplated or will be made to the enrollment. I regret, however, to inform you that nearly every person I have conversed with objects to any draft being made, except the necessity exists of resisting a foreign invasion, or to chastise hostile Indians. The reasons given for this opinion are, that there is no floating population in the agricultural counties, and laborers cannot be hired to assist in the cultivation of the soil. The enrollment is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PINKNEY LUGENBEEL,
Major 19th Infty., Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General,
Oregon and Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 14, 1863.

Commodore THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant, Mare Island, Cal.:

COMMODORE: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication addressed to General Wright, which has been referred to Colonel De Russy, who is the only engineer officer at present in San Francisco. I fear the colonel's duties here will prevent his complying with your request.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 14, 1863.

In order that the instructions of the War Department respecting new organizations and their muster into service may be complied with, the control exercised over the same by the commissary of musters and superintendent of recruiting service is hereby transferred to the Governors of States and Territories, respectively, that the recruiting may be conducted as directed in General Orders, No. 75, July 8, 1862, from the War Department.

All officers recruiting for new organizations will report for instructions to the Governors of their respective States and Territories.

II. In paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 75, of 1862, from War Department, the term "muster in" is used by mistake for "enlist."

III. In accordance with revised regulations for the Army, leaves of absence can only be granted by the Secretary of War, except in cases where "a change of location is immediately demanded to save life or prevent permanent disability," when the commander of the department or district can grant not exceeding twenty days.

IV. The telegraph will only be resorted to by officers in case of urgent and imperative necessity; and in all cases the charges will be prepaid by the officers sending the message, which amount will be refunded to the officer on his certificate to the account and the necessity of the communication approved by the department commander.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 258. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 14, 1863.

1. Paragraph 2, of Special Orders, No. 257, is hereby modified so that Maj. Dickinson Woodruff may complete his muster-rolls and other papers pertaining to the office of the assistant commissary of musters. He shall remain on duty in this department until the 23d instant, when he will sail for New York.

2. Lieut. Abram C. Wildrick, Third Artillery, is hereby detailed as assistant commissary of musters and mustering officer, and will report to Col. Washington Seawell, U. S. Army, commissary of musters.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
San Francisco, Cal., November 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

DEAR SIR: I am requested by Governor Goodwin, of Arizona, to call upon you for three regiments of troops for the protection of that Territory, principally cavalry. Please inform me if you can make it convenient to comply with that request, and if so, whether it will be possible to furnish said troops by the 25th of the present month, and oblige,

Yours, with the greatest respect,

M. B. DUFFIELD,
U. S. Marshal, Arizona.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 16, 1863.

His Excellency WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to report, as I promised, the measures taken by me for the protection of the frontier and the overland emigrant route during the past season. In May six companies of troops, under

command of Colonel Steinberger, were placed at Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter., to attend the council with the Nez Percé Indians. Their presence materially contributed to the success of the negotiations with that tribe for the surrender of the gold-bearing regions of their reservation, and was calculated favorably to impress all the surrounding tribes. From Fort Lapwai Colonel Maury proceeded in June with three companies of First Oregon Cavalry to Fort Boisé, where he was joined by two companies of First Washington Territory Infantry. With the five companies he proceeded upon the emigrant road to a point on Snake River above Fort Hall. When Captain Crawford left here in February for the East to bring an emigrant escort across from Omaha, Nebr., I had promised him that Colonel Maury should meet him at that ferry above Fort Hall between the 15th and 20th of August. By a rare coincidence Captain Crawford and Colonel Maury met at the same moment on the 17th of August. I am happy to say that from the reports of Captain Crawford and Colonel Maury I am satisfied that the emigration of this year has met with no disturbance whatever from the Indians throughout their whole journey to the Columbia River. Colonel Maury returned to Fort Walla Walla by the route south of the Snake River, examining the regions of the upper Bruneau and Owyhee Rivers. On the 4th of July Major Lugenbeel, with three companies of infantry and a detachment of cavalry, established a new military post at new Fort Boisé, forty-three miles above the old fort on Boisé River. It will have an important influence in controlling the surrounding tribes. I claim that during the time I have been in command the past two seasons there have been executed the first systematic plans to protect the overland emigration. Each season I have directed the troops not to return to Fort Walla Walla until the end of October. Next spring I shall endeavor to send troops against the Snakes, who have given some trouble in the region south of Auburn and Canyon City. I am happy to announce the commencement of the erection of defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River. I have urged in the strongest terms upon the Government the importance of sending iron-clad vessels for the Columbia River and Puget Sound. We are entitled to receive our share of naval defenses.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 510. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 17, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

19. Brig. Gen. John S. Mason, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from command of the depot for drafted men at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and on the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed without delay to San Francisco, Cal., and relieve Capt. and Bvt. Maj. George P. Andrews, Third U. S. Artillery, in the duties of assistant to the provost-marshal-general of the United States for the State of California and Territory of Nevada. He will also assume the duties of superintendent of volunteer recruiting service for the above State and Territory.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 17, 1863.

Maj. M. B. DUFFIELD,
United States Marshal for Arizona, Occidental Hotel:

SIR: I have received your communication of the 14th instant. It is entirely out of the question to furnish the number of troops that Governor Goodwin requests for service in Arizona. I am now preparing to throw forward the balance of the First Regiment of Cavalry California Volunteers, via Fort Yuma, and thence into the Territory of Arizona; one company of the regiment will be prepared to march from Camp Drum, New San Pedro, Cal., about the 1st of December, and the officer in command will be instructed to afford you protection and assistance in reaching your destination. Other companies will follow at convenient intervals. The disposition of the forces after reaching Tucson rests with Brigadier-General Carleton, as that Territory is at present within the Department of New Mexico. Should the Territory of Arizona be restored to my department, I shall take great pleasure in sending such a force there as will insure protection from foes within or without, and maintain the authority of the civil administration.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 19, 1863.

Maj. P. LUGENBEEL, U. S. Army,
19th Infty., Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for Oregon and Washington Territory, Portland, Oreg.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your report of the 13th instant, and it is with much satisfaction I received your statement that your recent visit to Lane County, Oreg., leads to the belief that no resistance whatever will be made to the enrollment anywhere west of Cascade Mountains, in the State of Oregon. I desire to express my sense of the valuable service that you have rendered in this journey. I was very much pleased to hear the result of it. I sent a copy of it immediately to department headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 20, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of my General Orders, No. 40, current series.* I have heretofore frequently reported to the Department the difficulties and embarrassments we labored under in this department in raising and organizing volunteers. In consequence of the sparse population over a vast extent of country, it

* See p. 673.

was found impracticable for the Governors of States and Territories to conduct the recruiting service without the aid of the military authorities. Anxious as I have been for some time past to make the experiment of relying solely upon the Governor, I have prepared and issued the order above referred to. In recruiting for the new organizations, under the superintendency of the commissary of musters, the greatest economy has been enjoined and enforced, and I feel sure that the best interests of the Government have been subserved. My letter addressed to Adjutant-General Thomas on the 8th of June last I beg leave to call your attention to, as well as your answer to that communication, dated on the 7th of July, in which you say that the General-in-Chief approves the course pursued by me.

To you, who served so long in this department, I need not recapitulate the delays and difficulties I have encountered in my efforts to comply with the orders and regulations from the War Department. One thing is certain, the peace and quiet of a country extending from the British possessions on the north to the Republic of Mexico on the south, and from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the farthest limits of the Territory of Utah in the east, have been preserved; and besides that, the troops which I organized and sent forth from California reconquered the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, at one time overrun by the rebel forces, and have held undisturbed possession of that country since the summer of 1862. I can also speak with pride of the gallant conduct of the troops I organized and sent forth from this State for the protection of the Overland Mail Route and occupation of the Territory of Utah.

In the execution of all the varied duties and responsibilities in this remote department it has frequently been necessary for me to act promptly and assume responsibilities which, in time of peace, I should have deferred for the decision of the General-in-Chief and War Department. I am not aware that during my command of this department a single charge has ever been made against me of malfeasance in office, or of a disregard of the best interests of the Government, and I have no apprehension that any charges of that kind will be made. I have done, and shall do, what seems to be my duty, acknowledging my responsibility to the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War, and to the President of the United States, under the concluding paragraph of his letter to the Missouri delegation of 5th of October. I beg leave most respectfully to ask of the Secretary of War an approval of all I have done in the matter of raising, organizing, and appointing officers for volunteer organizations in this department. I ask for this because we may experience some objections by the accounting officers, in cases where the regulations of the Department have not been strictly followed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 20, 1863—11 a. m.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Herewith I inclose to you an extract from a private letter of the 20th of October, from Allen Francis, esq., U. S. consul at Victoria,

to an officer at this post, which has just this moment been shown to me. I have instantly telegraphed as follows:

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *November 20, 1863—11 a. m.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Army,
Sacramento, Cal.:

From statements of the U. S. consul at Victoria of designs to fit out a privateer, I think the Saginaw or some naval vessel should at once be sent to Puget Sound. Their object no doubt would be to seize a steamship having gold on board.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

Possibly this letter, which I send per steamer, may reach you first. I recommend to you to send a copy of it at once to Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding the Pacific Squadron, if still in the harbor of San Francisco, or in his absence to the commandant at Mare Island. I am not informed whether the telegraph communicates with Mare Island. The revenue cutter Joe Lane, brigantine, a poor sailer, and poorly manned and armed, is the only U. S. vessel in this sound, and lies at Port Angeles, Wash. Ter. I annex a newspaper slip from the Oregonian, which publishes more fully the letter quoted, which proves to have been from the U. S. consul. A month since I advised the steamers (now more laden with gold than ever) to be on the alert and to look also into possible conspiracies of miners on board. They are crowded with men returning for the winter to California. On the 14th instant I received a letter dated the 5th instant from Admiral Bell, then on the flag-ship Lancaster, at San Francisco. It was in reply to mine of the 3d of September applying for a naval vessel for these waters. He expressed his regret that he could not then comply with my request.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Copy of extract from a private letter from Allen Francis, esq., U. S. consul at Victoria, Vancouver Island, to an officer at Fort Vancouver, given to Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, 20th of November, 1863.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, *October 20, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: * * * We had a strange arrival here the other day. It was a vessel made entirely of steel. The masts were also steel. She was schooner rigged, of about 300 tons, and is said to sail very fast. Since her arrival rumors have been rife that the rebels have been trying to buy her for a privateer, and it is further said that if they gave the price asked they can have her. We shall see. About three weeks ago an English ship called the Jasper arrived here from Liverpool with near 1,000 barrels of powder, shell, &c., which some suppose to have connection with the advent of the schooner spoken of in these waters. It is a great blunder that the United States Government has no war vessels in the North Pacific. We have nothing in the shape of a war vessel but the Joe Lane, brigantine, a poor sailer and poorly manned and armed. The miners are now coming down from the upper country, generally in desperate circumstances, mostly secesh, and ready for anything. The rebels here seem to be active, have their regular private meetings, as is understood, and would be willing to act should any misfortune occur to our national arms, It is well understood, however, that the Government will promptly put a stop to privateering from this port. The change of policy in England will have a salutary effect.

* * * * * * *

[Inclosure No. 2.]

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, *October 20, 1863.*

EDITOR OREGONIAN: This morning the revenue cutter Joe Lane (her name ought to be changed for a patriotic one) came into port bringing Doctor Gunn, the new collector at Port Angeles. He has now gone with the cutter to San Juan with Major Winston on board, who visits that island for the payment of troops. Last week Governor Gibbs was here. It was refreshing to loyal Americans to meet him here. He is for putting down the rebels in a way that will prevent another rebellion. We had a strange arrival here the other day. It was a vessel made entirely of steel. The masts were also steel. She was schooner-rigged, of about 300 tons, and is said to sail very fast. Since her arrival rumors have been rife that the rebels have been trying to buy her for a privateer, and it is further said that if they give the price asked they can have her. We shall see. About three weeks ago an English ship called the Jasper arrived here from Liverpool with near 1,000 barrels of powder, shell, &c., which some suppose to have connection with the advent of the schooner spoken of in these waters. It is a great blunder that the United States Government has no war vessels in the North Pacific. We have nothing in the shape of a war vessel but the Joe Lane, brigantine, a poor sailer, and poorly manned and armed. The miners are now coming down from the upper country, generally in desperate circumstances, mostly secesh, and ready for anything. The rebels here seem to be active, have their regular private meetings, as is understood, and would be willing to act should any misfortune occur to our national arms. It is well understood, however, that the Government will promptly put a stop to privateering from this port. The change of policy in England will have a salutary effect here. We are again in the midst of a gold excitement. A few days ago it was announced that a large gold field had been struck twelve miles from the city. Some 300 or 400 men immediately rushed for it—lawyers, doctors, merchants, &c.—and news from there last night says that there are 500 miners on the ground, staking off claims, building, and prospecting. The diggings are reported as paying $2 and $3 a day. The Governor visited the grounds yesterday, and, it is said, is highly gratified with the prospects. If the hopes of the people here are realized the discoveries will be a vast benefit to Victoria.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 20, 1863.

ALLEN FRANCIS,
U. S. Consul, Victoria, Vancouver Island:

SIR: I have just this moment seen for the first time your letter of the 20th ultimo to your brother, Maj. S. Francis, speaking of the plots of the rebel sympathizers to raise a privateer in Victoria. Your letter was published in the Oregonian of this morning. Your brother was absent on a trip to Fort Colville when your letter reached here. If addressed to me I should have gotten it near a month since, and should have instantly acted. Perhaps you did also write to the naval authorities in California. A letter to the commanding officer U. S. naval forces, navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., would always reach the right hands, or to General Wright or commanding officer, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco. I have just telegraphed to General Wright that "from statements of the

U. S. consul at Victoria of designs to fit out a privateer, I think the Saginaw or some naval vessel should at once be sent to Puget Sound. Their object would no doubt be to seize a steamship having gold on board." I suppose you received my letter of the 11th instant on this subject. The rumors I had on the subject were of a very faint character. You will, of course, have the Joe Lane, revenue cutter, advised of matters of this kind. On the 3d of September I wrote to Admiral Bell, commanding the Pacific Squadron, asking for a vessel for these waters. On the 14th instant I received his reply from San Francisco of the 5th instant, expressing his regret that he could not comply with my request. He wrote from the flag-ship Lancaster, then at San Francisco.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 20, 1863.

Maj. P. LUGENBEEL, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Portland, Oreg.:

MAJOR: Have you seen the letter from Victoria of 20th ultimo in the Oregonian of this morning? I have just this moment learned that it was from Allen Francis, U. S. consul at Victoria, to his brother, Major Francis. As the statements come from him I attribute much importance to them. I have telegraphed General Wright this morning that the Saginaw or some naval vessel should at once be sent to Puget Sound. When I saw you last, about the 30th, I recommended that you should send a detective to Victoria to look after any plots to raise a privateer, as I understood you to say that you had authority to have one. Were you able to do so? I wrote to the consul at Victoria on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

P. S.—Lieutenant-Colonel English writes that he will go by water to Portland, getting there by the steamer about the 23d of December.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 261. } *San Francisco, Cal., November 21, 1863.*

1. Capt. William B. Kennedy, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed with his company by the boat which leaves Stockton on the 25th instant to Benicia. On arrival he will report to the commanding officer of Benicia Barracks. The men will carry cooked rations for the trip in their haversacks.

2. Col. Oscar M. Brown, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will designate a cavalry company from his command at Camp Union to proceed to Camp Drum, San Pedro. The deputy quartermaster-general will make all the necessary arrangements for its transportation by steamer to San Pedro. So soon as the arrangements are made the company will be sent down from Sacramento by river boat, so that it can be transferred directly to the San Pedro steamer.

3. The remaining company of cavalry at Stockton will proceed to Camp Union, Sacramento, as soon as possible, taking all the public

property at Stockton with it. The company commander will on arrival at Sacramento report to Colonel Brown for duty.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP DRUM, *November 21, 1863.*
(Via Los Angeles—11.45 a. m. 23d.)

Capt. E. S. PURDY:

A vigilance committee to hang robbers and desperadoes is at work in Los Angeles to-day.

J. F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI,
Shreveport, La., November 22, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your communication of October 15 ultimo, through Judge L. W. Hastings, of California, in reference to an expedition into Arizona, has been received. Judge Hastings has wholly failed to satisfy me as to the propriety of trusting him in so important a matter, and in truth has furnished me no reference at all. Were I satisfied even on that point, I do not regard his plan as at all feasible, and cannot in any event, either from the Mexican trade or any other means at my command, furnish the necessary funds. At his urgent request I again refer the matter to you with my own conclusions on the subject as above stated.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 23, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: When I first received instructions to establish a military post near the Klamath Lakes, in Oregon, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, of the Oregon cavalry, then commanding at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, to make an exploration of the country and report the result to my headquarters. After receiving the colonel's report it was referred to Captain Williamson, of the Engineer Corps, who had been over the whole country, and was well qualified to give an opinion as to the best point to locate the post. Many sound reasons were advanced by Captain Williamson in favor of the site where the fort is now being built, and I approved of the selection. But it now appears that the location of the post did not suit the conflicting interests of all the people in Southern Oregon, and an effort was made by certain persons at and near Jacksonville, prominently aided by Mr. Rogers, the sub-agent of Indian affairs, to cast odium upon Colonel Drew for his management of affairs in that quarter.

The superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon sent me a communication which he had received from Sub-Agent Rogers in which he (Rogers) undertakes to point out the place where the post should have been, but he was given to understand very plainly that his opinion had not been asked, and he quietly subsided, and has, I believe, resigned. With the view of having on record a report of the position of Fort Klamath, as well as to inquire into certain allegations against Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, I ordered Capt. James Van Voast, of the Ninth Infantry, to proceed to Jacksonville and Fort Klamath and make a critical examination of everything pertaining to the military in that quarter. His report, which is herewith inclosed, meets with my full approval.* The sketch which is attached to the report shows the location of Fort Klamath. I believe it is the best position we could occupy in that country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Victoria, Vancouver Island, November 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Oreg.:

SIR: Yours of the 12th reached here on the 17th instant. In reply thereto allow me to assure you I have neither spared time, pains, nor expense in endeavoring to learn what our enemies were doing toward getting or fitting out a vessel to prey upon American commerce. At this time the number of rebels and sympathizers here have increased by arrivals from British Columbia gold mines. They have their regular meetings, and so far have done nothing toward consummating any plan to injure our commerce. I am positive of this, as I am posted in all their movements. Governor Douglas has assured me, and authorized the same to be communicated to the State Department, that he should use all the means in his power to prevent the fitting out of privateers, either in the waters of British Columbia or Vancouver Island, and desired me to give him all the information coming to my knowledge on the subject. I believe the Governor sincere, favorably disposed toward the Union cause. Since last winter there has been no movement made here by the rebels at all alarming, and without our friends in the States meet with some disastrous reverses I am satisfied none will now be made. We have a report here that there is now on this coast a privateer sailing vessel fitted out on the Atlantic coast or the coast of Mexico. There is nothing, however, reliable in relation to it. It is certainly very negligent in our Government not sending a man-of-war to this part of the coast. I have represented to it our exposed situation and the danger of the rebels succeeding in fitting out in some of the numerous harbors of this island a vessel that might commit great depredations on our commerce, and I desire the co-operation of you, General Alvord, and other officers of Government in representing the matter in such a manner that our Government will act in the matter before it is too late. Will General Alvord remember me to my brother and his wife?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALLEN FRANCIS,
U. S. Consul.

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*See p. 664.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IDAHO TERRITORY,
Lewiston, November 23, 1863.

Maj. S. TRUAX,
Commanding, Lapwai:

SIR: From the inclosed statement there is reason to apprehend difficulty between the Indians and whites on Snake River, which may result seriously. I have instructed the agent of the Nez Percés to go to that neighborhood and investigate the facts. I have to request that you send with him a force of ten or fifteen mounted men.

Yours, respectfully,

W. H. WALLACE,
Governor of Idaho Territory.

[Inclosure.]

LEWISTON, *November 23, 1863.*

His Excellency W. H. WALLACE,
Governor of Idaho Territory:

Your petitioners would respectfully show that on the 21st day of November, 1863, while in pursuit of their daily labor as miners, on the bank of Snake River, they were threatened by the Indians to take their lives and every indication showed that they intended to take the lives of the miners on that river. On that we were compelled to abandon our claims for fear they would execute their threats.

ROBERT WATOOR,
JOHN FLETCHER,
THOMAS M'DEAMETT,
JAMES LAIDEAM,
RICHD. GREEN,
WILLIAM CAM,
JOHN LAMHAN,
DANL. MURRAY,
Murray's Bar.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1863.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER,
Chief of Ordnance, Benicia Arsenal:

The general commanding directs that if you have any mountain howitzers on hand, you send one up to Colonel Whipple at Fort Humboldt.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1863.

Capt. C. D. DOUGLAS,
Fort Wright:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding desires that you see that no Indians or squaws are permitted to come within the limits of Fort Wright under any circumstances, and to see that they keep on the reservation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WRIGHT, *Round Valley, November 24, 1863.*

Maj. E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, relating to Indian affairs in Round Valley, and respectfully state, for the information of the general commanding the department, that if either citizens or soldiers have in any way interfered with Indians or Indian agents in this valley I have no knowledge of the fact, nor have any of the agents made any complaint of that nature to me in the last three months, and never against any of my troops. My men have never been permitted to visit or be seen on or near the reservation, and to my certain knowledge the Indian agents have no just cause of complaint against any man under me or on the part of citizens. I have not at any time allowed or permitted them to interfere with the Indian Department. Whenever any citizen was reported to me for such interference he was arrested and punished forthwith, but for over two months the agent here has made no complaint to me against any one, until the party was entirely out of harm's way and out of my reach. I have been told by citizens in the valley that nearly all the Indians that were brought in here from the Sacramento last summer have left the reservation and returned to the Sacramento Valley. This was not then nor since reported to me by the agent, nor has he ever requested me to keep them on the reserve, nor has he ever informed me that he had any reason to suppose that the Indians were leaving or would leave, and, unless he reports such matters to me, I have no other mode of knowing what is going on, as the post is two miles from the reservation headquarters, and neither officers nor soldiers are permitted to visit it. I cannot know these matters unless the agent reports them. I very respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that the present force at this post is entirely inadequate for the necessities of the public service. I have but eleven to twelve men for duty, and if I should send a party after runaway Indians, or on any other service, from the post, it would leave the post and public property without a guard, and when the men are off guard they are working hard constructing buildings for the winter. I therefore very respectfully request that a re-enforcement of one company, if practicable, be sent to this post. I will use all possible efforts to comply strictly with your letter of the 13th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 25, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commanding U. S. Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a telegraph dispatch which I have this day received from Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon.* I would most earnestly recommend that a steamer [be sent] to the sound to look after our interests in that quarter.

With great respect, I am, captain, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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*Embodied in Alvord to Wright, November 20, p. 677.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 10. } *Camp Drum, Cal., November 25, 1863.*

From and after December 1, 1863, the official designation of Camp Drum, these headquarters, will be Drum Barracks.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis:

WM. FORRY,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Fourth Infty. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
Navy-Yard, Mare Island, Cal., November 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Comdg. the Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th instant, inclosing a telegraphic dispatch from General Alvord on the subject of designs to fit out a privateer at Victoria. Copies of these have been sent to Commodore C. H. Poor, commanding the U. S. steamer Saranac, now here undergoing repairs, who, as senior officer, I presume, will confer with you in this matter and take such measures in the case as the public interests demand. I have no vessel under my charge which is fit or I could prepare for the service you mention. The Saginaw was taken from my command and attached to the Pacific Squadron. My opinion is that there should always be in the harbor of San Francisco a war steamer available for immediate service, and I have so expressed myself to the Government and to Rear-Admiral Bell, commanding the Pacific Squadron.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé:

GENERAL: The organization of the seven companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers is nearly complete. The last company will be mustered in early in December. I have two of the companies in Southern California, and another goes down to-day to San Pedro. One company will leave San Pedro about the 1st of December to move directly to Tucson. Other companies will follow at convenient intervals. Will you please direct the officer in command at Tucson to send back to Fort Yuma all the wagons used by the first company which reaches his station. This is necessary, as our means of transportation is very limited. Major Duffield, U. S. Marshal for Arizona, goes with the first company to Tucson. The Governor of California has appointed Lieut. Col. O. M. Brown to be colonel of the First Cavalry. He is now at Camp Union, Sacramento, attending the organization of the regiment. Would it not be well for you to send the regimental papers and the adjutant to Sacramento, to go out with the colonel? Having had no colonel for a length of time, I apprehend the papers of the regiment are much in arrears.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CAMP DRUM, *November 26, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,
Commanding Southern District of California:

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 8 p. m. of the 22d instant I arrived at Fisherman's Harbor, Island of Catalina, with two enlisted men of Company C, Fourth Regiment Infantry California Volunteers, having sailed from the port of San Pedro on the sloop Ned Beal, burden $17\frac{28}{100}$ tons, owned by Spencer W. Wilson, of Wilson's Harbor, Island of Catalina, John Brown, master, at 1 p. m. of the same day, in compliance with the following instructions, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Camp Drum, November 21, 1863.

Maj. HENRY HANCOCK,
Fourth California Infantry, Camp Drum:

MAJOR: In view of the probability that the neighboring island, Catalina, may soon be of commercial importance, you will proceed there to-morrow and obtain such information as can speedily be had of its resources and advantages as a military point. The harbor upon its westerly side will claim your best attention. Ascertain its extent, scan well its surrounding points, and learn by whom, if at all, the lands adjoining the harbor are occupied. You will make report to these headquarters as soon as is possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

The population of the island is about 100, one-half of whom are miners, who perhaps with much reason entertain highly exalted views of the vastness of its mineral wealth, and from my personal examination of various lodes of argentiferous galena, the indications, it is clear to me that the surface indications of numerous discoveries are indeed of the most flattering promise, and should the discoveries made and daily being made prove to be regular metallic veins in lieu of eruptive masses of metal, the mines of the island will very soon yield immense quantities of silver, lead, and some gold, for the latter has been found there in quartz. Aside from the mines, grazing is the principal avocation of the inhabitants. The present number of sheep is about 15,000, 9,000 of which belong to Mr. Spencer W. Wilson. Of goats there are some 7,000 or 8,000. Of cattle and horses there are not many. The island, in the main, is too rough and dry for agricultural pursuits. Although there is no abundance of wood and water, the supply of both is adequate to all present and perhaps future demands. The length of the island is twenty-three miles, nearly divided by a narrow isthmus, on the south side of which the average width of the island is about eight miles, and on the north some four miles. The shores are studded with numerous little harbors, the principal one of which is the Isthmus Harbor, situated on the southwesterly or seaward side of the island, and following around the south end on the same side is Little Harbor, some three miles distant, and on the northeasterly or land side are Goat Harbor, Pot Hole Harbor, Cherry Valley Harbor, Fisherman's Harbor, the anchorage or bay on the northeast side of the isthmus, Fourth of July Harbor, from which two miles and a half farther on is the harbor at the mouth of Howland's Valley (from which at this time some thirty miners residing at the Fourth of July Harbor take their water in casks by skiffs), and in less than a mile farther on is Wilson's, or the old John Beghn Harbor, as also others of minor importance, in continuation around to the principal one of the island first named. These several harbors abound with fish of excellent quality, among which are found the rock cod and mackerel. The latter are caught and have to a limited extent become an article of commerce.

Concerning the advantages of the island as a military point.—From its commanding site along the Pacific main, its near proximity to the continent, possessed as it is of numerous harbors, and at least one of very commendable capacity of the easiest access to the largest class of war vessels, so situated that with the aid of a few guns of heavy caliber, and a trifling amount of labor, a small force might within a few hours put them in position so as to render the harbor (completely land-locked as it is) almost impregnable. Adding to which at the head of the said bay or harbor on the summit of the isthmus, a regular fortification, which would command not only that harbor, but also with the entire isthmus the bay on its northerly and easterly side. The island, and more especially that particular portion of it, to wit, the said isthmus with its adjacent bays, is capable of becoming a vast military and naval depot and key point of a long reach of the Pacific Coast, and in the hands of an enemy possessed of a respectable navy might become of infinite annoyance and incalculable prejudice to the Government. Wherefore it would seem of vital moment that in the way of coast defense a small force with a few guns should be permanently stationed there at once to prevent the possibility of its falling into the power of a maritime enemy. The entrance to the harbor alluded to from head to head is some 1,200 yards wide. It has no bar, and experienced mariners who have known it long say, no swell. For its extent and the surrounding points, as also anchorage, &c., reference is hereby made to the accompanying sketch, or diagram, page 11 hereof.* Leaving the southeasterly head some 1,500 yards along the shore of the bay in a northerly direction, and toward the isthmus or head of the bay, is the neck of Ballast Point, curving westerly into the bay some 100 yards, and then northerly about 300 yards to its terminus, at which there is a wharf. For about 40 by 20 yards at the terminus, this point, or tongue, is some three feet above high-water mark, upon which two guns might be placed in position, as also some two others on the narrow reach of the point toward the shore, all of which might range for the entrance of the harbor. Likewise in the way of water-line defense several guns might be placed in earth-works at the mouth of a ravine some 100 yards wide (at its mouth), situated nearly opposite Ballast Point and distant about 500 yards, which might concentrate and cross fire with those which might be on the point, and thereby effectually sweep the entrance.

In addition to which, notwithstanding the extreme roughness of the head and contiguous shore of the bay on the north side up to the ravine heretofore named, after passing and inside of it, the slope of the high hills is such as would admit of earth-works for some four guns some eighty feet or so above high-water mark, which would bear well on vessels attempting to enter the harbor, some 1,600 yards distant. The other headland is the terminus of a mountain spur, having a favorable slope of sixty yards or more, upon which several guns, likely not to exceed two, might be put in battery some fifty, or at any rate not to exceed eighty, feet above high-water mark and play to advantage on shipping attempting to enter the harbor. The lands immediately adjoining the harbor are occupied by D. B. Diltz, esq., who resides at the mouth of the ravine on the west side of the bay, or Isthmus Harbor, and has a store-house and wharf at the end of Ballast Point, opposite. At his residence he has a well of fresh water, affording a good supply, besides which water might be brought in abundance in pipes from a stream eight miles distant from the harbor discharging itself

*See p. 688.

Depth of soundings given in fathoms by estimated actual soundings.

into the sea on the southeast side of the island. The land of the isthmus has been occupied since 1856, and claimed as a pre-emption right by the Whitley family, who have with others extensive sheep corrals and improvements there. Two miners, Messrs. Stranahan and Carleton, have recently (and as I am informed while Whitley, Wilson, and others were in actual occupancy of the land, engaged about sheep shearing, marking, &c.) staked out claims irrespective of the prior and continuous occupancy of the said old residents of the island. A reservation of one square mile and a half, to include the isthmus and bays in its immediate vicinity, would embrace all which would be requisite for Government purposes.

Very respectfully submitted.

HENRY HANCOCK,
Major Fourth Regiment Infantry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 27, 1863.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith copies of communications addressed to me on the 10th and 14th of the present month, by Maj. M. B. Duffield, U. S. marshal for the Territory of Arizona, together with my replies, dated, respectively, on the 11th and 17th instant.* Major Duffield goes to-day on the steamer to San Pedro, Southern California, and at the same time I send down a company of the First Cavalry California Volunteers, numbering 100 well-mounted men. The organization of the seven companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers is nearly completed. The last company will be mustered early in December. I have already two of these companies in Southern California, and others will be thrown forward at convenient intervals to the Territory of Arizona.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER SARANAC,
Mare Island, November 27, 1863.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Military Department of the Pacific:

SIR: Captain Selfridge has referred to me as the senior naval officer present your correspondence in reference to the dispatch from the American consul at Victoria. Every exertion will be made to get a vessel up there as soon as possible.

C. H. POOR,
Commodore and Senior Officer Present.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 28, 1863.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Commanding Benicia Barracks:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you prepare two companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers to embark on

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* See pp. 669, 674, 671, 676, respectively.

next steamer for Fort Humboldt. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, and will make arrangements as to time of departure, &c.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, Nev. Ter., November 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: A company of organized militia under our Territorial laws has been organized in Virginia City by the name of The National Guards, commanded by Capt. W. E. Melville. The company are legally organized and have complied with all the requisitions of our law and are all loyal men. The company numbers eighty men. Will you issue an order to Major McDermit to deliver to Captain Melville arms for that number, subject to such rules as you may prescribe?

I am, dear sir, your humble and obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nevada Militia.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., November 30, 1863.

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mesilla, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I returned to Tucson on the 16th instant from the reconnaissance made for the purpose of determining the practicability of making a good wagon road from Tubac to Fort Buchanan through the Santa Rita Mountains. I hoped to have been able to forward my official report with accompanying maps by this mail, but having no one to assist me in making the maps, and being somewhat out of practice myself, it is slower work than I had conceived. The result of my investigation was favorable, and I found the country more easily passed than I had thought to. The distance from Tubac to Fort Buchanan by the route I took is 36.32 miles. I will send the detailed report by the next mail. I have further to report that Capt. A. L. Anderson, acting engineer officer for the department, left here with his exploring expedition on the 23d instant. Also that Lance Corporal Reynolds and sixteen privates of Companies B and C, First Cavalry, and Company B, Second Cavalry, will proceed from this post to-morrow for Mesilla, for the purpose of joining their respective companies. This party is the last of the vedettes or others whose companies are on the Rio Grande.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 34. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., December 1, 1863.*

1. Company G (Gorham's), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will take up its line of march from these headquarters for Tucson, Ariz. Ter., on the 3d instant, as escort to the U. S. marshal of Arizona and

other civil officers accompanying him. The company commander will report its arrival at Tucson by letter to the headquarters Department of the Pacific, and will report for duty to the commanding officer at Tucson.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis:

WM. FORRY,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Fourth Infty. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BIDWELL,
Chico, Cal., December 3, 1863.

Capt. E. SPARROW PURDY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report that in obedience to special orders from the general commanding Department of the Pacific, left Camp Bidwell, Chico, Cal., November 19, 1863, with sixteen men and horses of Company F, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, passing through Pentz, Yankee Hill, Cherokee, Hubbard's (on the North Fork of Feather River), Oregon City, Oroville, and Henshaw's ranch, returning by the way of Oroville to Camp Bidwell, arriving there November 23, 1863, having captured en route twenty Indians that had run away from the Round Valley Reservation. Found it very difficult to capture them, as information had been sent in advance of us that we were coming. The country very rough and the people more disposed to secrete them than to give us information of their hiding-places. These Indians have formerly been living with white men, or whom are called squaw men. Left Camp Bidwell, Chico, Cal., November 25, 1863, with nine men and one Government team en route for the Indian reservation at Round Valley, Mendocino County, with twenty Indians, going by the way of Tehama, Lacock's, and the Mountain House, arriving there on the 28th of November, 1863, and turned them over to the supervisor. Found the reservation in much better condition than when there in September last; about 1,100 Indians well housed for the winter and appeared to be well cared for. All were busy in building fences and putting the reservation in order. Found by inspection in storehouses abundance of provisions of all kinds—I should think to subsist the Indians on during the winter. The trail over the mountains was very rough and difficult to travel, having to pass over snow from one to three feet deep for four miles. Another storm, I presume, will make the trail impassable. Left Round Valley November 29, 1863, and returned to Camp Bidwell, arriving there December 2, 1863, at 12 m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS W. STARR,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., December 7, 1863.

Capt. E. S. PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 5th instant His Excellency Governor J. W. Nye issued his proclamation to the people of this

Territory calling for two additional companies of cavalry and one regiment of infantry to be mustered into the U. S. service for the period of three years or during the war. Will the general commanding the department inform me if these troops will rendezvous at this post? Should they do so it will be necessary for Capt. C. A. Sumner, assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, to make a requisition for the necessary supplies and prepare additional quarters for their accommodation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,

Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Fourth Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern Cal.,
Drum Barracks, via Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: The department commander desires you to send one company of infantry under a competent and discreet officer to take possession of Santa Catalina Island. All persons, except such as you may recommend to be excepted and Government employés, will be removed from the island, and no one allowed to make a settlement on it without the express authority of the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance Department, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 7th of October, stating that the following guns have been shipped to Capt. G. H. Elliot, of Engineers, at Cape Disappointment, Oreg.: Two 15-inch guns, ten 10-inch Rodman guns, five 8-inch Rodman guns. (I suppose these are columbiads, not Rodman guns.) In the letter of General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, dated December 22, 1862, he said that upon the recommendation of the Engineer Department the following guns would be sent: Two 15-inch guns, twenty-three 10 inch guns, five 8-inch columbiads, fifteen 200-pounder Parrotts. To fulfill this arrangement there remain, I suppose, to be shipped thirteen 10-inch columbiads and fifteen Parrotts, 200-pounders. I hope they will be sent at once. Allow me to express also the hope that with the 15-inch guns the necessary apparatus for raising, mounting, and fixing them was sent, as we have no experience on this coast in their management. For the further defense of this river there should be placed on deposit at Vancouver Arsenal a number of guns (say fifty) which could be used on emergency. There should also be here a deposit of the iron requisite for platforms for the same. Captain Elliot says that he exhausted the market of San Francisco to get the iron requisite to make the platforms he is now building at the mouth of the Columbia. But I shall make these things the subject of a future communication,

obtaining, as I shall, the recommendation of Col. R. E. De Russy, of Engineers, on this subject. I allude to it now, as it may be desirable that you should recur to it in the estimates for appropriations by Congress. After a declaration of war it would take a long period to get such articles out here; therefore a wise forethought dictates that they should be placed on deposit.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1863.

His Excellency J. W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 30th ultimo. The arms and accouterments invoiced to the commanding officer of Fort Churchill will be forwarded from Benicia Arsenal as soon as possible. I will accept and muster into the service of the United States for the Territory of Nevada one complete regiment of infantry. The plan of organization, as well as all the instructions and orders from the War Department touching the subject, will be furnished to Your Excellency by Col. W. Seawell, U. S. Army, commissary of musters and mustering officer for this department, stationed at my headquarters.

With great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, KLAMATH COUNTY, CAL.,
December 10, 1863.

Capt. E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: On December 1 we received information from Orleans Bar that the Indian Big Jim, the leader in the late Indian depredations, with five of his party, well armed, had passed that place. I immediately dispatched First Lieutenant Hempfield, who marched in two hours after receipt of information, with thirty men and six days' rations, to pursue and capture the party, but ere he reached the Bar Jim had returned to Trinity, after having burned a house at the mouth of Salmon, on the Klamath River, belonging to a Mr. Sims. The location is near a large ranch of friendly Indians numbering 100 fighting bucks. They disclaim all participation in the outrage, and lay it to Jim's party. Sims was living with a squaw, and has killed at his place some time ago a couple of Indians. It is supposed the Indians sought his life and burned the house to create excitement or revenge, as there was nothing stolen. From Jim's actions it is evident his visit was to incite friendly Indians to fight the whites. He offered $30 and a rifle to all Indians who would join him, and finally threatened that he would make them fight the whites, which he endeavored to verify in the burning of Sims' house. He was unsuccessful in gaining recruits, and it is believed he obtained but a small amount of ammunition. He offered $5 a can for powder, the same for caps per box, and $45 for a yager. If this post had been supplied with saddles, as repeatedly requested, I

think we could have captured the party. Unless we are properly supplied with means for the speedy conveyance of men the war will necessarily be long and tedious. I feel no uneasiness about the Indians on the Klamath, as they manifest the most friendly feelings toward the whites. I have been requested by some of the Klamaths to allow a party of twenty of their fighting bucks to pursue and fight Jim. This morning Jim and his party attacked a couple of Indians who were working for Mr. Moffitt. One was killed instantly, the other escaped. No violence was offered the whites. To-night if the weather permits a scout of three parties for three days will scout the mountains, where he is supposed to be.

December 12, 6 a. m.—The scout has not been able to leave on account of a heavy rain-storm that has prevailed from the night of the 11th up to the present time. Jim has desired an interview with me. As near as I can learn from the messenger he and his party wish to come into the valley and live on terms of peace again, but will not come in as prisoners nor give up their arms. I have declined seeing him, but informed him that he may send his wishes by a messenger. If they are such as I can comply with I will do so. If not, I will send them to you for your consideration. There is much to be gained by delaying with him. They are now killing Indians that belong to the Hostler band.

On the 8th I had a talk with the Indian Charley Hostler. He started for Klamath to get his friends to fight Jim. I am expecting his return momentarily. Yesterday his brother was killed. If they have the courage to fight Jim, it will be a Godsend for both parties to get killed. I feel inclined to give them full liberty to fight as long as they do not interfere with the whites. Jim has about thirty-two bucks here, and claims to have fifty more out, composed of Redwood, South Fork, and Trinity Indians. The thirty-two that he has here are all young, sprightly bucks; many have served an apprenticeship with the whites; speak good English, well armed, and are excellent shots. With the small available force that we have at this post it will be a difficult matter to capture those Indians, and it is utterly impossible to protect the settlers' property but by threats of the utter extermination of all the Indians in the valley. I think a treaty with the Indians could be made on easy terms that would secure a certain peace in this district, if I had the power to do so, and pardon all that have been engaged in past offenses. I forward this to you in absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, who is now in San Francisco, or on his way between that place and Fort Humboldt.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. S. R. TAYLOR,
Major First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 10, 1863.

His Excellency J. W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City:

SIR: After the four companies of cavalry already called for from Nevada Territory shall have been filled and mustered into service, I will accept two more companies of cavalry, to be organized in the same way.

Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 11, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In my communication of the 27th ultimo I advised you of the steps I had taken to furnish escorts to the civil officers en route to Arizona for the purpose of organizing a new government in that Territory. Since then I have received from his Excellency John N. Goodwin, Governor of Arizona, dated at Saint Louis, Mo., September 5, 1863, a copy of a letter addressed to me from the War Department, dated July 10, 1863, signed by Asst. Adjt. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, together with the indorsement of the President of the United States, under date of July 11. The communication from the War Department was presented to me by Col. Charles D. Poston, the superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Arizona, who has proceeded to San Pedro, Southern California, from whence he will be furnished with a suitable escort and facilities of transportation by the troops under orders for Arizona. I am happy to find that although I had not received at the time a copy of the Secretary's letter of the 10th of July, yet I had taken all necessary measures and given such instructions to commanders of troops in Southern California as will insure the execution of the wishes of the Department. By General Orders, No. 13, dated January 14, 1863, Western Arizona was assigned to the Department of New Mexico. This I recommended at the time in order that the commander of that department could advance the troops toward the Rio Grande, then threatened by reported approach of rebel forces.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 12, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 25th ultimo I received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon, informing me that he had been advised by the U. S. consul at Victoria that strong suspicions were entertained that a privateer was being fitted out at that place for the purpose of preying upon our commerce in the Northern Pacific. I immediately communicated the facts to Capt. T. O. Selfridge, commandant of the navy-yard at Mare Island, earnestly requesting that a steamer be sent to the sound to look after our interests in that quarter. When I addressed my letter to Captain Selfridge I supposed that he was the senior officer on this station, but Commodore Poor being present, the subject of my communication was submitted to that officer. Inclosed herewith is a copy of my letter to Captain Selfridge, dated November 25, 1863; also the replies of Captain Selfridge and Commodore Poor, dated, respectively, on the 26th and 27th of November.* It is very rarely that U. S. vessels cruise to the northward of San Francisco, and when it is recollected that the waters of Puget Sound are 1,000 miles from San Francisco, I most fully concur with the opinion expressed by Captain Selfridge "that there should always be in the harbor of San Francisco a war steamer available for immediate service." I have no later

*See pp. 684, 685, 689.

news from the north on the subject herein referred to; neither have I been advised that a Government steamer has been sent to the sound; but I am assured by Commodore Poor that every exertion will be used to get a vessel up there as soon as possible.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 277. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., December 12, 1863.*

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3. Company B (Schmidt's), Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Fort Tejon. On its arrival the present garrison of Fort Tejon (Companies D and G, Second California Volunteers) will proceed to Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal.

4. On the arrival at Camp Babbitt of the companies last named in the above paragraph the company of infantry at that camp (G, Second Infantry California Volunteers) will proceed to and take post at Fort Miller.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 12, 1863.*

Capt. W. G. MORRIS,
Assistant Quartermaster:
(Via Los Angeles, Cal.)

A company of infantry is ordered to Fort Tejon, and the cavalry withdrawn.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 278. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., December 14, 1863.*

1. Two companies of the Second Infantry Regiment, stationed at Benicia Barracks (to be selected by the commanding officer of the post), will be sent via San Francisco to Fort Humboldt.

2. The remaining company of the same regiment at Benicia Barracks will proceed without unnecessary delay to Fort Miller. Such enlisted men at Benicia Barracks as may belong to companies of the Second Infantry, stationed south of Stockton, will, if able to travel, be sent to their respective companies.

3. Company G, Second Infantry, will, instead of going to Fort Miller, as directed in Special Orders, No. 277, proceed to and take post at Fort Tejon. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 14, 1863.

Hon. W. H. WALLACE,
Delegate from Idaho Territory:

SIR: I write this communication to recommend that a force be sent next spring from Missouri to occupy the Beaver Head, Big Hole, and Bitter Root country, in Idaho Territory. These settlements are near the base of the Rocky Mountains on each side. There is now a population of several thousand souls there, who are entitled to protection from the Indians. Rich gold mines in that region are constantly being discovered, and the population will rapidly increase. This district embraces the region west of the Rocky Mountains. A portion of the force sent should occupy some point in the Bitter Root country, probably at the Flathead Indian Agency, which is now in my district, but the troops sent there should be in the same military department as the troops at Beaver Head and Fort Laramie, and therefore expressly excepted in orders from my district. This force should be raised in some of the Northwestern States. Not a soldier can be spared from this quarter, for the force here is wholly inadequate and fast dwindling away by desertion and other causes. I think there should be sent about twelve or fifteen companies, two-thirds of them mounted and the remainder infantry companies. A base for their supplies can doubtless be established at the head of steam-boat navigation on the Yellowstone. You inform me that Mr. Chouteau, of Saint Louis, states that they can get to the Big Elbow, on the Yellowstone. There an infantry force sent on steamers should establish a depot. I suppose that the main force should be established not far from East Bannock or Virginia City, near the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. This would probably be not more than 100 miles from the head of navigation on the Yellowstone or on the Missouri. An experienced assistant quartermaster should be detailed for the expedition, who would make careful estimates of such supplies as would go from Saint Louis by steam-boats. He should make a full estimate for a year's supply of everything needed for such a command and for building the posts. I believe that it is the true policy of our Government, as stated by President Lincoln in his message of December, 1862, to encourage the speedy settlement and the discovery of the precious metals in the Territories. It is in every sense an important military policy, as a chain of settlements to the Pacific coast may contribute essentially to its successful defense in time of foreign war. I wish you, Governor, the utmost success in obtaining this aid from the Government for the immense and attractive Territory you represent. You have my permission to show this letter to the War Department if you should wish to do so in furtherance of these objects. Since writing the above I perceive in the papers the annexed telegram* of 6th of December, from Washington, showing that the Crow and probably other Indians will give trouble on the Yellowstone. This confirms the importance of the measure herein recommended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 15, 1863.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: I am instructed to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 7th instant, that the troops called for (one regiment of infantry) for Nevada Territory will be raised and organized by the Governor of that Territory, the officers of the Federal Government having nothing to do in the matter until the Governor reports the companies ready for muster. The staff departments at these headquarters will be instructed to see that the necessary supplies are thrown forward to Fort Churchill. As the companies are mustered in they will be cheaply hutted at that post. In addition to this the quartermaster's department will send you a supply of tents for a regiment of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. Lumber will also be supplied for flooring the tents and making the men as comfortable as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have received from the Headquarters of the Army a copy of the communication which you addressed to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck on the 10th ultimo in relation to wagon-road routes through the northwestern Territories; also a map of the western Territories, upon which are traced the several routes that have been examined by order of the War Department. If you can spare an officer of Engineers during the next summer I shall be happy to furnish the necessary troops for an exploration of the route east from Fort Boisé, over the great ridge dividing the waters of the Columbia and Missouri.

With great respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 16, 1863.*

Capt. E. W. HILLYER,
Fourth Infantry, Los Angeles:

Federal troops cannot be used as a posse in enforcing State laws without directions from the general commanding.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 16, 1863.

Mr. A. J. KING,
Deputy Sheriff, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to your telegram of this date stating that the jail of Los Angeles County is threatened by a mob and requesting the assistance of the U. S. troops in protecting it and enforcing the law, I am

instructed to say that application should be made to the Governor of this State to assist in executing the laws thereof, and not to the Federal authorities. It is only upon the requisition of the highest executive authority in the State that the general commanding can act.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT TEJON, CAL., *December 16, 1863.*

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I beg leave to state that according to your instructions I left this post about the 23d day of November, 1863, and proceeded as far as Bishop Creek, Owen's River Valley, about fifty miles above Camp Independence. The valley is fast filling up with settlers and miners, and no fear is entertained of Indians as far up as Bishop Creek, which is the highest settlement in the valley. There the people are very uneasy, and fear to travel to and from Aurora, from whence their supplies are obtained. I would therefore respectfully recommend that so soon as the grass is sufficiently good that a force be sent into the valley to be stationed between Bishop Creek and Aurora, where the greater portion of the Indians supposed to be now in the valley are congregated. The weather in the valley is very cold, and the trip was very severe, being obliged to sleep in the open air. The troops stationed on Kern River I ordered to Fort Tejon, where they arrived to-day, via Walker's Basin. Forage necessary for the horses belonging to both companies I do not believe can be obtained at this post.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., December 16, 1863.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I wrote yesterday as regards the reported difficulties of the enrolling officer at Canyon City. After consideration of what Mr. Trowbridge, the enrolling officer, says, I do not think he persisted in the performance of his duties to that extent which would have compelled the disaffected to commit acts that could be legally called resisting the enrolling officer. The meeting was held and the committee appointed to wait upon him with a request that he resign, and not forward the names (200) already enrolled, threatening him with bloodshed and loss of business and property. Counter meetings were held encouraging the continuance of the enrollment, but Mr. Trowbridge thought it best to discontinue for the present and did not return the names enrolled. He appears quite positive that difficulties will occur between the citizens if the enrollment is continued without the presence of troops. It is not impossible to send troops there now, yet the present storm, making it necessary to carry forage for the entire trip, renders it very difficult and expensive. If any action at present is considered necessary, I respectfully suggest that a prudent officer with merely a personal escort of a few men be sent out when the enrolling officer returns,

and that he be advised at the same time to continue his enrollment. The officer in the meantime could get such information as would guide the military for the future. The whole case will no doubt be placed before the general by the provost-marshal of the State, yet I deem it my duty to give him all the knowledge I have on the subject with my opinions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

RICHMOND, *December 16, 1863.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States of America:

SIR: I came but recently from California for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of this Government in the consummation of a great and important enterprise. Immediately upon my arrival within the Confederacy I submitted the matter to Generals Magruder and Smith, who highly approved of the enterprise. General Smith wrote to the Secretary of War upon the subject and directed that I proceed to Richmond and lay the whole matter before Your Excellency. Upon arriving here I found Your Excellency absent, and thought proper to submit the matter to the Secretary of War, which I did in the nature of a proposition "To retake and permanently hold the Territory of Arizona, to establish and maintain the Confederate Territorial government therein, to establish a permanent thoroughfare through that Territory and thus maintain an unbroken intercourse between California and the Confederacy, to be accomplished by forces drawn wholly from California." I have now just returned from Shreveport for the purpose of presenting the matter to Your Excellency in person, and as time is of vast importance in the premises, I hope Your Excellency will be pleased to favor me with a personal interview at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

L. W. HASTINGS.

[Inclosure.]

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following proposition, namely: I propose to immediately return by way of Mexico to California and there raise from 3,000 to 5,000 troops, whom I will introduce into Arizona as miners and emigrants to Mexico, and with whom I will reduce the forts and capture the troops with all the Federal property now in that Territory, take and hold permanent possession thereof in the name of the Confederacy, establish and maintain the Confederate Territorial government therein, keep the thoroughfare open from the Pacific to Texas, and maintain an unbroken intercourse between California and the Confederate States, so as to enable the thousands of Californians who desire to aid in the Confederate cause to do so at will and with safety. All of which having been fully accomplished and the forces sufficiently augmented, I will then in like manner occupy and permanently hold the Territory of New Mexico, thus securing to the Confederate Government not only immediate and efficient military aid with its best moral influence both at home and abroad, but also a connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the best and

most feasible line of communication across the continent, the only practicable Atlantic and Pacific railroad route, the most valuable agricultural and grazing lands, and the richest mineral region in the known world. In order to enable me to accomplish the foregoing objects and purposes, all that I require of the Government is a commission covering my acts in the premises, the funds necessary to defray my own expenses and to furnish the outfit and transportation of volunteers who are without means, with a guarantee that all money necessarily expended by volunteers in furnishing their own outfit and transportation will be refunded by the Government.

Trusting that the matter here presented will receive the early attention and favorable consideration of Your Excellency, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

L. W. HASTINGS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } FORT TEJON, CAL., *December 17, 1863.*

On account of the temporary absence of the undersigned, the command of this post will devolve on Capt. James M. Ropes, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

By order:

M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Captain Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., December 17, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post late last evening from a tour of observation in the southern portion of this military district. At Camp Bragg I found everything in good order, the troops well instructed, and under good discipline. Camp Bragg is garrisoned by Company D, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Capt. W. E. Hull commanding. As no force is required at Camp Bragg other than to protect the public property, Captain Hull has been directed to take the field for a winter campaign against hostile Indians. The order to this effect, with letter of instructions, are herewith inclosed. Camp Grant (the location of which was given in letter to department headquarters October 9, 1863) is occupied by Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Capt. J. P. Simpson commanding. Comfortable quarters have been constructed, and his company is now ready for active operations, which will be required constantly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., December 18, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Information from Fort Gaston induces me to proceed to that post at once. Present appearances indicate that Fort Gaston may be

the most convenient point for principal operations against hostile Indians, consequently I shall make that district headquarters for the present. Should Indian hostilities assume a magnitude in that vicinity, which, judging from reports, there is some cause to apprehend, I much desire to remain there until matters are quieted. With this view I respectfully ask for authority to postpone the general court-martial, should one be soon convened at Fort Humboldt, or that I be excused from serving thereon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

[Indorsement]

Colonel Whipple can go to any point where his services are deemed necessary.

G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., December 18, 1863.

Captain HULL,
Second Infantry California Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: Herewith find Special Orders, No. 118, which requires that you take the field in person with all the men of your command that can be spared from garrison duty. It is believed that you can detail for field service at least twenty-five effective men. The lieutenant-colonel commanding desires that you confine your operations against the Indians to the district along the coast bounded on the north by Bear River, in Humboldt County, on the east by the U. S. mail route between Cahto (Long Valley), Mendocino County, and Hydesville, Humboldt County, and on the south by the Mendocino Indian Reservation. Relying upon your sagacity, prudence, and energy, the district commander believes that you will be able in the next three months to put an end to Indian hostilities in the scope of country above designated. Captain Simpson, Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Camp Grant, will be directed to co-operate with you, as also Second Lieutenant Frazier, commanding detachment at Mattole.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, commanding Humboldt Military District.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,

First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., December 18, 1863.

Lieutenant DELANY,
Second Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Camp Gilmore:

SIR: It will be your duty after assuming command of Camp Gilmore to afford protection to the citizens in and about the town of Trinidad and the Gold Bluffs; also to furnish escorts for travelers and pack trains between those points. It is believed that the Indians inhabiting

the coast at and north of Trinidad are disposed to remain upon friendly terms with the whites. This disposition you will encourage. From the best information, it is probable there may be more or less communication by some few of the coast Indians with those openly hostile. You will be careful to observe if this be so. The quarters at Camp Gilmore are probably ample for your command, though some slight additions may be necessary. These you will make, being as economical as possible. Lieut. William H. Pratt, battalion quartermaster, will supply you with the requisite tools and material upon your requisition properly explained. Having confidence in your prudence and assiduity, the district commander feels assured that you will be able to preserve the peace in that portion of this military district assigned to you. You will be expected to report by mail each week to Captain Gibbs, commanding Camp Curtis, of the condition of your command, of the movements of Indians, &c. You are cautioned against allowing any Indians of either sex about your camp, except they come on business with yourself.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,

First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 19, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from your office of a copy of a communication addressed to Major-General Halleck by Brigadier-General Totten, Chief of Engineers, under date of November 10, 1863, together with a map of a portion of the western Territories, with traces of wagon routes, which have been examined by order of the War Department; all forwarded to me on the 11th of November by indorsement of Assistant Adjutant-General Kelton. Inclosed herewith is a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Brigadier-General Totten.* I believe that the next season will afford a favorable opportunity for an examination of the unexplored portion of the route between the waters of the Columbia and Missouri Rivers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 18, 1863.*

Mr. PRESIDENT:

SIR: Accompanying this we have the honor respectfully to inclose a memorial from Judge L. W. Hastings, of California (now in this city), embodying an outline of certain propositions for the recovery of Arizona and New Mexico. We agree entirely in the obvious necessity for such an enterprise and readily concur in the practicability of the plans by him submitted. Judge H[astings] has resided in California upward

*See 16th, p. 698.

of twenty years, and since its admission into the old Union has been a prominent and influential citizen of that State, holding various and important positions of public trust. We have the fullest confidence in his capacity and ability to accomplish all he may undertake, and believe the organization and direction of the proposed expedition can safely be intrusted to him with every prospect of a successful consummation.

Trusting the considerations herein submitted may commend themselves to the approval of Your Excellency, we have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

M. H. MACWILLIE,
Delegate Arizona Territory.
JNO. A. WILCOX.
F. B. SEXTON.
M. D. GRAHAM.
W. B. WRIGHT.
W. S. OLDHAM.

[Inclosure.]

Proposition 1.—I will raise in California from 1,000 to 5,000 of superior troops with whom I will reduce Fort Yuma in that State, capture the U. S. troops, the military posts and all other Government property in Arizona, establish and maintain the Confederate Territorial government, hold permanent possession of the Territory, keep the thoroughfare open, and maintain an unbroken intercourse between the Confederate States and California.

Proposition 2.—I will raise in California from 3,000 to 10,000 of superior troops, with whom I will destroy Fort Yuma, in that State, capture all U. S. troops, military posts, and all other Government property in Arizona, and then, with the same force, march directly through the Mesilla Valley via El Paso to Texas, leaving small garrisons at proper intervals throughout the Territory merely to hold possession thereof in the name of the Confederacy. And by changing my mode of operations, places of departure, and line of march, I will throw an additional force into Texas from California at least every six months during this unholy war.

MODUS OPERANDI.

If the first proposition is adopted I will immediately return to California through Mexico by the same route by which I came. Upon arriving in California I will at once publish a small work in pamphlet form, descriptive of the mineral resources of Arizona and Mexico, claiming to have derived my information from personal observation during a residence of five years in Arizona and an extensive exploration made during the last six months in Mexico. At the same time I shall be constantly employed with many others in organizing mining companies both for Arizona and Mexico, who will propose to give free passage to their employés, deducting the amount from their wages. The parties organizing these companies shall be sterling Southern men, who will advertise for men generally, but will receive none but those favorable to the Confederate cause. This work will be published and the mining companies formed merely as a blind, while through the influence of secret organizations which now exist throughout the State the right kind of men will be sent on as mining companies by every steamer and sailing vessel to Mexico, and by every steamer, sailing vessel, and stage to Los Angeles. Those going via Los Angeles will cross the great desert in small companies and will rendezvous on the

Colorado River at or near Fort Yuma. Their destination will be the Colorado and Gila Rivers, and the mining regions adjacent thereto. When their numbers shall have increased to several hundreds they will be directed to reduce Fort Yuma, and transfer everything pertaining thereto to the Arizona side of the Colorado River, enlist the prisoners favorable to the Confederate cause, parole those unfavorable, and then establish a permanent garrison at Arizona City. They will then be directed to seize the three steamers which now ply between the fort and the mouth of the Colorado, thus cutting off all possibility of Yankee invasion in that direction. By means of these steamers and the Government teams, which will already have been captured at Fort Yuma, the new garrison and all Western Arizona may be easily and amply supplied. So soon as the above work shall have been accomplished, the troops, except a sufficient number to maintain the new garrison, will be ordered to Tucson, when they will join the troops who have in the meantime arrived in the Territory via Mexico. The troops via Mexico will also be directed to obtain proper passports, abstain from all improper conduct, and to pass quickly through the country in small parties as mining companies, until they shall have reached the Territory of Arizona, where they will rendezvous near the line. When passing through the Mexican territory and when in rendezvous, they will purchase their supplies of the Mexican people. As soon as their number shall have increased to several hundreds they will be directed to reduce Fort Buchanan, leaving a sufficient force to maintain the same, and then the whole remaining force will be directed to march eastward to the Rio Grande, when they will also reduce the fort and establish a garrison. The civil government will then be put in motion and permanently maintained. If the second proposition is adopted, I will immediately return to California through Mexico by the same route by which I came. The same means will be employed to raise the troops. Fort Yuma will be destroyed, the steamers which are private property will be destroyed or bonded, and the prisoners disposed of as before. The whole force, together with stores, arms, munitions, &c., will then be moved into the interior to a point at or near Tucson, where they will be joined by the forces arriving via Mexico. Fort Buchanan will be destroyed, the prisoners disposed of as before, and a small garrison established at Tucson, when the whole remaining force, with arms, stores, &c., will be moved to the Mesilla Valley, when the fort in that vicinity will be reduced and the prisoners disposed of as before, leaving a small garrison at Mesilla; the whole force will then move directly on to San Antonio, Tex., or as otherwise directed by the proper authority. To enable me to accomplish either of the above objects, all that I require is the authority and means. If the first proposition is adopted, means to introduce and maintain the troops will be required. If the second is adopted means to introduce the troops will only be required.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., December 19, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival in this military district of Companies E and H, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Captain Gibbs and Lieutenant Gonnisson, respectively, commanding. Company E has its headquarters at Camp Curtis and will garrison that

place. A detachment of this company has been ordered to Camp Gilmore, and Lieutenant Delany, Company I, has been assigned to the command. Company H will at once proceed to Fort Gaston, and will constitute the permanent garrison of the post. As there is but one commissioned officer with each of the above companies, I respectfully request that others be assigned to them, if deemed advisable by the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 21, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Independent of our Indian difficulties, peace and quiet reign throughout this department, and it is only in the District of Humboldt, embracing the northwestern portion of this State, that hostilities between the whites and Indians has assumed such a character that nothing but the entire extermination of the latter or their removal from the district will bring about a peace. For two years past a constant war has raged between the whites and Indians. During all that time I have had at least one entire company at various points for the protection of the settlers, and capturing and bringing in many Indians, all of whom were transferred to superintendent of Indian affairs, and placed upon some one of the reservations in the district. But it has been found impossible to keep them there; soon they would escape and return to their old haunts. This has been the round of events with those Indians for more than two years past, and I am fully satisfied that the only way is to remove them entirely out of that country beyond the possibility of their getting back. There is an island off the coast of the southern portion of this State which could be converted into an Indian reservation. It is called Catalina, and situated about twenty miles to the westward of San Pedro, in latitude 23° 26′ 23″ north and longitude 118° 28′ 50″ west. The island is about twenty miles in length, well wooded and watered, with sufficient available land for gardening purposes, with a fine and perfectly land-locked harbor, with a sufficient depth of water for ordinary coasting vessels. The island abounds with goats, has pasturage for a large number of animals, and fish in any quantity can be taken from the surrounding waters. With all these advantages, I consider it the most eligible location for an Indian reservation that can be found on this coast. Had the island been made a reservation two years ago I believe that by this time I could have placed on it every Indian in the Humboldt District, and thus relieved our troops in that quarter from the hard service they have undergone in the prosecution of hostilities and the Government from a heavy expenditure of money. I would most respectfully submit to the Government this plan of colonizing the Indians in California. I have ordered a company of infantry from Camp Drum, New San Pedro, to cross over and take possession of the island, establishing a post at the head of the harbor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
No. 7. } *Fort Gaston, Cal., December 22, 1863.*

The headquarters of Humboldt Military District are hereby removed from Fort Humboldt, Humboldt County, to Fort Gaston, Klamath County, Cal., and are established at the last-named place until further orders.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANTA BARBARA, *December 23, 1863.*

General WRIGHT,
San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: There is a secession movement on foot here which threatens serious consequences unless speedily checked. The Americans are arming on one side and the native Californians on the other. Some American traitors are in the ranks of the Californians. All the Californians, with perhaps the exception of half a dozen, in this county are at heart bitterly opposed to the Stars and Stripes. Some Frenchmen here are, I am just now informed, encouraging the movement, telling them that they will soon see the French flag flying here. I deem it absolutely and imperiously necessary to prevent an outbreak that a force of at least fifty soldiers be sent here. Can you not direct by telegraph to Los Angeles that they come up? Union men here are few in number. The vast majority of this county is Californian, at least seven-eighths of it. I write in haste, as the stage is leaving. I am the district attorney of this county, and have held this office here some six years. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HUSE.

[Indorsement.]

This, I think, is another vigilance committee.

R. C. DRUM.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., December 23, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the headquarters of the Military District of Humboldt are temporarily established at Fort Gaston, where I arrived on yesterday with the adjutant and sergeant-major of the battalion. Capt. E. R. Theller, Company I, Second Infantry California Volunteers, is in command at Fort Humboldt, and I have relieved Maj. W. S. R. Taylor of the command of this post. Upon arriving at this place I find that affairs have assumed a very threatening aspect. A large number of valley Indians have left their villages and are in the mountains under the leadership of two notoriously bad Indians known as Seranaltin John and Big Jim. They say they can at any time raise from 200 to 300 warriors. It is known that they have with them constantly nearly 100 warriors, well armed with rifles and pistols, and that they have an abundance of ammunition.

The settlers have abandoned their farms and have congregated together for mutual protection, four families being at this post, occupying officers' quarters. I shall as speedily as possible inform myself of the extent of the disaffection and do all in my power to prevent serious consequences.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 24, 1863.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: In obedience to your request I have the honor to inform you that the number of Sixth Infantry recruits at Benicia Barracks, on the 20th of this month, was 205. Colonel Black is now here, and any instructions you may give on the subject of consolidation will be promptly executed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 24, 1863.*

Capt. B. R. WEST,
Drum Barracks:
(Via Los Angeles, Cal.)

Notify all persons on Catalina Island to leave the same before the 1st of February next.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, N. Mex., December 25, 1863.

I. The post of Fort West is hereby ordered to be abandoned, and the following disposition of troops will be made without delay:

II. Company F, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will take station at Camp Miembres. Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, will assume command of that post.

III. Company D, First Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Franklin, Tex., and form part of the garrison at that post.

IV. Capt. Chauncey R. Wellman, commanding Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, as soon as he shall have been relieved from the command of Camp Miembres, will proceed with his company to Franklin, Tex., and form part of the garrison of that post.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The communication of Brigadier-General Alvord of November 6, 1863, requesting that an officer of engineers and an officer of artillery be detailed for duty at the headquarters District of Oregon, and your request that a like detail be made for service at the headquarters Department of the Pacific, have been submitted to the General-in-Chief, who directs me to say, in reply, that there are no officers of engineers or artillery who can be spared for service with the district or department in question.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 286. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 26, 1863.

* * * * * * *

4. As soon as the quartermaster's department can procure the necessary transportation, Capt. J. R. Pico's company of Native California Cavalry will proceed to Fort Humboldt for duty in the District of Humboldt.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. E. B. BABBITT,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding has directed the commanding officer of the District of Southern California to take possession of the island off San Pedro Bay, known as Santa Catalina, and to place thereon one company of infantry (Captain West's, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers). The general desires you to give the necessary instructions for the erection of temporary quarters for the above-named force on the island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Battalion Mountaineers, Commanding District of Humboldt:

SIR: Frequent complaint is made of depredations committed by bands of Indians on the Klamath River north of Fort Gaston. To protect the settlers in that quarter and punish these marauders, the general commanding desires you to give affairs in the section referred to your

personal attention, or so instruct Major Taylor with reference to the matter as will prevent a recurrence of the troubles complained of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MILLER, CAL., *December 29, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, together with six privates of Companies A, B, and G, Second Infantry California Volunteers, comprising all of the enlisted men of the Second Infantry California Volunteers left at Benicia after the departure of Companies E and H for Humboldt. Company K left Benicia Barracks at 5 p. m. Saturday, December 19, and arrived at Fort Miller Saturday, December 26, at 3.30 p. m. Pursuant to Department Special Orders, No. 277, Company B, Second Infantry California Volunteers, marched from this post Monday, December 28, at 8 a. m., for Fort Tejon, under command of Lieut. T. C. Winchill, of Company K, Second Infantry California Volunteers, no officer of Company B being on duty at this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED MORTON,
Captain Company K, Second Infty. California Vols., Comdg. Post.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 29, 1863.*

Mr. PRESIDENT:

SIR: As a war measure there is another matter of great importance which I had intended to make the subject of a distinct proposition after the disposal of what I have already presented to Your Excellency, but its immediate connection therewith seems to require that the two propositions be jointly considered, as the one is in a measure dependent upon the other. I allude to the granting of letters of marque and reprisal, which I desire to obtain for three distinct associations to be used as an auxiliary movement, but not to be put into active operation until the other matter alluded to shall have been fully consummated, as a prior movement in that direction would inevitably arouse the suspicions and awaken the vigilance of the enemy to such an extent as to greatly hinder and retard the measure which I have already proposed. Most sincerely trusting that the matters by me presented will receive the early and favorable consideration with the final action of Your Excellency thereon,

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. W. HASTINGS.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 29, 1863.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

This refers to a matter heretofore submitted for your advice. Please return this when you send back the other papers from the same source.

J. D.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 30, 1863.*

I. Pursuant to instructions of the 21st instant, from headquarters Department of the Pacific, and to special orders from the War Department, Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without unnecessary delay to Fort Vancouver, and will be mustered out of the service by Maj. T. M. Winston, assistant commissary of musters.

II. Maj. C. H. Rumrill, First Washington Territory Infantry, will immediately assume command of his regiment, and as soon as the state of the communications shall permit, will repair from Fort Colville to Fort Walla Walla and assume command of that post.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, for December 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	17	1	19	20	.....	.....
District of California (Wright)	77	1,549	2,110	2,335	174	10
District of Oregon (Alvord)	64	709	1,044	1,172	4	20
District of Humboldt (Whipple)	27	262	416	545	.....	1
District of Utah (Connor)	42	920	1,195	1,307	.....	9
District of Southern California (Curtis)	32	591	863	999	.....	1
Total	259	4,032	5,647	6,378	178	41

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1863.

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT.

FORT POINT, CAL.

Capt. JOSEPH STEWART.

9th United States, Company I.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery H.

CAMP REYNOLDS, ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

Lieut. LOUIS H. FINE.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER.

9th United States, Companies G and K.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries D and I.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Col. HENRY M. BLACK.

6th California (three companies).
1st California Cavalry, Company I.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Company C.

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Lieut. Col. OSCAR M. BROWN.

1st California Cavalry (three companies).

CAMP BABBITT, CAL.

Capt. HEMAN NOBLE.

2d California Cavalry, Companies E and I.
2d California, Company G.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT.

1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies C and D.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Maj. ANDREW W. BOWMAN.

9th United States (four companies).
Native California Cavalry Battalion, Company A.

CAMP BIDWELL, CAL.

Capt. AUGUSTUS W. STARR.

2d California Cavalry, Company F.

FORT KLAMATH, OREG.

Capt. WILLIAM KELLY.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.

POINT SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

Lieut. WILLIAM E. APPLETON.

9th United States, Company H.

FORT MILLER, CAL.

Capt. ALFRED MORTON.

2d California, Companies A and K.

EN ROUTE.

2d California, Companies E and H,* Capt. Eugene B. Gibbs.
2d California, Company B,† Capt. John C. Schmidt.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Capt. RICHARD S. CALDWELL.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Companies B and G.
9th United States, Company A.

VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.

Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Companies A and E.
1st Washington Territory, Companies A and H.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO TER.

Maj. SEWALL TRUAX.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company F.
1st Washington Territory, Company E.

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Col. REUBEN F. MAURY.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company D.
1st Washington Territory, Company F.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Maj. CALVIN H. RUMRILL.

1st Washington Territory, Companies B and C.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Capt. EGBERT H. TUCKER.

1st Washington Territory, Company K.

CAMP PICKETT, SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Lieut. MICHAEL J. FITZGERALD.

9th United States, Company C.

FORT HOSKINS, OREG.

Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.

4th California, Company D.

FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.

Maj. JACOB S. RINEARSON.

1st Washington Territory, Companies D and G.

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* En route from Benicia Barracks to Fort Humboldt.
† En route from Fort Miller to Fort Tejon.

DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.

Lieut. Col. STEPHEN G. WHIPPLE.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Capt. EDWARD R. THELLER.

2d California, Company I.

FORT GASTON, CAL.

Maj. WILLIAM S. R. TAYLOR.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Companies B and C.

FORT BRAGG, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM E. HULL.

2d California, Company D.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL.

Capt. CHARLES D. DOUGLAS.

2d California, Company F.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL.

Capt. MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

2d California, Company C.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL.

Capt. CHARLES W. LONG.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company A.

CAMP GRANT, CAL.

Capt. JOHN P. SIMPSON.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company E.

DISTRICT OF UTAH.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER.

Col. ROBERT POLLOCK.

3d California (six companies).
2d California Cavalry (four companies).
1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies A and B.

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TER.

Maj. PATRICK A. GALLAGHER.

2d California Cavalry, Company M.
3d California, Company I.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER.

Lieut. Col. JEREMIAH B. MOORE.

3d California, Companies B and E.

CAMP CONNOR, IDAHO TER.

Capt. DAVID BLACK.

3d California, Company H.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

4th California (four companies).
1st California Cavalry, Companies K and M.

FORT TEJON, CAL.

Capt. JAMES M. ROPES.

2d California Cavalry, Companies D and G.

FORT YUMA, CAL.

Maj. CLARENCE E. BENNETT.

4th California (three companies).

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Capt. ALFRED S. GRANT.

4th California, Company G.

FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX.

Capt. CHARLES ATCHISON.

4th California, Company I.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL., *January 1, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Company C (West's), Fourth California Infantry, proceeded from this post to-day to take military possession of Santa Catalina Island. Thirty days' subsistence for the command was transferred to the acting commissary of subsistence from Wilmington Depot. Inclosed herewith is copy of letter of instructions to Captain West. Assistant Surgeon Kunkler, First California Cavalry, accompanied the movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., December 31, 1863.

Capt. B. R. WEST,
Fourth California Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding at Santa Catalina Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the lieutenant-colonel commanding to say that in compliance with orders from the departmental commander you will at once take military possession of the Island Santa Catalina and permit no new settlers to land upon it. Those now there have been warned to leave by the 1st of February next. Your action toward any that may remain after that date will be regulated by future instructions. You will inform yourself without delay as to the most practicable mode of supplying your garrison with fresh water and report to these headquarters. Copies of your tri-monthy post returns and your requisitions for needful supplies will be transmitted to these headquarters until otherwise directed. Fresh beef may be obtained by purchase on the island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FORRY,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Fourth California Volunteer Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 1, 1864.

ALLEN FRANCIS,
U. S. Consul, Victoria, Vancouver Island:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the reception of three letters from you (latest, the 24th ultimo) down to the 24th ultimo. I am pleased to hear such encouraging representations from you, and am also pleased to hear of your ceaseless vigilance, which should never be relaxed. Please see Mr. Higgins, editor of the Victoria Chronicle, and if you can get the original card signed by John T. Jeffreys in February last, and published in the Chronicle, please do so, and send it to E. W. McGraw, esq., U. S. district attorney, Portland, Oreg. The original manuscript signed by him in his own handwriting is desirable. It is wanted as testimony against him. He has, I learn, had the audacity to come to this country. Any assistance you can render in the way of testimony is very desirable. Can you name any persons coming hither, or who

have come hither, who can say that he avowed that card or any other participation in the criminal schemes against our commerce? If so, please inform Mr. McGraw. Will Mr. Higgins consent to come to Portland to testify in the case? I shall be gratified at any assistance you can give Mr. McGraw in this matter. I am sure it will subserve the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex. Ter., January 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: By a letter received from General Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, I learn that the remaining companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers will be sent into this department, commencing with one which was to leave San Pedro, Cal., on the 1st ultimo to accompany and escort Mr. Duffield, marshal of Arizona, thence to Tucson. Orders should be given that the companies which are to come through do so during the cold weather.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 28, 1864.

General Wright's attention should be called to the importance of sending forward these troops before the hot weather begins.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, D. C., January 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

SIR: Permit me to call your attention, and through you the attention of the honorable Secretary of War, to the fact that Camp Douglas, in Utah Territory, is located within the corporate limits of Great Salt Lake City, much to the inconvenience of the people. The California volunteers, commanded by General P. Edward Connor, were stationed in Utah, as understood, for the purpose of protecting emigration, the overland mail, and telegraph from Indian depredations. Without pausing to inquire why General Connor should have located his camp within the limits of a peaceful and loyal city rather than in the Indian country or along the road requiring protection, or, if he desired to establish his headquarters near the settlements, why he did not occupy Camp Crittenden or some place outside the limits of the capital city—I repeat, without inquiry or comment concerning the wisdom of the location to facilitate the object of the expedition, the necessity for the troops in Utah does not now exist. We are informed by the message of the Governor delivered to the Utah Legislature, now in session, that peace with the Indians prevails. Gentlemen now in this city just in from Salt

Lake corroborate this statement and affirm that travel through Utah and to and from the mines is perfectly safe. This being the case, I cannot but believe that the object of the expedition has been fully accomplished, and as the Delegate from Utah I hope I may be excused for respectfully suggesting that the removal of the command under General Connor would very much accommodate the people I have the honor to represent. While there the command has been and will probably continue to be supplied from the products of the soil. The crop last year, in consequence of a general scarcity of water, was very short, and serious fears are now entertained that the wheat crop of last season will scarcely be sufficient to supply the wants of the people until the next harvest. Camp Douglas is located upon the east branch of the city, about three miles from Main street and near the occupied portion of the east part of the city. The inhabitants of the city are entirely dependent for water upon the streams which flow from the mountain east and northeast of the city, and a large number of families are supplied exclusively from the small stream which flows through Camp Douglas. This stream by passing through Camp Douglas and its large corrals becomes very filthy and unfit for the domestic use of the families below. Again, a large number of the citizens depend upon range for their stock on the branch contiguous to and where Camp Douglas is located. You will learn by the inclosed order of General Connor that this stock, which has heretofore grazed upon this branch undisturbed, is now to suffer the penalty of death if found on its accustomed pasture grounds. This is also a great hardship to a people who have at the risk of their lives settled a great interior desert and who by their enterprise and industry have located and built up a flourishing colony midway the oceans, indispensable to the Government in its interoceanic communications, and greatly to the comfort and convenience of the emigrants and miners in developing the mineral wealth of the Pacific Slope. General Connor frequently, in conversation with me last summer, expressed an anxious desire to be transferred with his brave officers and men to the Potomac, where they could participate in the great struggle to maintain the authority of the Government in its well-directed efforts to subdue this wicked rebellion. I am confident no greater favor could be conferred upon the gallant general than by permitting him to take part in the active scenes of war. As the late chief justice of Utah, having been honored with the office under three successive administrations (my duties only terminating last August), having held many courts in Utah, and familiar with the sentiments of the people for nine years, I consider it my duty to your department to say that I know that the people of Utah are loyal to the Constitution and Government of the United States. As chief justice I have administered the new oath to the members of the Legislature prescribed by Congress for officers of the Government, and none have ever hesitated to take it, and although jurors are not included within the law, yet it was my custom to qualify them by this oath, and not in a single instance did a juror ever decline to be qualified by it. The direct tax was at once assumed by the Legislature, and memorials have been passed full of noble sentiments of patriotism. I am aware that converse opinions impugning the loyalty of the people have been freely expressed and circulated, but such opinions are only entertained by corrupt, weak, or mistaken, or ignorant minds.

In conclusion, treaties having been formed with the Indians, peace with them and the emigrants restored, transit and travel now entirely safe and secure, the people loyal, may I not, as the representative of

Utah, ask that General Connor with his soldiers be removed from the Territory and the people restored to their former rights of water and pasturage and permitted to enjoy undisturbed the blessings which God and nature have given them as the pioneer settlers of the distant valleys of the Rocky Mountains? Will you please honor me with a copy of such decision as the honorable Secretary of War may make in the premises?

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. KINNEY.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Connor for report.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The right of way for a macadamized road to Fort Point is granted. Instructions will be sent from Adjutant-General's Office.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 5, 1864.

Capt. A. W. STARR,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Camp Bidwell, Chico, Cal.:

SIR: It is apprehended that an attack may be made by the Indians living on Mill Creek, in Tehama County, in this State, and as these are the most troublesome Indians in the country controlled by your troops, the general commanding desires you, if possible, to get hold of the leading men among them and send them to Alcatraz Island for confinement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 5, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING CAMP WRIGHT,
Round Valley:

SIR: Mr. Steele, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northern District of California, has had an interview with the general commanding relative to the difficulties existing between the military and Indian authorities at Round Valley. The general desires me to say that it is important that harmony should prevail between the military and Indian departments, and that he expects you to afford every assistance to the Indian agent in retaining the Indians on the reservation. When called

upon you are authorized to interfere to the extent requested by the supervisor, but not otherwise. This assistance you are desired to render promptly without reference of the matter to these headquarters. Mr. Melendy, the supervisor or agent, will be instructed to act in all matters as directed above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

7. Companies D, E, and I, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will, as soon as transportation for the movement can be furnished, proceed to take post as follows: Companies D and E at Camp Union, Sacramento, and I at Benicia Barracks.

8. Capt. James Gorman's company, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the Senator to Drum Barracks.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,
Fourth Infty. Cal. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California:

SIR: Inclosed you will receive an order from Mr. Charles E. Huse, of Santa Barbara, to his wife, directing a certain building owned by him to be turned over for the use of the troops sent to that place. The general directs that the officer in command will see that no damage is done to the building. Persons having stock on Santa Catalina Island, or owning mines which had been regularly incorporated at the time the island was occupied by U. S. troops, will be permitted to remain thereon and work their mines until the general receives further instructions from Washington. Applicants to remain on the island must exhibit the articles of incorporation, duly authenticated according to law, or permission from this office to remain and work their mines until the time specified above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 7, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In connection with the proposed occupation of the island of Catalina, as reported to you in my communication of the 21st ultimo, I have now to report that I have placed a company of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers on the island, taking military possession of the whole of it. From a special report which I have just received from the officer commanding on the island I am well satisfied that it is better adapted for an Indian reservation than I at first supposed. It appears that we found on the island some 80 to 100 people, some few of them

mining and the others engaged in stock raising. There are about 20,000 sheep and 1,000 horses and cattle on the island. There are twelve or fifteen small valleys embracing an area of 1,000 or 1,200 acres of good fertile land. The island has on it a large number of wild goats, estimated at 15,000, besides quail and small game. It has an abundant supply of fresh running water, which can easily be conducted to any part of the island. Since it was known that I had ordered military possession of the whole island, and notified all persons to leave it within a specified time, I have been appealed to by several parties claiming the right to mine on the island; but as they had not been worked very vigorously I did not suppose that any companies had been incorporated for that locality under the laws of California. Under these circumstances I have modified my instructions to the effect that mining companies duly incorporated according to law and located on the island may continue to work their claims until the decision of the Government shall be known, provided that such companies were actually incorporated before the date of my order directing possession to be taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

Answer General Wright that Department of the Interior has been requested to have this island made an Indian reservation.

H. W. H.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 8, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The First Infantry Washington Territory Volunteers being reduced to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law, I have ordered the regiment to be consolidated into five companies, under the requirements of General Orders, No. 86, from your office, dated April 2, 1863. The First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers is also reduced to one-half the maximum organization, but as there are now only seven companies in the regiment, and bearing in mind that the field officers and staff of the regiment were originally appointed by the War Department, I have as yet given no orders for consolidation. The Second Cavalry and Fourth Infantry California Volunteers being below the minimum organization, the vacancy of colonel in each of those regiments remains open. The First Cavalry California Volunteers being above the minimum, the colonel of that regiment, lately appointed by the Governor, has been mustered into the service. The Sixth Infantry California Volunteers is still in progress of organization. Recruiting parties from the different volunteer regiments have been ordered to report to the superintendent in this city, and I am in hopes of procuring quite a number of men who would prefer volunteering to running the chance of being drafted. All the volunteer regiments in this department have a reduced number of commissioned officers, none being appointed beyond those necessary to command the reduced number of the rank and file.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., January 9, 1864.

Capt. B. R. WEST,
Fourth California Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding at Santa Catalina Island, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The isthmus from harbor to harbor having been reserved for garrison purposes, the district commander directs that you notify the owners of the corrals and of those recently erected buildings there to remove the same. Also, that in referring to the harbors the principal one on the south side will be termed Catalina Harbor, that on the north side of the isthmus, where you are at present camped, Union Bay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. FORRY,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Fourth Cal. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 11, 1864.*

OFFICER COMMANDING CAMP BABBITT,
Visalia, Cal.:

Company E, Second Cavalry, will remain at Camp Babbitt, but one company (D) will go to Camp Union.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: My object in this communication is urgently to request that a battery of eight pieces of 10-pounder rifled Parrott guns be sent to Vancouver Arsenal, including all the implements and equipments complete, and a good supply of fixed ammunition for the same. There is no complete battery of field artillery in this district. Four 6-pounders are drilled at this post by Company A, Ninth Infantry, but the carriages are unfit for field purposes. Our great remoteness renders it proper there should be gathered here in time of peace the material of war. I hope therefore that you will be able to comply with this request.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Santa Catalina Island, Cal., January 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Fourth Cal. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Southern Dist. of California:

COLONEL: I have the honor to ask information on the last order received from your headquarters in reference to prohibiting inhabitants on the island from felling trees for fire-wood, or for any other purpose. Am I to understand that it must not be made an article of commerce by the settlers here, or that they are not to cut any for their own use?

Please inform me. I have issued your order as received. And further, can I allow the owners of mines to land men and materials to develop their lodes?

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. R. WEST,
Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

RICHMOND, *January 11, 1864.*

Mr. PRESIDENT:

SIR: The Secretary of War informs me that the Government cannot for want of funds enter upon the enterprise which I had the honor to submit to Your Excellency. This I very much regret, as I did desire above all things to inaugurate and consummate the enterprise upon a large scale. But as an amount of specie funds would be necessary for that purpose, which it seems the Government cannot command, the enterprise on that basis must be abandoned. Yet feeling a determination if permitted to aid the Confederacy in her present struggle for independence and to secure a home under the Confederate flag for her numerous friends and admirers on the Pacific Coast, I have deemed proper to present the matter to Your Excellency upon a scale conforming to the present ability of the Government, to wit: I propose to immediately return by way of Mexico to California and there perfect the secret organizations throughout that State, and to raise from 1,000 to 1,500 volunteers, who will furnish their own arms, transportation, &c., and with whom I will capture Fort Buchanan and the town of Tucson, the present Federal capital of the Territory, with all the troops, Government property, and Federal civil officers in Western Arizona, and hold permanent possession of the Territory in the name of the Confederacy. In order to enable me to accomplish which I shall merely require that the Government reimburse my present expenses and defray my further expenses, invest me with the necessary authority, with a guarantee that the amount expended by each volunteer in furnishing his own arms, outfit, and transportation will be reimbursed by the Government, in addition to his regular pay. Most sincerely hoping that this proposition will meet the approbation of Your Excellency and that I shall soon be in a position to render efficient aid to the Confederacy, and to strike some heavy blows which will do much toward bringing this unholy war to a speedy close,

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

L. W. HASTINGS.

P. S.—The paper herewith submitted marked A is the programme of the expedition under the former proposition and will be carried out under the present proposition so soon as the forces are sufficient.

L. W. H.

A.

MODUS OPERANDI.

I will immediately return by the way of Mexico to California, where I will perfect the secret organizations throughout that State, charter vessels, employ miners in the name of various mining companies, furnish transportation to emigrants in the name of the Mexican Immigrant Aid Society, and at a proper time forward the troops as miners

and emigrants to Guaymas in Mexico and to the Colorado mines in the vicinity of Fort Yuma in California. A competent agent of the Government, not known to the people of the Pacific as ever having had any connection with the Confederacy, will either accompany me or leave the Confederacy for Guaymas with the necessary funds, within two months after my departure for California, who, having arrived at his destination, will ostensibly act as agent of various mining companies and of said Immigrant Aid Society, settle freight and transportation accounts, furnish, when necessary, subsistence, arms, &c. He will also regularly furnish the troops as they arrive with proper passports duly obtained from the proper Mexican authorities with the usual permit to carry arms. The troops will leave Guaymas in small squads moving by different routes into the interior, assuming to be miners and immigrants, some inquiring for lands, which they desire to buy or rent, others inquiring for and making their way directly to the rich mineral region on the borders of Arizona. The troops destined for the Colorado mines and going from the coast counties will go by sailing vessels, steamers, and stages to Los Angeles, thence in small squads by land to the Colorado mines, and others for the same destination from the interior counties will go in small squads by the various interior routes. I will designate a competent officer who will accompany the first parties going by the way of Mexico, muster them into the service, and organize them into companies as they arrive on Confederate soil in Arizona. I will also designate a competent officer with like powers, who will accompany the troops going by the way of the Colorado, and who, in a quiet way, will muster them into service and organize them into companies. When a sufficient number of troops shall have arrived, both in the interior of Arizona and upon the Colorado, I will also find my way to that Territory via the Colorado mines, having previously arranged with said societies to continue sending miners and emigrants as before, until the news shall have reached California that the Confederate flag floats in Arizona, after which time they will continue to send them as before, but by interior and unused routes. Immediately upon my arrival at the Colorado mines I will perfect the organization of that portion of the expedition, and then, without delay, capture Fort Yuma, with all the troops and Government property connected therewith. I will then cause all the arms, munitions, stores, wagons, horses, mules, and all other property captured therewith, to be removed to the Arizona side of the Colorado River. I will then, with the aid of Greek fire, destroy the fort and the three steamers now on that river, thus completely demolishing at one blow the Federals' key and only means of transportation to that Territory. I will then enlist and muster into the service such of the prisoners as may desire to unite with us, parole the balance and send them across the Great Desert, and then by means of the trains already captured I will remove everything valuable to the interior of the Territory. The officer in command of the forces arriving by the way of Mexico will be instructed to remain with his men in the character of miners and immigrants within the Mexican territory, if his safety shall require it, until I shall have arrived with the forces from the Colorado, to send out scouts and spies as miners to Fort Buchanan, Tucson, and elsewhere, so as to have the exact state of things throughout the surrounding country. But if he ascertain that his forces are ample for that purpose he will be directed to surprise and capture Fort Buchanan at once, with everything appertaining thereto, being careful to allow none of the Federal civil officers to escape. Whether Fort Buchanan shall have been captured by the forces from

Mexico or by the combined forces the prisoners will be disposed of as before, a garrison established at or near Tucson, and the wheels of the new government put into motion. Leaving a sufficient force at the new garrison for the protection of that portion of the Territory, I will then, with the remaining forces, move eastward to the Mesilla Valley, where I will also establish a garrison at or near the town of Mesilla for the protection of that portion of the Territory, put the new government into operation, and then with a sufficient force again move eastward and reduce Forts Fillmore and Bliss, capture the troops and Government property connected therewith, dispose of the prisoners as before, and then return to the new garrison near Mesilla, where I will establish the headquarters of the army, and report to the Secretary of War the results of the expedition. By the aid of favorable circumstances and accumulating forces from the adjacent States and Territories, I hope to be able soon after accomplishing the foregoing purposes to dispose of New Mexico in a similar manner.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., January 12, 1864.

Capt. B. R. WEST,
Fourth California Infantry, Comdg. Santa Catalina Island:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in reply to your letter of the 11th instant, by direction of the district commander, to inform you that no more trees are to be cut down; no new settlement can be made on the island, and that no order forbids tools and materials from being landed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FORRY,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fourth California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern District of California.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the arrival at Fort Humboldt, Cal., of Company A, First Battalion Native California Cavalry, Capt. J. R. Pico commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 12, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: In letter to department headquarters of date December 23 I had the honor to represent very briefly the condition of Indian affairs in this vicinity as they appeared upon my arrival. Since that

time my closest attention has been given to the subject, and I respectfully submit to the department commander the result of my observations. That the present state of affairs may be the clearer apprehended, a retrospective glance may not be amiss. In the early part of the year 1855 there was a serious difficulty with the Klamath Indians, in which several white men lost their lives and quite a number of Indians were killed. Being at that time in the employ of the Indian Department, I was dispatched to the scene of the trouble, accompanied by Capt. H. M. Judah, U. S. Army, with detachment of thirty men. We found the settlers all under arms and in a great state of excitement, while many of the Indians had fled to the mountains, as is their custom when they mean mischief. Acting in concert and assisted by some of the settlers, we were fortunately able to restore peace. The Indians returned to their ranches and the settlers to their avocations. In this disturbance the Hoopa Indians were with the whites and used their influence against a general war. During the succeeding two or three years there was little or no trouble from hostile Indians in the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, and Klamath. After that period, however, hostilities began to occur; at first rarely, and then more frequently, but at some distance from the Lower Trinity and Klamath Rivers. This induced the belief that the guilty Indians were those living nearest to where the outrages were perpetrated. No doubt this was a just conclusion in many instances, but in the last year or two circumstances have led the most candid and observant to suspect that the more powerful tribes of the Trinity and Klamath were not entirely blameless, more especially the former. Recent events have demonstrated that these suspicions were not only well founded, but that the Trinity Indians of Hoopa Valley have been the prime movers in most of the outrages for years. To shield themselves from the consequences of their crimes, these Indians displayed considerable address. They have not only been particular themselves to keep within the pale of the law when near home, but have prevented other Indians from committing deeds of violence in their territory, extending each way several miles. In addition to keeping the peace near home, these cunning scoundrels were wont to put on the most innocent and friendly demeanor in their intercourse with the whites, both citizens and soldiers. With this state of affairs the Trinity (Hoopa) Indians would doubtless [have] been content, occasionally capturing a pack train, as often robbing a house or mining camp, and killing cattle almost at will, managing to have the blame fall on the smaller, irresponsible tribes, which of late years have had no permanent places of abode, but with which the Hoopas remained upon friendly terms, and when hard pressed gave them succor and protection. Unfortunately, however, for the continuance of these lawless practices, which, however pleasant and profitable to the savages, is most ruinous to every interest of the civilized portion of the community, the crimes of murder, robbery, and arson, with the train of kindred evils and consequences, have been brought home to their true authors. The majority of the Hoopas are aware that they are not in good odor with the whites, but they are in partial ignorance of the extent of our information in regard to their barbarous deeds. Several months ago there was scarcely a doubt in my own mind of the guilt of these Indians, and I was prepared to take measures accordingly. My intentions were to have ascertained by this time the exact truth in regard to the matter, and if the proof was conclusive, to have thrown a sufficient force into the valley at an opportune moment and made the whole band prisoners. This plan was perfectly feasible, and its success would have terminated the Indian war in this

military district; at least the matter would be so simplified that a moderate force would be able to preserve the peace for years to come. The consummation of this project was prevented by the circumstances related in letter to department headquarters dated September 9, 1863. My opinion at that time was that it was most unfortunate that the action taken had not been postponed, but from the evidence before me I could not well see how it could be avoided. Subsequent and late information has convinced me that it would have been better for the service had a course been pursued which would not have interfered with my original intentions. Previous to the capture of the Indians in September, as noticed in letter above referred to, the leading warrior of the village (Big Jim), with some thirty others, left for the mountains, and has not since that time deemed it safe to dwell in the valley, though he and his whole party are often about their old haunts. According to the very best information, and I deem it reliable, the Indians now out under arms number from 100 to 125. They would be well satisfied to be let alone during the winter and early spring, but there can be no doubt that they are determined to wage a relentless warfare against the whites another summer. If these bands can be broken up, the leaders and a majority of the warriors killed or captured before the 15th of April next, the danger of an extensive outbreak would be over. Should they, however, elude us until that time, there are indications not to be mistaken that the Klamaths above the mouth of the Trinity River intend to join them, and the most serious consequences may then be apprehended. The Upper Klamaths, as they are called, might not as a tribe become openly hostile, but they are certainly on friendly terms with those now out and would be their allies, furnishing recruits and the means of carrying on the war. The bad storms of spring passed and the present hostile force increased by the addition of such numbers as the Upper Klamaths can furnish, a very large number of troops will be required to prevent the devastation of a great extent of country. The Indians below the mouth of the Trinity (Lower Klamaths) continue to signify their intentions of remaining peaceable, and I think they can be trusted. In the event, however, of extensive hostilities by their immediate neighbors, small parties of their young warriors would go out on predatory excursions on the strength of its being laid to the charge of those openly hostile. At the best, they would still be Indians, and many years since I learned by experience that good faith forms no part of an Indian's nature.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to lay before the general commanding the Department of the Pacific the exact situation of affairs in this district, that he may draw therefrom his conclusions. If I have made myself understood, it will be at once apparent that the destruction of the hostile bands now in the mountains is of primary and great importance, and that within the next three months this should be accomplished, if by any means possible, not only as a decisive blow as the war is at present, but to prevent its assuming much greater proportions. At a distance, and to those who have never been in this section of the State, it may seem inexplicable that it should be so difficult a matter to bring to justice a few score of savages. To account for this is the peculiar topography of the country, rendering the rapid and certain movements of troops a matter of difficulty and affording innumerable hiding places to the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
Of Engineers, in charge of Fortifications on the Pacific Coast,
San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Herewith I have the honor to inclose to you a letter to the Chief of Ordnance. I hope it may receive your favorable indorsement, and will request you to send it through General Totten, Chief of Engineers, so as to obtain also his favorable co-operation. The necessity of having the iron for the platforms sent also was brought to my attention by Capt. G. H. Elliot, of engineers. If you think a larger number of guns should be sent, I hope you will so indorse it. I have mentioned the number which Captain Elliot thought necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I write this to recommend that fifty guns of heavy caliber, say 200-pounder Parrotts, be sent hither to be placed on deposit at Vancouver Arsenal, to be ready to be used in the defense of this river in case of foreign war. All the necessary implements, carriages, and a good supply of ammunition should accompany them. I will also urgently request that there should be sent at the same time the iron requisite to make platforms for the same. The arsenal should have the necessary drawings, so that the wood-work of the platforms could also be made and stored here ready to be put up. Capt. G. H. Elliot, of Engineers, says that he exhausted the market for the iron needed to make the platforms for the temporary fortifications he is now erecting at the mouth of the Columbia. The iron required is understood to be 6 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; some of the size of 5 inches by 1 inch for use about the pintle is also needed. There are several points on this river below here where in case of the breaking out of war efficient batteries for its defense could be readily and promptly erected by the troops if we had the guns and platforms here. It takes six months for a vessel to reach this river around Cape Horn; therefore do not suppose that this precaution is unnecessary. We must provide in advance for the wants of this region, as after a declaration of war there would be long and cruel delays. Please note that the ordnance herein requested is in addition to that promised in General Ripley's letter of 22d of December, 1862, referred to in my letter of the 8th ultimo. I inclose this to Lieut. Col. R. E. De Russy, in charge of the fortifications on the Pacific Coast. I hope to get his favorable indorsement and that of General Totten and the Engineer Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: The exigencies of the service will no doubt require a much larger force at this post at certain times than at others, consequently it will be impossible that estimates can be made with any degree of accuracy. This post, as well as all the other posts and camps in the military district, except Camp Wright, Fort Bragg, and Camp Lincoln, must necessarily be supplied via Fort Humboldt. I therefore respectfully suggest that the public service will be subserved by having all quartermaster's and commissary stores for the district, with exceptions as above, sent to Fort Humboldt upon the requisitions of the battalion quartermaster. By this course there may always be a sufficient supply at a convenient point to be forwarded at any time when needed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Battalion of Mountaineers, Comdg. District of Humboldt:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, reporting the establishment of district headquarters temporarily at Fort Gaston, the general commanding instructs me to say that he authorizes your going to such points in the District of Humboldt as you may deem proper and necessary for the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT TEJON, CAL., *January 15, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that with my command, consisting of Companies B and G, Second Infantry California Volunteers, I left camp, near Visalia, on Friday, January 8, at 10 a. m. After marching eight miles I made Camp No. 1, on Outside Creek, at 1 o'clock. Saturday, January 9, I left camp at 7.20 a. m. After fording Tule River, where I arrived at 2.30 p. m., I made Camp No. 2, having marched twenty-four miles. Sunday, the 10th, I left camp at 7.15 a. m. After fording White River I made Camp No. 3 at 3 p. m., having marched twenty-two miles. Monday, 11th, I left camp at 7.03 a. m., and arrived in Camp No. 4, near Poso Creek, at 4.30 p. m.; distance marched, twenty-eight miles. Tuesday, the 12th, I left camp at 7 a. m., and arrived in Camp No. 5 at 5 p. m., having marched twenty-eight miles, and having crossed Kern River and two sloughs. Wednesday,

the 13th, I left camp at 6.40 a. m., and arrived in Camp No. 6 at 5.10 p. m.; distance, twenty-six miles. This day we marched through a desert, finding the first watering place only one mile from camp, but on account of the scarcity of wood I marched one mile farther. Thursday, the 14th, I left camp at 8.30 and arrived at Fort Tejon at 10 a. m., having marched six miles, where I assumed command of the post to-day, the 15th of January.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SCHMIDT,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

ORDERS, No. 1.

FORT TEJON, CAL., *January 15, 1864.*

The undersigned hereby assumes command at this post.

JOHN C. SCHMIDT,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS,

Santa Catalina Island, Cal., January 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. CURTIS,

Fourth California Infantry,

Comdg. Southern Dist. of Cal., Drum Barracks, Cal.:

SIR: In obedience to orders I have directed the removal of the corrals and buildings on the isthmus. The owners have removed some and will the balance as soon as they possibly can. The corrals we have used to store forage in and stable the mules, and find them very convenient for such purposes, if you would be pleased to let them remain. But the fence extending down to Catalina Harbor is in the way and will be removed in a day or two; in fact I have had it taken down where it was in the way. Mr. Howland came to see me to know whether I would allow him to build it up on the hill-side for the purpose of keeping his sheep separated from others. I told him I could not unless by your orders. The fence where he proposes building would not be in the way in the least, besides would keep sheep out of the camp and out of the way.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. WEST,

Captain, Fourth California Infantry, Commanding Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 18, 1864.*

(Received 3.15 a. m. 19th.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

When you receive my letter of 21st of December I shall be glad to know the views of the Department by telegraph.

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., January 18, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Keeney, medical inspector, U. S. Army, having reported for duty at these headquarters agreeably to instructions from the War Department, is announced as medical inspector on the department staff.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 18, 1864.

Maj. C. E. BENNETT,
First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Fort Yuma:

SIR: I am instructed by the general commanding the department to request your special attention to the transportation to be used in throwing forward the companies of the First Regiment of Cavalry. On a former occasion the means of transportation furnished to troops moving to Tucson was not returned to this department. To prevent a repetition of this, and to facilitate the rapid movement of the troops, you will issue positive orders directing that all the wagons, ambulances, mules, and quartermaster's horses sent shall be brought back from Tucson to Fort Yuma without unnecessary delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *January 19, 1864.*

Colonel DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Peace and quiet must be preserved in Nevada Territory. If the provost-marshal cannot do it, I will use the military force.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., January 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. The following changes of station will be made in the District of Southern California as soon as practicable: Companies H and K, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, now at Fort Yuma, to take post at Drum Barracks. Company E, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Fort Yuma. On the arrival of Capt. Edgar W. Hillyer at Fort Yuma, Maj. Clarence E. Bennett, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Tucson, where he will report for duty.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Santa Catalina Island, Cal., January 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Fourth California Infantry,
Comdg. Dist. of Southern Cal., Drum Barracks, Cal.:

SIR: In obedience to instructions from headquarters District of Southern California, dated December 31, 1863, I have the honor to report that the supply of water for this post at present is obtained from Cherry Valley, brought in barrels by boat. In addition, to provide against accidents, I am having a road cut to Mr. Diltz's well, and as soon as completed will have water therefrom; besides we can make use of the well near camp for washing and culinary purposes, but I ought to have a patent block and two four-gallon buckets. I purpose sinking a well nearer the beach, where I think it will not be as deep, and if we strike water the three places will supply the command until a better supply can be had from the spring on the mountain, said to be high enough to be brought in pipes to the isthmus. Before making a full report on supplying the post permanently with water, I will have the distance run out and survey the distance personally as near as I can. I have had Messrs. McDonald and Harris go over the route. They report about two inches of water at the spring. If correct in their judgment, one inch certainly can be got here through an iron pipe, the distance said to be about seven miles and a half. Captain Gregory, also, who knows the island well, is of the opinion it can be done in from six to eight miles. The cost I cannot estimate, because I do not know the price per foot of the kind of pipe suitable, which is wrought-iron gas pipe one inch in diameter. As soon as I ascertain the distance I will report more fully.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. WEST,
Captain, Fourth California Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 19, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: It is apprehended by the assistant provost-marshal of Nevada Territory that disturbances may arise during the approaching election in that Territory. The department commander therefore desires you to confer with Captain Van Bokkelen on this subject, and if with the means at his disposal the peace and quiet of that Territory cannot be preserved, you will use such Federal force as may be available for that purpose. During the day of election you will report by telegraph the condition of affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 20, 1864.

Maj. ANDREW W. BOWMAN,
Ninth Infantry, Commanding Presidio of San Francisco:

SIR: The department commander desires you to prepare Company D, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, to embark on the steamer leaving this

place for Portland, Oreg., on the 27th instant. The company will take post at Fort Vancouver. The deputy quartermaster-general at these headquarters, or one of his assistants, will inform you as to transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: On the 19th instant information was brought to me that a band of Trinity Indians were then on the south fork of Salmon River, Klamath County, about forty-five miles from this post, committing depredations. This information was very indefinite, but to the effect that the Indians had killed two men and robbed a store. I at once dispatched a commissioned officer and twenty men to ascertain the truth of the report, and take such measures as circumstances should render advisable; also another detachment of thirty men under a commissioned officer to intercept the Indians on their return to the Trinity, in case the rumor should prove to be well founded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 22, 1864.*

Colonel WHIPPLE,
Fort Gaston:
(Via Weaverville, Cal.)

Go to Weaverville and give your personal attention to Indian difficulties on Salmon River. Bring the Indians under subjection, punishing the offenders. Use company at Fort Jones.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. B. BABBITT,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: The department commander directs that a schooner of suitable size will be purchased and sent to Catalina Island for the use and supply of the troops stationed thereon. The general desires you to have the U. S. schooner Jesup overhauled and properly fitted as an armed vessel. She will be supplied with a pivot gun with carriage, &c., complete on application to Captain McAllister, Ordnance Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 23, 1864.*

OFFICER COMMANDING FORT JONES:
(Via Yreka, Cal.)

Move your company to Trinity Center and be prepared to operate against Indians on receipt of arms. The latter will meet you at that point.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 23, 1864.

Lieut. EDWARD HALE,
First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols., Fort Gaston:

SIR: Herewith you receive Post Orders, No. 18, which directs you to proceed to-morrow, the 24th instant, with one sergeant and twelve privates of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and twenty days' rations, to Orleans Bar. Your first duty will be to guard the town of Orleans Bar and vicinity from attack by hostile Indians, and it is expected that you will use extraordinary vigilance. It is not expected that with your small command you will scout in the mountains, consequently your men will be sufficient to keep a strict watch and guard against attack. The lieutenant-colonel commanding directs that you do all in your power to induce the Indians in that section to keep the peace with the whites. You will ascertain as much as possible, by observation and by conversation with reliable citizens, the disposition of the Indians, and the danger there may be of their joining the hostile Indians now out. The information obtained, the indications of friendly or unfriendly feelings of the Indians, and other matters of interest to the district commander, you will report at every opportunity.

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Allow me to ask for another officer of your department for this coast. At present I have but one, Captain McAllister. He is able, efficient, and active, but as commander of the arsenal at Benicia he is necessarily compelled to remain there all the time. I have a widely extended department, embracing the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains, with ordnance and ordnance stores at every point, and in order to be assured that this property is duly preserved and taken care of, it is of the greatest importance that frequent inspections should be made by an officer of ordnance. I shall be glad to have a subaltern sent out, if you can spare one.

With great respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 26, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: With the exception of occasional Indian difficulties, I have nothing special to report within the limits of my department. The District of Humboldt is still the theater in which predatory bands of Indians commit their depredations. Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, of the Mountaineer Battalion, is in command of that district, embracing the northwestern portion of California. He has, besides his own battalion raised in the district, six companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, and one company of native California cavalry. He is doing all that is possible to kill or capture those Indians and restore peace to the country. He encounters innumerable difficulties. It is impossible to strike a decisive blow. The Indians prowl about in small parties, and make sudden raids through the sparse settlements, and being well acquainted with the mountain trails, make their escape. The troops have been active and bold, and whenever an opportunity has offered have done themselves credit, and with the additional force I have given to Colonel Whipple I am in hopes of restoring peace throughout the district in a few months. But to maintain it those Indians must be removed out of that country. The Indian reservation system, so near their old homes, has proved a failure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Tejon, Cal., January 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report: On my assuming command of this post I found 380 Indians located about 300 yards below this fort, as follows: 120 bucks, 170 squaws, and 90 children almost in a state of starvation; as they are under no one's charge, and no one to care for them, they must lookout for themselves. They are the remnant of nearly 1,100 Indians that were brought in from Owen's River by the Second Cavalry California Volunteers and placed on Tejon Reservation in the charge of the Indian superintendent, but afterward moved from the reservation to this place by order of headquarters Department of the Pacific, which order I cannot find at this post. Upon inquiry of the Indians through the interpreter, José Chico, I find that they all wish to be sent to the Tule River farm to enable them to raise something for their sustenance, as they are unable to do it here. I would also state that a deputation from Tejon Reservation was here to-day to see me and ask my leave to go to Tule River farm, which I told them I could not grant. I then asked them why they wished to go to Tule River farm. They told me that heretofore they always put in their crops of wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, &c., but this season they have put in nothing, for the reason that the agent, Mr. Godey, would not give them mules and plows to put in their crop with. Mr. Godey, the agent, tells me that his animals are so poor that they hardly can stand alone, and that for this last two months he has been out of all kinds of supplies either for Indians or his animals; that he has notified Mr. Wentworth, superintendent, of the fact, but has received neither

reply nor supplies. I therefore most respectfully suggest to the department that all these Indians, 200 of the old Tejon and 380 of the Owen's River, located near this fort, in all 580, be sent to Tule River farm, as there are already 160 acres in wheat, 40 acres in barley, and 200 acres to be planted in corn, potatoes, &c. With all these things planted and a supply of beef-cattle, supplied by the Indian Department, these Indians will be perfectly happy and satisfied. My other reason for making this suggestion is this: The Government pays rent for both of these reservations, and on each has employed an Indian agent and employé, and by putting the Indians all on one reservation it will save the Government the rent of one reservation and the salary of one agent and employé. But should the general commanding department deem it necessary to keep these Owen's River Indians here in the vicinity of the fort, I would most respectfully ask for orders to furnish them with some kind of rations for their sustenance, and that José Chico, interpreter, so favorably mentioned in Capt. M. A. McLaughlin's report of May 26, 1863, be retained in Government employ as interpreter, at the rate of $50 per month in legal tender.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SCHMIDT,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The department commander has directed (in orders) Company D, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, to proceed to and take post at Fort Vancouver. As all the companies of the Ninth Infantry are small, it is probable the general will send another company of the same regiment. The object of the general in sending regular companies to your district is to enable you to man the batteries being constructed at the mouth of Columbia River. Captain Jordan's company (A), Ninth Infantry, will be sent to occupy the batteries as soon after they are completed as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 27, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In connection with the occupation of Catalina Island, as reported in my communications of 21st of December and 7th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a special report made to my headquarters on the 12th instant by Lieut. Col. James F. Curtis, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Southern California.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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*See Part I, p. 244.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following representation to the department commander: The flouring mill in this valley is the most valuable property in this vicinity, and at the present time is nearly filled with grain and flour. Some years ago the owner had a stockade built around it, so that a few men could defend it from attack. A few weeks since several of the settlers of the valley went there to live, being notified by the hostile Indians, as the citizens themselves say, that it would not be safe to remain longer in their own houses. Previous to this, however, numbers of the hostile Indians would occasionally visit some of the houses of the citizens and take and hold possession a few hours or longer, but leave again without doing serious damage or offering to injure the white men. I use the words white men instead of white occupants, from the fact that at houses where this has occurred the mistresses have been natives of this valley. The white men at the mill numbered some fifteen or twenty, and they could easily defend the mill and have no intercourse whatever with the hostile Indians. In one instance, however, but a few days ago, a party from Big Jim's band visited the mill, and by some means obtained an entrance. The Indians were all armed, but offered no violence; were very free in their communications of what they had done in the way of depredating on the whites and of their intentions in the future in the same line. Frequent reports were also brought me that flour was sold to quasi friendly Indians and conveyed to those at war with us. The hostile Indians had also said at different times that it was their intention to have possession of the mill at the right time, and burn it when no longer useful to them. Under this state of affairs I concluded it best to take possession of the mill and have the supply of flour to the enemy cut off. I communicated my intentions to one of the two owners of the mill and it met his approval. On yesterday I stationed Lieutenant Middleton with detachment of eighteen men at the mill, with instructions to hold it, and allow no flour to be disposed of without permission from these headquarters. The sale of flour to Indians or to those likely to let them have it has also been stopped at other places in the valley. One great difficulty in dealing with the hostile Indians, as indeed with all, has arisen from white men who have formed disreputable associations with the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 27, 1864.

I. Capt. Frederick Mears, Ninth Infantry, being promoted to the rank of captain per letter of the Secretary of War, dated the 28th of November, 1863, will assume command of the post of Fort Vancouver, agreeably to the provisions of the 98th Article of War.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieut., First Oregon Cavalry, Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The General-in-Chief calls your attention to the importance of sending the remaining companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers to New Mexico before the hot weather begins.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Santa Catalina Island, Cal., January 28, 1864.

First Lieut. W. FORRY,
Adjt. Fourth California Vols. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Southern California, Drum Barracks, Cal.:

SIR: In continuation of my report of January 19, 1864, I can now say from personal observation that the so-called big spring has not sufficient water to attempt to lead it to this post, there being not more than half an inch of water at most. This being the case we will refer to the only living stream of any size on the island, distant from the isthmus in an air line about six miles, but from the broken and rolling nature of the country will take, in my judgment, ten miles of pipe to reach the post. The stream referred to is a running stream, and a never-ending and constant supply of spring water can be obtained therefrom. At the highest point there is twelve inches, and perfectly practicable to be led from its source to within one mile and a half of this post. Then comes the only difficult part of the work, which is in getting around the southeastern point of the harbor of Catalina. About 300 yards of this part of the route is very steep, in fact, almost perpendicular over the sea, but iron spikes can be driven in the rocks to hold the pipe. An accurate survey may show that this can be avoided by taking it over a ridge near the isthmus. If so, it will greatly shorten the distance and be far better, because then no part of the pipe need be exposed above ground to be damaged or the supply cut off. Troops and Government vessels could be amply supplied with the finest spring water from this stream. I would respectfully suggest that an accurate survey be made by a civil engineer at the earliest possible moment, for of one thing I am satisfied, that this is the best, and I might say the only, mode by which the garrison can be sure of a permanent supply of good and wholesome water. While there is fair weather a present supply can be had by boat from Cherry Valley, but bad weather reduces us to a small well, affording a limited quantity of a very inferior article.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. WEST,
Captain, Fourth California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 24th instant Lieutenant Hale, Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California

Volunteers, with one non-commissioned officer and twelve privates was dispatched to Orleans Bar to guard that town from Indian attack. This force is deemed sufficient for the present immediate safety of that place, though it would be entirely inadequate in case of difficulty with the Klamath Indians. If practicable there should be one full company on the Klamath River, one on the South Fork of Salmon River, and one on the Trinity near Big Flat. This latter could best be supplied via Red Bluffs and Weaverville. This would afford protection to points most exposed to attack, while all of them are comparatively convenient to active field operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 29, 1864.*

Colonel WHIPPLE,
Weaverville:

On your arrival give Lieutenant Randall such orders as you may deem necessary for quelling Indian disturbances.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 30, 1864.

The services of Bvt. Maj. George P. Andrews, captain, Third U. S. Artillery, being no longer required in this city, he will rejoin his company at Camp Reynolds on the 1st proximo.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., January 30, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS MIDDLETON,
Commanding Detachment, Newkirk's Mill:

LIEUTENANT: You will please have Charley Hostler and another Indian come to my quarters just after dark this evening. Should Charley not be at home send two Indians from his ranch suitable for scouts. Also, you will take one or more friendly Indians from Charley Hostler's party and scout on your side of the river for Indians. While absent on a scout you will have the men left at your camp remain within the stockade at the mill. If this is strictly observed, five or six men will be sufficient to protect the mill, with the assistance of the citizens there. A scouting party from this post will scout from and above Kidd's to-night and for a day or two. I desire that the Indians reach here without being seen, and that everything be managed secretly. Please send answer by the messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, the general commanding instructs me to say that the consolidation of the First Regiment of Washington Territory Infantry was a matter of necessity after the action of the War Department in the case of Colonel Steinberger. The general has already reported to the War Department that he would not consolidate the Oregon cavalry until the receipt of further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 1, 1864.

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2. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and assume command of the troops at Camp Babbitt, Visalia, Cal. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 1, 1864.

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7. Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of New Mexico, and will report for duty at the headquarters Department of Arkansas.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 2, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have sent another company of the First Cavalry California Volunteers to San Pedro. This makes four companies of that regiment which I have sent south on their way to Arizona Territory. They are well mounted and equipped. This leaves three companies of the regiment—one at Benicia Barracks and two at Camp Union, Sacramento—not yet mounted. When General Carleton moved into Arizona and New Mexico he took with him one company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers. I shall be glad to have that company returned to this department; it can be sent as escort for the trains returning from Tucson to Fort Yuma. I have sent one company of the Ninth

Infantry (regulars) from the Presidio to Fort Vancouver, with a view of having troops at Vancouver ready to man the batteries now being erected at the mouth of the Columbia River by the Engineer Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Two dispatches of January 28 received. I have already sent four companies of First Cavalry to Southern California, en route to Tucson. I have three more companies of same regiment not yet mounted. Will be sent as soon as possible.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., February 3, 1864.*

1. As soon as transportation can be procured for the movement the three companies of cavalry at Drum Barracks will take up the line of march for Tucson, under the command of Maj. James Gorman, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 3, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington City, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 28th of January. I have already sent four companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers to Southern California; one of them has probably reached Tucson by this time, escorting the marshal of Arizona and the superintendent of Indian affairs. The other companies will move in the same direction as soon as transportation is prepared. The three remaining companies, two at Camp Union and one at Benicia Barracks, have not yet been mounted. They are undergoing a thorough course of instruction on foot. In December Colonel Babbitt, chief quartermaster in this department, received a dispatch from the Quartermaster-General instructing him not to pay for any more horses until further orders. I accordingly suspended the purchase, presuming that we should have to wait for an appropriation by Congress before recommencing. I have now ordered Colonel Babbitt to purchase a sufficient number of horses to mount the three companies, and as soon as this is accomplished they will be sent to San Pedro by water. In the meantime the three companies now at San Pedro will move at an early day for Tucson via Fort Yuma, under command of Col. O. M. Brown, First Cavalry California Volunteers.

I have ordered that all the transportation used by the companies be sent back from Tucson to Fort Yuma to meet the remaining companies

as they arrive at that station. I have purchased a very large number of wagons and mules within the last two years. For General Carleton's expedition I had to buy 200 wagons and more than 1,200 mules, and a very large number of wagons and mules for General Connor's expedition to Salt Lake and the re-enforcements since sent to the same place. Thus it will be seen that the heavy expenditures for the means of transportation in this department have been rendered necessary in preparing commands for the Department of New Mexico and other remote districts. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram from Major Williams, assistant adjutant-general, dated January 28, inviting my attention to the expediency of granting furloughs to soldiers of the Regular Army who may re-enlist before the 1st of March. The necessary instructions have been given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., February 4, 1864.

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mesilla, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of Company G, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Capt. S. A. Gorham, on the 17th ultimo. Captain Gorham escorted Col. Charles D. Poston, Indian agent; Hon. J. Ross Browne, special agent for Department of Interior; Maj. M. B. Duffield, U. S. marshal, and Mr. Robert F. Greely, deputy marshal for the Territory of Arizona. On the 19th ultimo I detailed Lieutenant Arnold and thirty men of Company G, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to proceed with Colonel Poston and Mr. Browne in the discharge of their duties on a visit through the southern portion of the Territory. This morning I received a special messenger from Hon. R. C. McCormick, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, informing me of the arrival at Fort Whipple of the Governor and other officials of the Territory, under date of 28th ultimo.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

CAMP No. 7,
Mendocino County, Cal., February 4, 1864.

Captain SIMPSON,
Comdg. Co. E, California Mountaineers, Camp Grant, Cal.:

SIR: In accordance with district orders directing me to take the field and capture or kill all Indians found between the northern boundary of the Mendocino Reservation and Bear River, in Humboldt County, I have forwarded by escort under charge of Corpl. Samuel P. Wheeler, Company D, Second California Volunteer Infantry, this day twelve Indians, which you will, agreeably to the above orders, take over and have them safely escorted to Fort Humboldt. You will direct the detachment of my company to return without delay. It is rationed to the 15th instant inclusive.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. HULL,
Captain, Second California Volunteer Infantry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., February 5, 1864.*

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2. Col. Oscar M. Brown, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will repair to Drum Barracks and assume command of the companies of his regiment at that post, under orders for Tucson.

3. The force named in the preceding paragraph will move by company, with an interval of at least three days.

4. Col. Oscar M. Brown and Asst. Surg. John E. Kunkler will proceed as far as Fort Yuma with the first company, where they will await the arrival of the last (third) company, with which they will proceed to Tucson.

5. Maj. James Gorman, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will, instead of accompanying the force now at Drum Barracks as directed in Special Orders, No. 25, remain at that post and superintend the equipment and departure of the remaining companies of his regiment, with the last of which he will proceed to Tucson.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 6, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Special Orders, No. 571, of December 24, received. Lieutenant-Colonel Sibley is at the Presidio in command of Ninth Infantry. His services are important with his regiment. Can I keep him?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

I am instructed to inform you that the order directing Lieut. Col. C. C. Sibley, Ninth U. S. Infantry, to relieve General Hunt at New Haven, Conn., has been revoked. Please acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

By order:

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., February 6, 1864.*

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2. Col. Henry M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with the headquarters and three companies of his regiment, will proceed on the next steamer to Fort Humboldt.

3. On his arrival at Fort Humboldt, Colonel Black will assume command of the Military District of Humboldt.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 6, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Benicia Barracks:

SIR: The general commanding the department has this day directed in orders that you, with the headquarters and three companies of your regiment, will proceed to the District of Humboldt, the command of which you are to assume on arrival. The Indian disturbances in that district have assumed such a degree of magnitude as to make it necessary that a campaign characterized by decisive measures should be made. The general hopes that the force placed at your disposal will enable you to push the war to a close. The quartermaster's and subsistence departments have been directed to forward to Fort Humboldt ample supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Battalion of Mountaineers, Comdg. District of Humboldt:

SIR: The department commander, having determined to establish a company of troops at the forks of Salmon River, desires you to make the needful preparations for that purpose. You will send to the point designated the most available company in your district. The company being organized at Fort Jones, on the receipt of arms and clothing, will proceed to the Salmon River, where it is understood supplies are abundant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., February 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that Captain Ousley, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Company A, has been ordered to Redwood Creek and to establish a camp upon the old site of Fort Anderson.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 7, 1864.

Hon. S. P. WRIGHT,
State Senate, Sacramento:

SIR: In view of the threatening aspect of our Indian affairs in the northwestern counties of this State, I have ordered Colonel Black, Sixth

Infantry, with 250 men of his regiment, to proceed to Fort Humboldt. A steamer will be chartered as soon as possible to convey the troops to Humboldt, together with ample supplies of quartermaster's and commissary stores, and everything else necessary for a vigorous campaign. I have no fault to find with Colonel Whipple. I have ever found him active, zealous, and energetic, but as a large portion of Colonel Black's regiment was going into the field, I have deemed it proper to place him for the time being in command of the district. The colonel is an officer of much experience and great energy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 8, 1864.*
(Received 2.30 a. m. 9th.)

General L. THOMAS:

Major Williams' telegram of 6th instant relating to Colonel Sibley received.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 8, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In consequence of the threatening aspect of our Indian affairs in the northwestern portion of California, I have ordered Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, to move with the major and three companies of his regiment to Fort Humboldt. The command will proceed by steamer from Benicia Barracks, taking ample supplies for the prosecution of a vigorous campaign. On reaching Fort Humboldt Colonel Black will assume command of the district, and move promptly in pursuit of the hostile Indians who have been plundering and murdering the white people in the counties bordering on the Klamath, Salmon, and Trinity Rivers. I have ordered that all Indians captured or who surrender themselves shall be sent to Fort Humboldt and held securely as prisoners of war until the Government shall determine as to their final disposition. As I have before reported, it is useless to place these Indians on reservations in that country; but if they can be sent to Catalina Island they cannot escape, and the expense of maintaining them there will be very trifling. Colonel Black is an officer of much experience and great energy, and, with an ample force, well supplied, I look with confidence to an early settlement of the Indian disturbances in the District of Humboldt. Colonel Black's regiment numbers about 500 men, well officered and efficient, and I hope it will not be deemed necessary to consolidate it and thereby throw out some of the best officers in the department. Six companies are now fully organized, and recruiting for the other four is progressing. Independent of these Indian disturbances, I have nothing special to report. Peace and quiet reign throughout the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I am sending the seven companies of the First Cavalry to your department as fast as possible. Four of the companies have already gone to Southern California, and one of them has probably reached Tucson by this time. Colonel Brown goes down to San Pedro by the next steamer, and will move at once with three companies via Yuma to Tucson. The three other companies are not yet mounted, but we are now purchasing the horses, and I hope to get them off by the end of this month. I hope you will send the company of the Second Cavalry now with you back to this department as soon as possible. I am much in want of cavalry. Will you be good enough to order the wagons and other means of transportation used by the companies to be sent back at once to Fort Yuma from Tucson to meet the remaining companies as they arrive. I have only ordered these companies as far as Tucson, there to receive your orders. You will find the companies well mounted, very good men, and well officered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 9, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers:

SIR: The general commanding desires you, as soon after your arrival at Fort Humboldt as possible, to communicate your arrival to Colonel Whipple, the present commander. The general directs that all Indians captured will be sent to Fort Humboldt, where they will be held as prisoners of war. You are authorized to subsist them from the supplies on hand. The issues, however, are restricted to the bread and meat portion of the army ration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 10, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: A letter from a recruiting officer in Oregon to Col. R. F. Maury, of the First Oregon Cavalry, says that the idea prevails that there is "no necessity for more troops; indeed, that to keep troops in this district is a useless expense," &c. Every person acquainted with the wants of the frontier understands how idle such remarks are. But I desire to say distinctly that more troops are necessary, and that we have next spring and summer important work for the Oregon cavalry to perform. I shall recommend to the general commanding the department that troops be sent to traverse thoroughly the whole region between Auburn and Canyon City and the California line. I hope to put

two expeditions in the field the whole season for that purpose against the Snake Indians—one from Fort Dalles southeasterly and one from Fort Boisé westerly and southwesterly. I shall also recommend a movement from Fort Klamath easterly; but as that post is not in my district I cannot speak so definitely in reference to it.

Thus you will perceive that it is hoped that the troops will be able to assist the mining population in prospecting, occupying, and exploring that portion of Oregon east of the Cascade Mountains, which is now a center of great attraction to the public on this coast. It contains no doubt immensely valuable mineral deposits. It is doubtless the intention of the brave and hardy miners to explore it; in any event it is my earnest wish to give them all the assistance and protection in my power. To aid in such an interesting development should be the aim and policy of the Government. Besides the ordinary wants of the Indian frontier we shall require troops for the fortifications now building at the mouth of the river. I am just advised from department headquarters that a small expedition will probably be sent from Lapwai next summer to explore the route from Lemhi (the Mormon fort) to the mouth of the Big Horn on the Yellowstone. Until the 1st of March next large bounties are given for recruits—$302 for those who enlist and $402 to those who re-enlist. This is by recent legislation of Congress, of the 12th ultimo. Thus now is the time for adventurous spirits to join the First Oregon Cavalry. Except from the Snakes no Indian troubles are now anticipated. Those who may lightly say that troops are not wanted are little aware how much the profound peace and security which now reigns on our whole Indian frontier is due to the movements of the troops, and especially of the Oregon cavalry, during the last two summers.

For two summers Colonel Maury, with the gallant and efficient regiment under his command, has taken the field upon the emigrant road. He was also ordered to remain out until the end of October. He did not come in prematurely only to hear of a massacre of emigrants in his rear. In May last six companies of troops were assembled at Fort Lapwai, on the Nez Percé Reservation, to attend the great council convened to effect a new treaty with that tribe. These troops were not needed for influence over that tribe, although it was well to hold in salutary check the warlike minority of the Nez Percés. But the council was attended by runners from all the surrounding tribes; most of them had (as the Palouse, Yakimas, Cœur d'Alenes, Cayuses, &c.) been once at war with us, while the Nez Percés had remained friendly. They were eagerly waiting the hour when the Nez Percés would strike, as, if they would only say the word, many allies, full of ancient grudges, would cluster around them from those tribes, hugely delighted at the prospect of getting the Nez Percés into a fight.

The establishment of the military post at Fort Lapwai in October, 1862, and this assemblage of troops at Lapwai had thus a most salutary effect, evincing that the power of the Government was not gone, as the rebel sympathizers had endeavored to instill. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and those movements may have anticipated and frustrated hostile combinations. Colonel Maury proceeded from Fort Lapwai through the Salmon River country and thence on the emigrant road. In October, 1862, the moment I knew of the first discoveries of gold near Boisé, I wrote to the War Department recommending the establishment of Fort Boisé. In January the orders of the Secretary of War were received for the establishment of Fort Boisé. In June it was established, and it will always be an important and central point

in reference to the defense of that frontier. In February, 1863, it was arranged with Captain Crawford when he started for Washington City that Colonel Maury with his command should meet him at the crossing of Snake River, above Fort Hall, between the 15th and 20th of August. All the arrangements were made accordingly and they met at the ferry on the 17th of August last, at the same moment of time. Colonel Maury returned on the south side of Snake River, sent expeditions up the Bruneau and Malheur and reached Fort Walla Walla on the 26th of October.

I am happy to say that thus the most efficient protection has been given to the incoming emigrations of 1862 and 1863. The gallant spirits of the First Oregon Cavalry, who have borne like good soldiers the hardships of the campaigns, are entitled to my thanks for the efficient and cheerful manner in which they have discharged the duty, although they had not the good fortune to meet an enemy. Well do I know that the ardent desire of many of them would be to join in the war in the East, where it would rejoice them to battle in the glorious cause of unity, freedom, and nationality for which the armies of the Republic are now contending.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., February 11, 1864.*

1. Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will accompany the movement directed in paragraph 2, of Special Orders, No. 27, current series.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 11, 1864.*

Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Los Angeles:

No change will be made in instructions until further orders from Washington.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 11, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Benicia Barracks:

SIR: On your arrival in the District of Humboldt, or as soon after as possible, the general commanding desires you to give particular attention to the condition of the Mountaineer Battalion. It has been represented that these troops are under the impression that their services cannot be required in any other portion of this department except the

District of Humboldt. Of this their minds should be disabused at once. The force alluded to lacks that discipline even expected in volunteer troops; and while the general has no doubt but that its commander has done all in his power to correct the many abuses and the looseness which is prevalent, no change for the better has taken place. It appears from private representations that an opposition has sprung up against the authority of Colonel Whipple, the leader of which is said to be the major of the battalion (Taylor). The general desires you to make officers and enlisted men understand that cliques or factions tending to the destruction of discipline will not be tolerated. All officers of that battalion whom you may report as aiding and abetting such a course, or who do not come up to a proper military standard and discharge their duties cheerfully and well, will at once be dismissed the service without trial. You will find at the headquarters of the district a letter to Colonel Whipple from this office, calling his attention to the establishment of a company (or more if you deem it necessary) at the forks of the Salmon River. The position is an important one for controlling the Trinity River Indians and such others as may go to that region to hunt and fish, and protecting the whites.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., February 13, 1864.*

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2. Paragraph 2, of Special Orders, No. 23, is hereby revoked.

3. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and assume command of Camp Union.

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5. Maj. Andrew W. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, is assigned to duty as acting inspector-general on the department staff. The major will report at these headquarters at the earliest day practicable.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT POINT, CAL., *February 15, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

SIR: In view of the possibility of hostile vessels making a demonstration on this coast, I beg leave to offer the following suggestions to the commanding general: The character of every vessel entering the harbor should be ascertained before such vessel shall have passed this fort. For this purpose the Shubrick should be anchored outside the Golden Gate, but within the Heads. I believe the anchorage named is good, and the Shubrick could lie there as well as at her present anchorage. Should unusually heavy weather render it advisable she could anchor near the wharf. Should the officers of the Shubrick become satisfied that a vessel should be stopped it could be done with the guns of this fort, and this would enable the batteries on Alcatraz to be manned in time to render effective service if necessary.

Situated as the Shubrick is now it is impossible for the character of a vessel to be known until beyond the effective range of the guns of this work; and in the case of a steamer, or even of a sailing vessel with the prevailing westerly winds, the guns on Alcatraz could not be brought to bear upon such a vessel disregarding the Shubrick as promptly as should be the case.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. STEWART,

Captain, Third Artillery, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., February 15, 1864.

General HENRY W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of a communication addressed, through the General-in-Chief, to the honorable Secretary of War by Hon. J. F. Kinney,* Delegate from the Territory of Utah, transmitted to me for report, and to submit the following as my views on the several subjects contained in the communication referred to: In regard to the first point made by Mr. Kinney, relating to the location of Camp Douglas, I am not apprised whether the camp is within the limits of Great Salt Lake City, as the authorities may have chosen to prescribe in a charter or describe in an ordinance. For aught I know to the contrary, the Territorial or city authorities may have extended their city jurisdiction on paper over the whole tract of country from the mountains to the Jordan. It was and is a question which has occasioned me neither to make careful inquiry nor to exercise much consideration. I recognized the supreme authority of the United States as existing here, however little it may be respected by the leaders or masses of the people, and established my camp on what is unquestionably public domain, never reduced to adverse possession by cities, towns, or private persons, so far as I am aware. I did not recognize the right now claimed by the Legislature or city to embrace a vast region of country for city or any other purposes antagonistic to the interests of the Government when that Government desired or required any part of such domain. Mr. Kinney is at a loss to understand why General Connor should locate his camp within the limits of a peaceful and loyal city, and why he did not occupy Camp Crittenden. In reply I have to say that Camp Douglas is on the public domain at least two miles distant from the nearest house in the city. It was selected on account of its salubrious and convenient site and abundance of water. The alleged annoyance to the citizens from the fact that one of the several streams running through or near the city is rendered filthy by the presence of the troops is greatly exaggerated, and is in my opinion an excuse for rather than a well-founded cause of complaint. My reasons for locating the camp were at the time of location, and are still, regarded as good and sufficient. First. It was and is desirable that the camp should be at some central point in the district, where supplies of forage could be most advantageously procured and whence roads diverge in all directions—north, south, east, and west. These advantages could best be secured at its present location. Second. I deemed it not only prudent but absolutely necessary to the

* See Kinney to Halleck, January 4, p. 715.

respect due to and the dignity of the Government that the camp should be located and maintained in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of Brigham Young and his attendant nest of traitors. Previous to my arrival I was not only informed, but it was bruited about in every direction among the people, that the forces under my command, soldiers marching to the relief and for the protection of the Territory, would not be permitted to cross the Jordan on the west. This threat, publicly given out, I subsequently found to have been intended as an intimidation, with a view to stopping the command at Fort Crittenden. How much the desire of speculators to sell to Government the buildings at the latter point at exorbitant rates had to do with the origin of the threat I deem it unnecessary here to argue. Mr. Kinney overstates the fact very considerably when he dwells on the loyalty and peacefulness of the people of Utah. They are bound down by a system of church tyranny more complete than that which held the bondmen of ancient Rome in early days or now enthralls Afric's sons on the cotton fields of the South. The world has never seen a system of bondage, abject slavery, espionage, and constant, unremitting tyranny in the most trivial relations of life more galling than that which Brigham Young oppresses the people in the name of religion. His teachings and those of his elders all tend to impress disloyalty upon the minds of his subjects and antagonism toward the Government, in which he recognizes neither authority over him nor goodness in itself. Until my arrival and location in his immediate presence his pulpit harangues were but iterated and reiterated denunciations of the Union and outbursts of bold-faced treason. Even now he and his chosen apostles, the minions of himself and the teachers of the people, can hardly conceal their inborn treason or repress the traitorous words which fill their hearts and break upon the ear in ill-concealed sneers and covert insinuations against the Government which fosters and protects them in their iniquities. As a specimen of the loyalty and peacefulness of the man from whom this people receive their ideas, as well of religion as of morality and the Government of the United States, I quote a brief paragraph from one of the so-called sermons of Brigham Young, delivered in presence of the assembled multitude on the 6th of October, 1863, at the Bowery, in Salt Lake City, to the semi-annual conference then in session, viz:

> As for those who Abraham Lincoln has sent here, if they meddle with our domestic affairs I will send them to hell across lots, and as for those apostates running around here, they will probably fall down and their bowels will gush out, or they will bleed somewhere else.

A sermon as remarkable for its innate treason, villainous hatred of the Government, and extreme vulgarity as it is for its grammatical construction. Were it not that these words as used by the chief priest of the church are susceptible of the most complete and overwhelming proof, it would pass credence that they were ever used by any man, however debased, in any pulpit in the land. Taught, led, governed, tyrannized over by such men, by means of the most perfect system extending throughout the whole people and down into the deepest recesses of everyday private and domestic life, covered by the thin gauze of a superstition called religion, unparalleled in the history of the world and a disgrace at once to the civilization of the nineteenth century and the free institutions of the land, it is not to be wondered at that the people, ignorant and deluded, should have attained a state of feeling not merely inimical to the Government, but bordering on treason, only suppressed for the time by the presence of the troops

or the personal fears of the wily, traitorous, and treacherous leaders. When, therefore, Mr. Delegate Kinney affects patriotism himself, and with persecuted air and earnest professions characterizes the people of Utah as either loyal or peaceful, he but excites a smile upon the lips of even the casual passer-through of this land of polygamy, treason, and kindred crimes. I beg to assure the Department that the presence of the troops both in the Territory and on the present Government reservation at Camp Douglas has done much to prevent treasonable outbursts and conflict with this peculiar people and is doing much in a quiet way to lead the community back to allegiance and proper respect and regard for the Government. Brigham Young has impiously sworn and prophesied that the troops should either be destroyed or removed from Camp Douglas; and should the department intervene to remove the troops, not only would it not commend the Government to the mass of the people, but it would serve to strengthen his power and fulfill his prophecies. Not only would such a course be injurious to the Government itself, but the transfer of the troops would be regarded by thousands of the citizens, suffering under a worse than Egyptian bondage, as the withdrawal of the last ray of hope and an abandonment of them to their hard fate. That their condition has been much ameliorated since the arrival of the troops I have the strongest and best reasons for believing, and many look forward eagerly and hopefully to the time when the power of the Government shall be felt or the incoming of a new population may relieve them from a galling despotism and restore them to their long-lost rights as American citizens. I have had recent evidence of the boasted loyalty of these people in the return of an expedition sent to the south for the protection of miners. The officer in charge, Lieut. John Quinn, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, in his official report states that in many places not only could he not obtain forage for his animals at any price, the people asseverating that they would not sell a grain to Uncle Sam's minions, but he was absolutely prohibited from entering their farm-houses or seeking shelter from the winter storms in barns, sheds, and outhouses. I have also learned from credible witnesses that in cases, not few or exceptional, Gentile merchants and traders visiting the southern settlements to purchase flour and grain are invariably asked if they are buying for the troops, with the declaration of the farmers that if so grain and flour would not be sold at any price. The mere suspicion of being an agent of the Government in search of supplies is sufficient to violate any contract previously made and debar the purchaser from obtaining a bushel of wheat or a sack of flour or other produce. I inclose for the information of the Department a certified copy of a communication just received by me from miners, citizens of the United States, wintering in the neighboring town of Franklin, near the northern border of the Territory. I need hardly say that the utmost protection will be afforded them should it be required, but it is surely an anomalous position of affairs that citizens of the United States, peacefully seeking the settlement of a Territory of their common country, and that Territory professing through its Delegate loyalty and peacefulness, merely asking the hospitality accorded to humanity, should be compelled to look for protection from the armed troops of the Union. The hypocrisy of claiming either loyalty or peacefulness for such a people is too palpable to require further comment.

In reference to the special order directing stray cattle found on the reserve to be shot, which is complained of by Mr. Kinney as emanating from me, the Department is respectfully informed that the same was

issued by Colonel Pollock, commanding Camp Douglas, and immediately on coming to my knowledge it was revoked by me and has not in a single instance been executed. The Department is informed that Mr. Kinney is mistaken in the assertion that this command is subsisted to any considerable extent from the "products of the soil of the Territory." Our subsistence supplies are entirely drawn from the East, except only flour, beef, and vegetables, for which articles we are now paying exorbitant rates, induced and purposely made so by the edict of Brigham Young to his people not to sell to the troops. In this manner have the contractors (Gentiles) been broken up and forced out of the field of supplying, and Brigham himself, or his chosen bishops, derive the profits from the enormous and unreasonable prices demanded and necessarily paid. For the same reasons the wood and hay contractors have been unable to fulfill their contracts, and the troops were compelled to go into the mountains twenty miles distant in the dead of winter to cut and transport timber for fuel, while the animals, from sheer necessity, had all been turned out to exist upon the light herbage to be found upon snow-clad hills and wintry plains. In consequence of this, not only have the troops at times suffered for want of fuel, but the cavalry has necessarily been dismounted, and many of our animals have perished for lack of food, when it is a conceded and well-known fact that there is an abundance of forage in the Territory, for which the contractors have in vain offered the most exorbitant rates. After this statement of facts bearing on the subject I deem it my duty to the Government and the country to add that I would regard it as extremely injudicious and impolitic in every sense for the Department to comply with the request of Mr. Delegate Kinney, and it would only do so under the most decided and earnest, yet respectful, protest on my part. In conclusion I may be permitted to add that while an order transferring either myself or my command to the active scenes of the East would but be responsive to my own and the universal heartfelt desire of the troops under me, I must beg leave, respectfully, to suggest that neither they nor I have constituted Mr. Kinney our spokesman, and with a proper appreciation of his unasked-for interposition to that end and a due respect for the position he holds, would prefer communicating our wishes on proper occasions through some other and, probably, more congenial channel.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

FRANKLIN, UTAH TER., *February 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR,

Commanding Camp Douglas.

DEAR SIR: In view of the following matters we have thought it necessary to acquaint you with the actions of the citizens here. It is a constant stream of burlesque against the Government and you and your soldiers—such as "Thank God the buzzards are picking the bones of the U. S. Army," and that you and your army are "a set of vagabond hirelings," and that "the day was not far distant when you and your army would have to leave this country," and various other expressions of like import too numerous to mention. There is one other item we think necessary to mention. A few of the citizens here have boasted that they took $16,000 worth of Government stock in

1857. There are men here who make that boast, and can be pointed out any day. They preach to their minute men to look well to their guns, and to lay in powder and keep their horses fat. They preach at Logan for the minute men there to be in readiness to be here in two hours. We have behaved ourselves as well as any set of men ever did, and still they make these threats and abuse us and our country every time they preach. Some of the boys expect to prospect west of Box Elder as soon as spring opens, and they (the Mormons) make their brags that we shan't prospect for gold in the country. We leave these lines to your kind consideration. They are written at the request of all the miners.

Nothing more at present, but remain your friends,

M. MONCHARD,
M. LEBEAU,
PETE LUFFING,
[AND 23 OTHERS.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 16, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Colonel Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with the major of his regiment and three companies, numbering 250 rank and file, left Benicia Barracks yesterday for Fort Humboldt for the purpose of terminating the Indian war in that district, as reported to you in my letter of the 8th instant. Another company of the First Cavalry California Volunteers has marched from Drum Barracks, via Fort Yuma, to Tucson, Ariz. The two companies of the same regiment now at Camp Union, Sacramento, and the one at Benicia Barracks are now being mounted. One of these companies, with the colonel of the regiment, will leave for Drum Barracks on the 20th instant, and the remaining two companies will be prepared to move to the same point by the 1st proximo. Transportation has been prepared by the quartermaster's department at Drum Barracks, so that no delay will take place in the movement. I have advised Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, of the approach of these seven companies to Tucson, in order that he may give the necessary instructions as to their disposition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1864.

The 22d of February, 1864, the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, the patriot, soldier, and statesman, who carried us triumphantly through the Revolution which resulted in the establishment of this great Republic, will be appropriately observed by the troops in this department.

All fatigue duties shall cease for the day. At each military post a Federal salute will be fired at sunrise, and a National salute at meridian.

Let the welkin reverberate the roar of our artillery, and the ringing

shouts of the patriotic people on the Pacific shores to the heart of the Nation, and strengthen the arms of our brave soldiers who are fighting for the preservation of the Union.

GEORGE WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., February 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from department headquarters of January 28 I report that there are at Fort Humboldt about 200 Indian prisoners. It is impossible for me to give the exact number at the present time, owing to recent captures and deaths, but the above is nearly correct. As soon as another mail arrives I shall be able to report the precise number. At this post there are at the present time 106 Indians considered as prisoners, though they are obliged to support themselves, and consequently are not strictly so. They should, however, be removed to a place of safety. If taken to Smith's River Reservation they would not remain. The country between here and there is perfectly familiar to them, and nearly the whole distance inhabited by Indians with whom they are acquainted and on friendly terms. Thirty-nine of these 106 are full-grown bucks, more or less related to and friends of the hostile bands. Should they be taken to Smith's River it is almost certain they would return within a few days, and in all probability would join those in the mountains. Indeed, there would be no other course for them. By leaving the reservation they declare themselves enemies, and would expect to be treated as such. That Indians can escape from the reservations has been repeatedly demonstrated, notwithstanding the greatest vigilance of the troops stationed in the vicinity and the most untiring exertion of the officers and employés of the Indian Department. The only certain preventive against their escape and return to their old haunts is to have them taken at first to a point so remote that they cannot find their way back. Mendocino for the Trinity Indians would be better than Smith's River. The Indian prisoners at Fort Humboldt would perhaps remain at Smith's River if taken there, though some of them have once escaped from that reservation, and even if they should run off would not be such formidable enemies as those from this section. As between Smith's River and Mendocino—though both are objectionable—I respectfully suggest the former as the safer place for the Indians now held as prisoners at Fort Humboldt. My remarks upon this subject I hope may not be deemed intrusive. It is of importance to Government and to the people that the right course be pursued; that when once captured the Indians may never again be allowed to run at large and war upon the citizens. Were it practicable to have the Indians removed as they are captured to the island recently taken possession of on the southern coast, by order of the department commander, or held close as prisoners until that course could be pursued, many of the difficulties now in the way of a final settlement of Indian affairs in Northern California would be obviated, and the end sought more speedily attained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., February 16, 1864.

Capt. E. B. GIBBS,
Second Infantry California Vols., Commanding Camp Curtis:

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 8th instant, with the accompanying petition of the people of Arcata, is received and contents noted. By a most unaccountable mistake it did not come to hand until after the mail had left last Friday. The state of excitement you describe I can very readily understand, and there is no doubt some cause of alarm. The Indians have a hatred toward the settlements on the coast, particularly Arcata, and the greatest vigilance is required to guard against them. It was my opinion that the force at Camp Curtis would be sufficient during the winter, though there has been so little storm of late that the Indians move about at pleasure. For a month past I have wished that your company was all at Camp Curtis to be stationed as you deem necessary for the protection of Arcata and adjacent settlements, but have not been able as yet to replace the detachment at Camp Gilmore. Constant call is made upon me for troops from every quarter and to keep up the scouting parties that are now in the field. It seems almost impossible to spare any men from here just now for the coast. All I can do at this moment is to increase your force by twelve men from Company D, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, as per copy of order inclosed. It gives me pleasure to state that the prompt steps you have taken for the defense of Arcata meet my hearty approbation. Please advise me by return escort if any indications have been discovered of the presence of Indians in the vicinity of Camp Curtis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., February 16, 1864.

Lieutenant HALE,
First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols., Orleans Bar:

LIEUTENANT: Your letter of yesterday has been received and contents noted. It is my desire to increase the force at Orleans Bar when practicable. The gentlemen who were here from that place and who returned with you were of the opinion that ten men would be sufficient for the protection of that town as long as the Klamath Indians remained friendly. There will be a larger force stationed there, however, when the absolute necessity therefor is apparent and the troops can possibly be spared. Other men will be sent from time to time to take the place of portions of your detachment when it can be done without interfering with active operations, but you will not grant leaves of absence to any of your command. You will be supplied with rations for your detachment from this post. If you can, however, purchase fresh beef there at the price stated, there is no objection to your doing so to the amount allowed by the Army Regulations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, February 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General ALVORD, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have just received the inclosed letter from H. Jones, a reliable man, of Jones & Edgar's express. Your letter to me, published in the Oregonian, has been read with much interest. It indicates that you will send an expedition in that direction as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

[Inclosure.]

CANYON CITY, *February 8, 1864.*

Governor A. C. GIBBS:

DEAR SIR: Having a short acquaintance with, I take the liberty to state to you the condition of our country, showing the necessity of protection to the traveling public to and from Canyon City. About forty miles from this place, on what is known as Cottonwood Creek, on 6th instant, eight Indians were seen; one of the number shot at a white man. Pack trains are having their animals stolen daily, and people are in constant fear while traveling. The Indians number from fifteen to twenty. Is it not in your power to furnish us immediately with some protection? The roads are in splendid condition and the weather mild and pleasant. If you can and will assist, you will confer a great favor on many.

Yours,

H. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 16, 1864.

Capt. W. H. JORDAN,
Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, Present:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs you to see Capt. G. H. Elliot, of Engineers, in charge of the construction of the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia, and with him visit the works at Cape Disappointment and also at Point Adams. You will procure all the information you can from him which will be useful to you in command of said fortifications. You will be careful to consult him as to the proper site at which quarters for the troops should be built at both fortifications. You will be prepared on your return to instruct your acting assistant quartermaster making estimates to be forwarded to Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, of the necessary funds to build temporary quarters for your company.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 16, 1864.

Capt. G. H. ELLIOT,
Corps of Engineers, Astoria, Oreg.:

CAPTAIN: Capt. W. H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry, is ordered to repair to the mouth of the Columbia to see you and procure all the information proper for him to know previous to the departure of his company

from this post. I wish him to see the works at Cape Disappointment and also at Point Adams. I have received your letter of the 13th instant. At which point do you recommend that Captain Jordan shall establish himself, Cape Disappointment or Point Adams? I especially desire you to point out to him the proper site upon which quarters for troops at either place should be erected.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 17, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Under the special authority of the War Department, dated July 9, 1863, in a dispatch from Major-General Halleck, I have since that time issued about 5,000 stand of small-arms to organized militia companies in this department. I have also issued a small amount of cavalry arms, and a few pieces of field artillery for the same purpose. In the organization of the militia companies of California the greatest care has been taken by the Governor of the State that none but true and loyal men are enrolled either as officers or privates, and the most stringent regulations have been adopted for the care and security of these arms. Captain McAllister, of the Ordnance Department, commanding Benicia Arsenal, has by my direction forwarded a requisition for 10,000 rifles, 8,000 pistols, 40,000 rifled muskets, 9,000 sabers. In view of the present aspect of our affairs, I deem it important that the requisition should be filled at an early day. We know not at what moment we may be engaged in a foreign war, with our communication by water to New York cut off, and forced to rely solely on the supplies already here. If I can have the arms called for in Captain McAllister's requisition, an army of 75,000 men can be fully equipped in this department in a very short time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *February 17, 1864.*
(Received 12.45 p. m. 18th.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President United States:

The Campbell patriotic resolutions have without material change this day passed the Senate and Assembly.

F. F. LOW,
Governor of California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 17, 1864.

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3. Company F, (Stombs'), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Drum Barracks on the next steamer leaving for Wilmington, Cal.

* * * * * * *

5. The regimental and non-commissioned staff of the First Regiment Cavalry California Volunteers will proceed to Drum Barracks en route to Tucson, Ariz. Ter. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., February 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: In reply to that part of your letter of the 11th instant* which refers to the mode of operations next season from Fort Dalles, I have the honor to state that I have not been able to obtain any very satisfactory information as regards the country or Indians. From impressions derived from such information as I have been able to obtain, I do not think that there is a large number of Indians (men) occupying permanently the country proposed to be traversed. They are, however, hostile, well armed, and vigilant. I do not think that a depot accessible to wagons can be established far enough out on the Warm Springs route. The mouth of Crooked River is probably the farthest point that could be reached. This, in my opinion, is too far west and not far enough south. When we consider the country to be examined south and east in connection with the necessity of return trips to the depot it should be as nearly central as possible and well to the south. It will be impossible to take, with the present means of transportation in the district, much more than sixty days' rations for the command, which will move from the depot. Estimating its employés and all at 120, they will require about 125 mules. If there are thirty or forty men left at the depot to escort the return wagons and make such examination of the surrounding country as may be necessary, it will require on the start from here seven or eight teams in addition to the mules. On the return of these to this post for supplies two or three might be retained, five being considered sufficient to keep up the supplies, and these could probably be dispensed with by the middle of August or 1st of September. Under all the circumstances I consider the South Fork of John Day's River, or some point thirty or forty miles southwest of Canyon City, the best for the depot. From this point the expedition with sixty or sixty-five days' rations can move west to the waters of Des Chutes, then southeast as far as desirable, and north to their depot. For the next sixty or sixty-five days they would move southeast, east, north, and west to their depot preparatory to return or winter quarters. This is on the supposition that the expedition will leave their depot by the middle of May or 1st of June at latest, and in the time they will then have can make a thorough examination of the whole country to the California line, and the arrangement is, I think, the most economical, as regards transportation, that can be made. Since writing the above I learn from the guide who accompanied Captain Smith in 1860 that it is impossible to take wagons up the South Fork of John Day's, but that they can go very well up Crooked River, a branch of the Des Chutes, to its source, which is separated by a narrow divide only from the source of the South Fork, and if thought best can be taken around the headwaters of the South Fork, and that this

* Not found.

locality, the valley on the head of Crooked River, or the South Fork, is well calculated for the establishment of a depot. The position is, when considered in reference to the country to be examined, favorable if the plan I propose is adopted. It would place the depot, as I am informed, thirty or forty miles west and perhaps a little south of Canyon, and would be in a locality where the troops left at the depot could be of good service in the examination of favorite summer resorts for Indians, and would be between the Warm Springs Reservation and the hostile Indians. I would recommend that the services of this guide be obtained and that he might be authorized to select four or five Indians from the Warm Springs to accompany him. These can be obtained without pay, and I would prefer not to have a greater number. With a competent interpreter (the party referred to as guide is a good one) they could be used to advantage. I do not approve of the idea of having a company of Indians. Their manner of warfare is repugnant to our civilization, and they would be a constant source of anxiety and perhaps trouble to the commander of the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 18, 1864.*

Adjutant-General THOMAS:

I desire the Secretary's authority to muster in two companies before completion of organization, for immediate service in the field.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

This is authority for you to have two companies mustered in as requested.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Gaston, Cal., February 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the most active exertions are being constantly made by the troops in this portion of the Military District of Humboldt to capture or kill the hostile Indians, but am obliged to confess that but little success is achieved. There are from ten to fifteen friendly Indians active as spies, and enlisted men familiar with this section are continuously and anxiously laboring to find the enemy, but as yet without avail. The Indians I have employed are entirely in earnest, as they are at deadly enmity with the hostile bands in the mountains, and now that they are so fully committed they are untiring in their endeavors. The troops and friendly Indians are eager in pursuit of the enemy, each failure making them more so. Some

days ago a party of citizens arrived in this valley from Klamath and Salmon Rivers to avenge the death of their neighbors, killed by Indians as reported to me on January 29. The party numbers some fifty white men and twenty Klamath Indians. I welcomed their arrival, and have endeavored to have their efforts put forth in the right direction. Upon first taking the field they were misinformed upon many points, and I was fearful they might do mischief by attacking friendly Indians, but they seem reasonable and only desire to assist in bringing to justice the guilty. So far this party have paid their own expenses with the assistance of other citizens, but it is not probable that they will keep up the organization more than two or three weeks longer. Thirty or more of them, it has been intimated, would enter the service of the United States if they could do so for a term of six months. They could furnish their own arms, clothing, &c. Their only object in entering the service would be to close the war, and as they are generally good marksmen and used to frontier life they could render good service. If this plan could be adopted I respectfully recommend that the services of men be accepted in the several counties of Del Norte, Klamath, Trinity, Humboldt, and Mendocino for six months. In many instances they would be useful as a guard to the settlements, leaving the organized troops more at liberty to deal with the Indians. Particularly in Humboldt, Klamath, and Trinity Counties do the people feel the necessity of the continued presence of our armed force, and they would beyond a doubt avail themselves of the privilege so far as possible of bearing arms for a short time, though they could not be induced to enlist for the period of three years.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., February 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
First Battalion Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Fort Gaston, Cal.:

COLONEL: I arrived at this post yesterday p. m. with headquarters and three companies Sixth Infantry California Volunteers. I [will] send you an order assuming command of the district, which is forwarded by direction of the department commander, as soon as possible after my arrival. I shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as possible, and to be informed of the disposition of troops in the district, and what movements or expeditions are on foot. I propose to visit Fort Gaston as soon as circumstances will permit, but when that will be I cannot exactly say just now, inasmuch as "the Indians in quite a force (some say fifty) attacked Dyer's house, two miles from this, and it is now in flames. There is great excitement; send us some help." This is dated Arcata, 1 o'clock, February 17, and signed W. C. Martin, Company D, First Battalion Mountaineers. This note reached me at or about 4.30 p. m., and at 5.35 p. m. Major Wright with Captain Buckley's company (C), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, with three days' rations in their haversacks, were on the march for the scene of trouble. Nothing heard from Major Wright's command to day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,

Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

CAMP AT THE FORKS OF SALMON,
February 18, 1864.

Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Commanding Humboldt Military District:

SIR: I took the liberty of opening a letter directed to Captain Baird, he being absent at the time at Sacramento. On the 10th of February I received orders from General Wright, commander of this department, to move my men to this place and operate against hostile Indians. My company consists of sixty-three able men, in good health and spirits. After three days' march we arrived safe at this place. We found considerable snow on the tops of the mountains, which delayed us from getting here sooner. Passed an Indian ranch on the 15th which was deserted by the males. Yesterday an Indian was shot, and by making strict inquiries I found that he was a bad Indian, who is accused of having killed and robbed at Trinity Center. An escort of your command arrived here yesterday. No further depredations have been committed at this place lately. I shall take all my men out as a scouting party into the mountains as soon as I have my cartridges and rations prepared.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut. Company F, Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., February 19, 1864.

Capt. B. R. WEST,
Fourth California Infantry, Commanding, Catalina Island:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the district commander to say that on the 10th instant the following dispatch was transmitted from these headquarters to department headquarters, viz:

There are about forty miners on Catalina, not owners of incorporated mines, who apply for permission to remain. Can they be allowed to remain on the island a further time or must they leave forthwith?

To which answer was made by the wires that no change will be made in instructions till further orders from Washington. A second answer has been received this evening, as follows:

The persons mentioned in your dispatch can remain on the island until further orders, provided they are not engaged in any unlawful business.

There may be more or less than forty persons. The privilege granted refers to all that may be on the island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FORRY,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Fourth Cal. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, *February 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

Interior Department has been requested to make Catalina an Indian reservation. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 20, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: Several prominent citizens waited upon General Wright yesterday asking him to unite with you in a dispatch to the authorities at Washington, requesting the retention of the U. S. ship Narragansett on this coast. The general has learned that you are coming to the city to-night, and has therefore desired me to state that should you deem the matter of sufficient importance to send a telegram to that effect, you are hereby authorized to use his name. The commander of the Narragansett reports that to make a safe voyage "round the Horn" the vessel must be put in complete trim and repair. When this is done the necessity for taking her East no longer exists. He therefore desires that the repairs essential to make her a serviceable vessel be made on this coast, where her services can be made available until the arrival of other vessels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX., *February 20, 1864.*

First Lieut. W. FORRY,
Adjt. Fourth Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to state that considerable has been said of depredations committed at Pi-Ute Creek, Rock Spring, and Marl Spring by Indians, being the last three campings on this end of the road leading from California to this post. Upon due inquiry I can find no cause to justify a report, but as the rumor has gigantic proportions, and will in all probability reach Drum Barracks and California, I hasten to write in order to meet ungrounded reports with a statement of facts. On the return of the express on the 30th of January I received a letter from the recorder of the Rock Spring district that depredations had been committed by Indians at Pi-Ute Creek by driving off cattle and killing a horse owned by citizens. On the 31st of January I called in Sicahout and other chiefs of the Mojaves. They promised to seek out the Indians that had committed the depredations. Sicahout sent his brother in search of Sparkamiah (Eagle Sky), a petty chief of the Pi-Utes, and Espaum, a chief of the Chimehuevas, to ask them to come to the fort. About the 3d of February, one of the citizens stopping at Pi-Ute Creek informed me they had lost four head of cattle and a horse. They had either strayed or were driven off by Indians, and one of their horses had been killed near their camp. A part of the meat had been taken away, and a piece of an Indian arrow was found near the horse. He stated they had not seen any Indians, but their fresh tracks were found near the camp. On the 9th of February the brother of Sicahout returned without bringing any of the chiefs with him, stating that Sparkamiah's band had been stealing in the vicinity of El Dorado Cañon, and feared they would be killed if they came to the fort (I have seen white men from El Dorado Cañon; they don't confirm the report). On the return of the express, on the 16th instant, I received a letter from Derough, the recorder of the Rock Spring district, stating that four horses and a bullock had been killed and eaten by Indians at Marl Spring on the 10th instant, and twenty-four head of horses, owned by Mr. Moody, had been driven

off from Rock Spring, and their property and personal security were seriously threatened. The expressman, William Furlong, confirmed the report contained in this letter. On this information I ordered Lieutenant Nason with a detachment of fifteen men to march to Rock Spring. The detachment crossed the river on the 17th and marched to Pi-Ute Creek on the 18th. On the afternoon of the 18th Mr. Nichols, of Silver Hill, in the vicinity of Rock Spring, brought a third letter from Derough, the recorder, stating the cause of alarm he had given was removed; that the twenty-four head of horses had been recovered, and animals owned by miners, all except one or two, had been found. I learned from Mr. Nichols, who had been stopping at Silver Hill during the winter, that no trouble has been had with the Indians and none is expected. At dusk on the 18th I sent an express to Lieutenant Nason for him to return with his detachment to the garrison. He returned on the 19th. In my opinion all is quiet on the road, as far as Indians are concerned, and there has been no occasion requiring a report from me other than why I sent out the detachment. I hope this explanation will be satisfactory.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES ATCHISON,

Captain, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *February 20, 1864.*

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt:

SIR: Dispatches announcing the arrival at Fort Humboldt of Colonel Black with headquarters and three companies of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, also order that Colonel Black assumes command of the Humboldt Military District, were received about 12 o'clock last night, and the intelligence was most welcome. I have the honor to report the present disposition of troops in this district as follows, viz: Second Infantry California Volunteers—Company C, Captain O'Brien, Camp Lincoln; Company D, Captain Hull, Fort Bragg; Company E, Captain Gibbs, Camp Curtis; Company F, Captain Douglas, Camp Wright; Company H, Lieutenant Gonnisson, Fort Gaston; Company I, Captain Theller, Fort Humboldt; Captain Hull with detachment of twenty-four men in the field, between Fort Bragg and Eel River, since January 20, 1864. A detachment of Company E, Lieutenant Delany, Company I, Second Infantry California Volunteers, commanding, is at Camp Gilmore, and two detachments of five men each at the two Gold Bluffs. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers—Company A, Captain Long, Camp Iaqua; Company B, Captain Ousley, Camp Anderson; Company C, Captain Miller, Fort Gaston; Company D, Captain Martin, Fort Humboldt; Company E, Captain Simpson, Camp Grant; First Lieutenant Geer, of Company A, with a detachment of forty men at Fort Gaston; First Lieutenant Hempfield, of Company B, with twenty-nine enlisted men, at Fort Gaston; Second Lieutenant Hale, of Company B, with thirteen enlisted men, at Orleans Bar; First Lieutenant Herrick, of Company D, with thirty-five enlisted men, at Fort Gaston; Second Lieutenant Frazier, of Company E, with twelve enlisted men, in the field near Mattole, Humboldt County. Scouting parties are out from time to time from nearly all the above posts and camps, and a few men are guarding important places in this vicinity. Company A, Battalion Native California Cavalry, Captain Pico, has its headquarters at Fort Gaston; detachments on escort service.

My intentions have been in the above distribution of troops, as far as it has been done since I have had command, to afford protection as much as possible to the settlements in the district, and at the same time keep up scouting parties where hostile Indians were most likely to be found. As the enemy is continually moving, it is impossible to determine where he can in the future be met with. This valley is, however, the old home of the leading hostile Indians, and it is evident that in this vicinity they have their headquarters more than at any other given point. As they have been pretty closely pressed in this section of late, they resorted to their old schemes of making a raid at a distance for revenge and plunder and to draw troops away from here. That the colonel commanding may become thoroughly acquainted with the position of affairs, I respectfully and earnestly urge that he visit this post at as early a day as practicable, and that at least one company of the Sixth be ordered here at once. The detachment at at Orleans Bar is barely sufficient for a guard to the town, but should be replaced by a company at least fifty men strong. Were the detachments of Captain Gibbs' company recalled from Camp Gilmore and the Gold Bluffs, and a company of about the same strength stationed at Camp Gilmore, from which small details could be made for each of the Gold Bluff settlements, the Indians would be pretty thoroughly checkmated from Arcata north.

The Indians will dislike very much to return to the interior without committing depredations somewhere on the coast, and they may pay a visit to the Eel River settlements. For the information of the colonel commanding, I inclose a rough outline map of the district.*

In readiness to assist the district commander by every means in my power, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding at Fort Gaston.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have to request authority from the general commanding to place (throughout the coming season until late in October) troops in the field as follows: From Fort Boisé west and westerly, two companies of Oregon cavalry (A and E), under command of Capt. George B. Currey. From Fort Dalles, southeasterly, two companies of the same regiment (D and G), under the command of Capt. J. M. Drake, of that regiment. The murders and depredations of the Snake Indians have rendered these expeditions necessary to protect the large mining population in their intentions to explore, prospect, and mine in that whole region, extending from the Grande Ronde and The Dalles to the California line. The miners have found silver as well as gold in the region of the Owyhee, southwest of Fort Boisé. There will be a large rush of people in that direction under the belief that it is a second Nevada. The Snake Indians were very troublesome in that quarter last autumn. There is reason to fear that many of the most inveterate have left the vicinity of Fort Hall, and moved westerly to that great region so little known between Snake River and the Cascade Mountains. Last fall just before winter set in, about the middle of November, the Snakes ran off

* Not found.

from the Warm Springs Reservation thirty or forty horses belonging to the Wascos and other friendly tribes on that reservation. They killed some whites last summer near Canyon City (southeast of The Dalles 160 miles), and this spring have already begun to steal and fire at white men. Some of the Wascos will desire to accompany the troops to get back their horses from the Snakes. I do not think it advisable, as urgently recommended by some officers, to employ the friendly Indians as paid allies on account of their fierce hostility to the Snakes. But it may be advisable to let twenty or thirty picked Indians accompany each expedition under a select chief, being only provided subsistence by the United States. They would be useful as scouts and guides. If the general commanding the department should differ from me in judgment on this point, it is proper that I should state that Captain Currey says that he has seen the chiefs of several of the surrounding tribes, and that they would like to join us as allies in the scouts against the Snakes. General Wright may think it judicious to obtain thirty Indians to each expedition and supply them with arms and ammunition. Thirty Nez Percés, armed and organized, accompanied his expedition in the Palouse country in 1858. Were they not paid as scouts by the quartermaster's department? I have no means of ascertaining here. General Wright of course knows. His orders in the case in reference to the whole matter are respectfully invited. It is difficult to ascertain how many warriors the Snakes can summon in that region of country—not more than 300 or 400, I think. But they would not be embodied, in all likelihood. I have supposed that two companies could operate with efficiency in that region. Depots supplied with wagons would have to be established. From those points the troops should move with pack animals. They will start expecting to pack. I should expect to order the troops to stay out the whole season, traversing so far as possible the whole region named, the only limit to the extent of their movements being the supply of subsistence; the main object to be to do what so small a force will permit to protect the whites in exploring, traveling, and mining in that region. Capt. M. Crawford, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to Washington, and I suppose will come out again from Omaha, Nebr. Ter., with an emigrant escort over the emigrant road. For that reason, and also because the road has not recently been infested, I do not propose to send any troops east of Fort Boisé upon the emigrant road. I shall make the subject mentioned in your letter of the 28th ultimo the topic of a separate dispatch. The whites are now well established in the Beaver Head country, daily exploring it more and more. Therefore any delay will only improve the chances of easily exploring at a future season from Lemhi to the Yellowstone. Moreover, Governor Wallace, Delegate from Idaho, left here expecting to get troops from the Northwestern States to occupy the region east of the Rocky Mountains, near the headwaters of the Yellowstone. Thus I shall recommend that the instructions of the 28th ultimo be countermanded, for I have neither troops nor transportation for such an expedition. For the other purposes detailed in this letter I may have to order the purchase of some means of transportation—perhaps fifty mules. I trust I may have the sanction of the general commanding to order the purchase of such means of transportation as may be necessary. A few infantry may be sent with each expedition as far as the wagons go as escorts and to guard the depots.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 20, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Oregon Cavalry:
(Through Commanding Officer, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.)

CAPTAIN: The general commanding has received your letter of the 15th instant, stating that you would move with sixty men of the cavalry to the point on Snake River above the Palouse Crossing for the protection of the miners from the Indians. He directs me to state that your prompt movement meets with his entire approbation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., February 20, 1864.

First Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: For the information of the general I have the honor to report that additional rumors of depredations on the Canyon City road have been received. At Cherry Creek and Cottonwood, both tributaries of the South Fork of John Day's River, and distant from this about 150 or 160 miles, I am informed by Mr. Lockwood, who has just arrived, that animals have been stolen and the prisoners fired upon and driven back. The robbing of the house alluded to in a former communication took place at Bridge Creek, about 100 miles distant, and is reasonably supposed to have been done by Indians from the Warm Springs Reservation, but occurred by and on account, as Mr. Lockwood informs, of the sale of liquor to the Indians. After getting them drunk they became impudent, and he expelled them from his house, and then became alarmed and deserted the premises, when the Indians destroyed a portion of the contents of his house. He is not entitled to sympathy or protection. It is, however, different in the present instance. It will undoubtedly be the policy of these Indians (the Snakes) to do all the stealing possible early in the season. This increases their means of subsistence and escape when later in the season troops come into their country, which they no doubt anticipate. For these reasons I would recommend that twenty-five or thirty men be sent as soon as they can be started to camp in that vicinity, with supplies sufficient to last them till they can join the main expedition at its depot, which I presume will be somewhere within fifty or sixty miles of their camp, if not in that immediate vicinity. The supplies for this detachment could be taken now to their camp in wagons. They should also have six or eight pack animals. When the main expedition moves, if it did not go by this camp, a few pack animals with additional supplies could be sent to them with such information as regards the movements of the main party as would enable them, if thought best, to join it. Captain Drake, Company D, will require for the summer about 8,000 rounds rifle ammunition (caliber .54) and 6,000 pistol (caliber .44). If the general thinks best to adopt my suggestions this should be forwarded immediately. I suggest that it be invoiced directly to Captain Drake, as in the absence of the cavalry the post will have no use for any portion of it. To go out and remain there on the South Fork a few days and

return to this post before the movement for the summer would only aggravate the Indians, while it would have the horses of the party in bad condition for the summer. Of course the teams would return immediately. If this party be sent out to remain it would be well to send up two good teams of mules, also some directions as regards beef for it. The season of the year is some objection, but the grass is now growing very fast, and I do not think it likely that we will have a long spell of bad weather in March, and the party going now will no doubt save a good deal of grumbling and considerable property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST WASHINGTON TERRITORY INFANTRY,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., February 21, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders, No. 10, current series, from headquarters District of Oregon, I have this day assumed command of the First Regiment of Washington Territory Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. ENGLISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 22, 1864.*
(Received 1 a. m. 23d.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

Your telegram relating to Catalina received.*

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 22, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California, Sacramento City:

SIR: I have carefully perused the petition addressed to Your Excellency by the miners on Catalina Island. When I first ordered possession to be taken of the island, all persons on it I desired to remove at an early day. Subsequently, finding that it would seriously inconvenience a few people who had stock on the island and others mining there, I modified my instructions so far as to permit them to remain until the decision of the Government could be received. This is the condition of affairs now. I am waiting the action of the War Department. When I ordered the commander of the Southern District of California to take possession of the island I was not aware that any mining companies had been duly incorporated, and I am informed that most of the companies have been incorporated since the 21st of December. I do not

* See p. 760.

agree with the petitioners as to the value of the island for the purposes of an Indian reservation. Inclosed herewith are copies of my letters to the Adjutant-General of the Army dated on the 21st of December and 7th and 27th of January; also a special report made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, who made a personal examination of the island.* Your petitioners say that the island is devoid of vegetation; the report of Colonel Curtis represents quite the contrary. A large number of sheep, horses, and cattle were found on the island, wild goats and other game in abundance, with plenty of wood, and an inexhaustible supply of fish, and pure fresh water. I look upon it as a very desirable place for an Indian reservation.

With great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *February 22, 1864.*

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt:

SIR: On yesterday information was received that Indians were encamped near Redwood Creek, some fifteen or twenty miles below Camp Anderson. Last night at 10 o'clock I dispatched Lieutenant Geer, Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and thirty enlisted men of same company to that vicinity, with instructions to capture or kill all Indians found. Lieutenant Geer went prepared to remain out ten days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,

Commanding Fort Gaston.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Dalles, Oreg., February 22, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Mr. Edgar, an expressman from Canyon City, informs me to-day that thirty animals, mostly mules, were stolen from the vicinity of Canyon City on the 16th instant, supposed to be by Indians. Parties had been formed to pursue. I think from former acquaintance with Mr. Edgar that the information is reliable. It shows if the theft has been committed by Indians that it is their intention to accumulate as much movable stock as possible early in the season. Many robberies are, however, committed by white men, yet the presence and operations of troops in the neighborhood will repress or detect the operations of whites and Indians. From this matter the considerations of my letter of the 20th instant are increased in importance. I would detach from this post immediately a party for the vicinity of Canyon City, except for the distance and the consequent necessity for transportation and the employment of hands and considerations which must enter into the preparation for the expeditions, which I am informed will constitute the summer's operations of the troops in the district. Being so con-

* See pp. 706, 718, 734, and Part I, p. 244, respectively.

venient to district headquarters and the expedition requiring so much expenditure, and the detachment being necessarily connected with the summer operations, I have thought it best to advise with the general. I have not seen Mr. Laughlin. If he has received your letter he has not considered the matter of sufficient importance to call. I have dropped him a letter, a copy of which is herewith forwarded.*a*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., February 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the general commanding the department, a certified copy of a petition from the Hon. John F. Kinney, Delegate to Congress from Utah Territory, to the General-in Chief, and through him to the honorable Secretary of War, urging the removal of myself and command from Camp Douglas, which petition was respectfully referred by the General-in-Chief to myself for report.* I also inclose copy of such report,† forwarded to the General-in-Chief, and a communication from miners residing at Franklin, Utah Ter., in relation to the disloyalty of the people in that place and vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., February 23, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions from headquarters District of Oregon I have this day assumed command of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. ENGLISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg.

SAN FRANCISCO, *Februarg 24, 1864.*

Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Drum Barracks:
(Via Los Angeles, Cal.)

Catalina Island will be taken by the Government. No further improvements will be permitted. Time will be allowed to remove cattle.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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a Letter to Mr. Laughlin not sent, as I had subsequently received the desired information.

* See January 4, p. 715.

† See February 15, p. 748.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., February 24, 1864.

First Lieut. W. I. REED,
Regimental Quartermaster, Sixth Infty. California Vols.,
Camp near Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The headquarters of the District of Humboldt are hereby temporarily transferred for the present to the vicinity of Arcata. First Lieut. William I. Reed, regimental quartermaster, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will furnish the necessary transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infty. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 24, 1864.

Lieut. J. A. WAYMIRE,
First Oregon Cavalry:
(Through commanding officer Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

SIR: The general commanding the district directs that you proceed with your command to the South Fork of John Day's River and encamp at some point best calculated to enable you to protect the whites against the incursions of the Indians. You should take some tarpaulins with which to cover the provisions. The friendly Indians from the Warm Springs Reservation should be treated with kindness. If opportunity occur you may make an investigation as to the truth of the charge that they committed any of the depredations on the whites on the Canyon City road. You will report to this office your arrival, and from time to time anything of importance which occurs. You will keep Captain Drake advised of any information concerning the routes of communication, &c., which would be useful to him. Any casualties in your detachment should be promptly reported to Captain Drake. You are directed by the general commanding to obey any instructions you may receive from Colonel Maury as to the objects of the expedition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 25, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 28th ultimo, which says, speaking of the exploration proposed by General Totten from Lemhi (a Mormon settlement) to the Three Forks of the Upper Missouri, "General Wright desires me to say that the exploration referred to should, if possible, be made during the coming summer. You will, therefore, make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the wishes of the Government as indicated in the last paragraph of General Totten's letter." As indicated in my letter of the 20th

instant, I recommend that this matter be postponed to another season for the following reasons: I have just had a long interview with Judge Tufts, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Idaho Territory. He is from Virginia City, in what is called the Beaver Head country, about forty miles this side of the Three Forks, and gives me interesting statistics of the rapid settlement of that country. Within a year and a half a mining population of 12,000 souls has settled within a district of 100 miles east and west by forty north and south. The chief towns are Virginia City, East Bannock, Nevada City, Bivan's Gulch, and Gallatin, the latter at the Three Forks, the former higher up to the very headwaters of the Missouri, at the base of the Rocky Mountains on the eastern slope. Lemhi is just opposite East Bannock at the base of the Rocky Mountains, on their western slope. They cannot be more than seventy miles apart. I respectfully represent that the whites are so rapidly exploring that country that by waiting another year any exploration will be vastly expedited. I am sure there is no good pass in the Rocky Mountains between Lemhi and East Bannock. From the statements of Judge Tufts I am satisfied that the best route for a road from new Fort Boisé to Virginia City, on the Three Forks, is to go by the emigrant road via the Three Buttes until you get on the wagon road from Salt Lake via Fort Hall to East Bannock. This crosses the Rocky Mountains near High Bank Creek. (See military map of the Department of Oregon, 1859.) This is now a well-traveled road in some parts. What the people of that country want now is military protection. That must come from the Northwestern States. I saw the Hon. W. H. Wallace, late Governor, but now Delegate from Idaho Territory, as he passed here. (By the way, I was much gratified when Idaho Territory elected a Union candidate.) I wrote him a letter, which I authorized him to show to the Secretary of War, recommending that a force should be sent to that country near the Three Forks from the Northwestern States. Governor Wallace and Judge Tufts both seem sanguine that steamers can ascend the Yellowstone to within from 100 to 200 miles of Virginia City. Mr. Chouteau is to try it next season. It would have been tried last summer, but the unusually low water prevented the steamers even from getting to Fort Benton. A few infantry companies should go on the steamers to the head of navigation on the Yellowstone. The mounted companies (and there should be nearly a regiment) should go by land via Fort Laramie. Judge Tufts says the best place for a military post will be at the head of navigation, supposed to be near the mouth of Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone. Thence two companies of cavalry should be sent to the Flathead Agency in the Bitter Root country, which is in my district. It should be especially excepted from my district and supplied from their depot. I need not say to you that I have not troops enough in my district to occupy that country. They must come from Missouri, Iowa, &c. If General Totten shall comply with the request of General Wright in his letter of 16th of December and send an officer of Engineers for the purpose, I shall do my best to give him escort. But I cannot now recommend the exploration. The Crow Indians on the Yellowstone threaten the whites and object to the explorations of the miners. The Sioux are fast approaching the Crows. A military force is needed there, and I respectfully recommend to the general commanding the department that he make such representations to the Secretary of War as will materially aid Governor Wallace in getting the troops referred to. It is beyond my district and the Department of the Pacific, but as the seat of government of Idaho Territory is at Lewiston, on this side of the mountains, they naturally look to us for assistance. Since writing you on the 20th instant I have

ordered twenty-five cavalry, under Lieutenant Waymire, from Fort Dalles to the South Fork of John Day's River, on the road to Canyon City, for the protection of the whites, some depredations having been committed by the Indians. This detachment will join Captain Drake after he starts, two months later.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 26, 1864.

COMMANDERS OF POSTS AND CAMPS
IN THE HARBOR OF SAN FRANCISCO:

SIRS: The department commander desires you to exercise the greatest watchfulness to guard against a surprise of the post under your command. No body of men will be permitted to land on any island occupied for military defense, or come within any military reservation, without special orders from these headquarters. Should an emergency arise rendering the re-enforcement of any of the posts necessary, an officer from these headquarters, known personally to you, will be the bearer of such orders. All officers at posts in this harbor are required to be with their commands between tattoo and reveille, except when their absence is especially authorized by the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to advise you that Captain Currey with his company and Company A, Captain Rinehart, will leave for Fort Boisé about the 1st of May preparatory to making an expedition west and southwest from that post. He will be allowed to take with him about twenty picked Indians, if he choose to take them as scouts. They should have a select chief at their head. They will only receive subsistence from the Government. He will be joined by Lieutenant Hobart's detachment at Fort Boisé. Please make all the necessary arrangements. Make a report as to how far the means of transportation now at Fort Walla Walla will suffice for this expedition. A depot supplied with wagons will be established as far from Fort Boisé as a practicable road can be obtained. It is supposed that wagons can thus be used for the first 100 or 150 miles. The troops will pack from the date of leaving Fort Walla Walla. It is supposed that there are more than 100 pack animals now at your post which could be spared for this expedition. How many wagons and mules for them will be needed at your post? The troops under Captain Currey will traverse the whole country as far as possible, the only limit to their movements being the means of subsistence. The object of this expedition will be to protect the whites in exploring, traveling, and mining in that country from Auburn to the California line. Lieutenant Apperson will be ordered to join his company before that date, and will be

appointed quartermaster of the expedition. It will not return to Fort Walla Walla before October 15. Such is, in brief, the programme. Let Captain Currey make all the necessary inquiries and preparations. The general desires me to invite you to make any suggestions connected with the expedition which you may consider called for by the public service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 27, 1864.*

Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Drum Barracks:
(Via Los Angeles.)

Persons will be permitted to land and work on Catalina until the Indian Department want it.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 29, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Please telegraph decision of Interior Department relative to Catalina Island. Much interest is felt to know at once the determination of the Government.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 29, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: A few days since I received your dispatch of the 20th of February (acknowledged at the time) advising me that the Interior Department had been requested to make Catalina Island an Indian reservation. Colonel Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding the District of Humboldt, is prosecuting vigorously the war against the hostile Indians in that quarter, and every possible effort will be used to capture all those Indians and remove them entirely out of the country. We have now sixteen companies of troops in the District of Humboldt, and I am in hopes to settle the Indian difficulties there in the course of the next three months, when at least twelve of these companies can be withdrawn for service elsewhere. In setting apart the island of Catalina for an Indian reservation, the question arises as to the mining operations on the island. A large number of companies have been incorporated, and although the mines have not yet been fully developed, the prospect is that they will prove remunerative. I have permitted those people to remain on the island until the decision of the Government could be received, but cautioned them against erecting any expensive works for the present. My previous

communications will have informed the Department of the size and topography of the island, as well as its capabilities. Should the Department decide to allow the mines to be worked I would recommend still that the whole island be held as an Indian reservation in order that improper persons can be removed without any difficulty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., February 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your various telegrams of dates 11th, 19th, 24th, and 27th instant, concerning the occupancy of Santa Catalina. The directions contained in these were transmitted to commanding officer at the island as opportunities occurred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding.

CAMP, *Forks of Salmon, February 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: On the 10th of February I received a telegram ordering me to move my men to the forks of the Salmon and chastise the Indians. Marched on the 12th, after purchasing rations and ammunition at the lowest rates they could be purchased at Fort Jones, it being impossible to get more than ten days' rations over the mountains. The snow being deep, it took us three days crossing, and found every kind of provisions at high figures, and the county in a state of excitement here as well as Cecilville. I have sent a small party to defend that place, while the main part shall scour the mountains as soon as I have cartridges made and rations prepared. My force consists of sixty-three men with only fifty stand of arms.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut. Co. F, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 1, 1864.

Maj. R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Engineer Corps, in charge of Light-Houses on Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I am informed by Capt. G. H. Elliot, of the Engineer Corps, in charge of the construction of fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia River, that if the light-house at Cape Disappointment remain in its present site any firing of heavy guns at the fortification erected on the cape will be apt to destroy the glass apparatus of the light-house. He

recommends its removal to a site on the cape rather higher, and thus better adapted for the purposes of a light-house than the present site, but more remote from the guns. I therefore hope you will take the necessary steps to secure the removal. If any appropriation of Congress is needed for that purpose I hope it will at once be requested at the present session. I send this through Captain Elliot to enable him to write also his views in the premises.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., March 1, 1864.

The undersigned has received numerous letters of complaint and inquiry from parties within and without the district, the former alleging that certain residents of Utah Territory indulge in threats and menaces against miners and others desirous of prospecting for precious metals, and the latter asking what, if any, protection will be accorded to those coming hither to develop the mineral resources of the country. Without giving undue importance to the thoughtless or reckless words of misguided prejudices, or bad-hearted men who may be guilty of such threats as those referred to, and indulging the hope that they are but individual expressions rather than menaces issued by any presumed or presumptuous authority whatever, the undersigned takes occasion to repeat what no loyal citizen will gainsay, that this Territory is the public property of the nation, whose wish and interest it is that it be developed at the earliest possible day in all its rich resources—mineral as well as agricultural, pastoral, and mechanical. To this end citizens of the United States, and all desirous of becoming such, are freely invited by public law and national policy to come hither to enrich themselves and advance the general welfare from out the public store, which a bountiful Providence has scattered through these richly laden mountains and fertile plains. The mines are thrown open to the hardy and industrious, and it is announced that they will receive the amplest protection in life, property, and rights against aggression from whatever source, Indian or white.

The undersigned has abundant reason to know that the mountains of Utah, north, south, east, and west, are prolific in mineral wealth. Gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal are found in almost every direction, in quantities which promise the richest results to the adventurous explorer and the industrious miner.

In giving assurance of entire protection to all who may come hither to prospect for mines, the undersigned wishes at this time most earnestly, and yet firmly, to warn all, whether permanent residents or not of the Territory, that should violence be offered or attempted to be offered to miners in the pursuit of their lawful occupation, the offender or offenders, one or many, will be tried as public enemies, and punished to the utmost extent of martial law.

The undersigned does not desire to indulge in useless threats, but wishes most fully and explicitly to apprise all of their rights, and warn misguided men of the inevitable result should they seek to obstruct citizens in those rights, or throw obstacles in the way of the development of the public domain. While miners will be thus protected, they must understand that no interference with the vested

rights of the people of the Territory will be tolerated, and they are expected to conform in all things to the laws of the land, which recognize in their fullest extent the claims of the bona fide settlers on public lands. While the troops have been sent to this district to protect from a savage foe the homes and premises of the settler and the public interests of the nation, they are also here to preserve the public peace, secure to all the inestimable blessings of liberty, and preserve intact the honor, dignity, and rights of the citizen vested by a free Constitution, and which belong to the humblest equally with the highest in the land. This, their mission, it is the duty of the undersigned to see fulfilled by kindly and warning words, if possible, but if not, still to be enforced at every hazard and at any cost. He cannot permit the public peace and the welfare of all to be jeopardized by the foolish threats or wicked actions of a few.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication of the 2d ultimo, reporting the movement of troops, has been submitted to the General-in-Chief, and is approved by him.

I am, sir,

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., March 2, 1864.

First Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters District of Oregon, Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the detachment of twenty-five men of Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Lieut. James A. Waymire, left this post yesterday for South Fork of John Day's River with seventy-five days' rations. This will last them to 14th of May, by which time I presume the main expedition will be in the vicinity of their camp. I would respectfully recommend that this expedition, as well as the troops intended for Fort Boisé, unless detained by some remarkable exception in the weather, should move by the 15th or 20th of April. There being no enlisted man at the post suitable for the duty, I directed Hospital Steward Catley to accompany the detachment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 3, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT POINT:

SIR: The department commander directs that should your post be signaled by the revenue steamer Shubrick not to let a vessel pass, you

will fire upon such vessel and bring her to. Should you see the Shubrick firing on any vessel which refuses to stop and conform to regulations of the port, you will aid the Shubrick with your guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: I perceive that you are placed in command of the Department of Kansas extending to the Rocky Mountains. My district extends to those mountains, embracing the boundaries of old Oregon Territory. I write to invite your attention to the defense needed for the settlements in Idaho Territory at the base of those mountains on the headwaters of the Missouri. Within 100 miles westerly of the Three Forks of the Missouri (where the Jefferson, the Madison, and the Gallatin unite) there are now 12,000 miners. Virginia City has 5,000 souls. The other towns are East Bannock, Bivan's Gulch, Nevada City, and Gallatin. It is a very rich mineral district, and large numbers of whites will emigrate thither this coming season. Idaho Territory extends from Fort Boisé to beyond Fort Laramie. The authorities of that Territory have been in contact with me and have applied for troops, as also the settlements in the Bitter Root country, at the base of the Rocky Mountains on their western slope. The latter as well as the former should be protected by troops from the Northwestern States. We have but a few troops in this district, and they by the tempting attractions of this coast are fast dwindling away by desertion; few will re-enlist and their time expires next winter. I therefore respectfully submit to you that a force should be sent by you to take possession of that country. I should, in reference to this side the mountains, only ask that two mounted companies should be sent to the Bitter Root country (to the Indian agency), the post to belong of course to your department and excepted from my district. That region will be supplied from Saint Louis and the Lower Missouri, and the troops should come thence. Mr. Chouteau, of Saint Louis, confidently expects that steamers can go up the Yellowstone to the mouth of Clark's Fork, or perhaps to Big Elbow. It will no doubt be tried next summer. A few companies of infantry should go by steamer to the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, where probably some eligible site for a large post can be found. Nearly a regiment of mounted troops should be sent thither by land—I suppose over the emigrant road via Fort Laramie. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the route via Fort Randall to know whether troops could reach the Yellowstone better by that route. I do know that a wagon road to Virginia City, Idaho Ter., by way of Fort Laramie, does exist, viz, by continuing upon the old emigrant road via the South Pass until the troops shall get on the well-traveled wagon road from Salt Lake City to Virginia City. Doubtless an exploration from the Three Forks to Fort Laramie would subsequently find a good road across. You will find Maj. W. F. Raynolds, of the Engineers, posted as to that country, having made explorations there. I had an interview a week ago with the Hon. James Tufts, of

Virginia City, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Idaho Legislature. He says that the point reached by the steamers on the Yellowstone (if it is navigable) would in all probability be an eligible site for the military post, as the danger feared from Indians is from those east of the Three Forks, viz, Crows, &c., who inhabit the Yellowstone. Of course an assistant quartermaster should leave Saint Louis on one of the steamers and take with him for the expedition ample supplies, &c., for the year. The high water remains but a short time, and thus but one trip of the steamer can be made. I have one courtesy to ask you. In any event will you please write to Hon. William H. Wallace, Delegate from Idaho Territory, now in Washington, and notify him of what steps you can take. I wrote him a letter calculated to aid him in obtaining such protection as is needed for that region, but I anticipate that the War Department, absorbed in more important events, may not be able to act upon his representations. I am satisfied that you can do more in the premises than any one. Seeing by the papers that you are assigned to the command, I have resolved to lay the matter before you. It is eminently wise policy to encourage emigration to the Territories and the establishment of a chain of settlements from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. Company I (Kennedy's), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the steamer Senator to Drum Barracks. The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 4, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The consolidation of the Washington Territory regiment involves discharge of many who have performed arduous and faithful service. General Alvord does not recommend it, and if not incompatible with the views of the Department, I would ask that the consolidation be postponed.

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 4, 1864.

Capt. F. SEIDENSTRIKER, or

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.:

CAPTAIN: Your letters of the 7th and 11th ultimo have been received. Your course in supplying with rations the destitute Indians

near your post, and in ordering the quartermaster's department to hire an interpreter, is approved by the general commanding the district. The general commanding does not approve of your sending for all the Indians at Salmon Falls if it is for the purpose of subsisting them. It will stagger the quartermaster's department to transport subsistence for the troops at Fort Boisé and the expeditions to start from there next summer. It is allowable to issue rations in cases of extreme destitution, but the Indians must be taught to rely on their own efforts for subsistence. If the Indians from Salmon Falls come in you will inform them, as Colonel Maury did, of our friendly disposition toward peaceable and quiet Indians, and that our punishments are confined to those who steal from and murder the whites. Treaties were made last summer by Governor Doty, of Utah, with large bands of the Snakes, and it will be well for all those Indians to understand that if they behave themselves they will not be disturbed by the troops. But for subsistence tell them they must rely, as heretofore, on digging their roots and fishing. They will not be disturbed in fishing at Salmon Falls. In reference to the subsistence of Indians see paragraph V, of General Orders, No. 2, of the 5th of January, 1864, from headquarters Department of the Pacific.

By order of General Alvord.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 5, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding the District of Utah, has submitted to me a copy of a communication addressed to Major-General Halleck on the 4th of January last by the Hon. J. F. Kinney, Delegate to Congress from Utah, together with his (Connor's) reply to General Halleck. During the last year the removal of the troops from Camp Douglas was maturely and carefully considered, and I was fully persuaded that the present location at Camp Douglas was the proper position. I have but little faith in the loyalty of the Mormons. They threatened last year to destroy any re-enforcements from California approaching Camp Douglas, but I sent them and they reached there in safety. I would most earnestly recommend not only that Camp Douglas be maintained, but that it be strongly re-enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 5, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication addressed to my headquarters by Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon.* The views of General Alvord are recommended to the

* See February 25, p. 769.

favorable consideration of the General-in-Chief and War Department. I was very anxious to have the exploration for a road east from Fort Boisé to the forks of the Missouri made during the next summer, but under the circumstances I have authorized General Alvord to use his discretion on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
March 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Totten, Chief of Engineers, for remarks. To be returned.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
April 2, 1864.

The recommendation of the Chief of Engineers of the 10th of November, 1863, was conditional, dependent upon the time when officers and troops could be spared for the resumption of exploration in the Upper Missouri.

By order of General Totten:

I. C. WOODRUFF,
Major of Engineers, Assistant in Bureau.

[Third indorsement.]

APRIL 2, 1864.

General Alvord's views approved.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 4, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 6, 1864.

General Halleck's orders are approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 20th ultimo, requesting authority to place troops in the field, &c., having been submitted to the general

commanding the department, I am instructed to inform you that the field expeditions suggested by you are hereby authorized. If a greater amount of transportation than is now on hand is required for the operations requisition will be made on Colonel Babbitt, who will either order its purchase in your district or have it sent from here, being guided in this by the best interests of the service. If you have not a sufficient number of troops to undertake the exploration eastward, the exploration will be postponed until a more favorable opportunity. The general desires me to say that he has telegraphed to Washington on the subject of consolidation of regiments, and wishes you to suspend further action until receipt of additional instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF OREGON,
Portland, Oreg., March 5, 1864. (Received 7.30 p. m. 7th.)

The President of the United States, Greeting:

Our telegraph is complete. Let the great Pacific railroad, with a branch to Oregon, soon follow. We want no Pacific republic. No compromise with rebels in arms. No more slavery.

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL., *March 6, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the departure yesterday (5th) of Col. O. M. Brown and staff, First California Cavalry, from this post, also of Captain Merriam, Company L, First California Cavalry, for Tuscon, Ariz. Ter., via Fort Yuma. Eleven quartermaster wagons transported the forage and supplies of the command. Inclosed herewith is the report of inspection made by Major Gorman, of same regiment, just previous to marching.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., March 6, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this camp, a few hundred yards from Fort Gaston, with my adjutant and regimental quartermaster, about 6 p. m. yesterday. We came along with Major Wright's command, Companies E and G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers. A scout is now out, from which important results are expected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

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* Omitted.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT, *Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., March 6, 1864.*

I. Captain Pico's company (A), Native California Cavalry, will proceed to-morrow morning to and take post at Camp Curtis, and report to the commanding officer of the same for duty, acting as escort on the route to train returning to Arcata; also as a guard to such Indian prisoners as the commanding officer of Fort Gaston may have to send to Fort Humboldt, Cal.

II. Sergeant Leon and nine privates of Captain Pico's company will remain for the present on detached service at Fort Gaston, Cal.

III. The commanding officer at Fort Humboldt, Cal., will receive such Indian prisoners as may be sent from time to time, issuing to same the bread and meat portion of army rations.

IV. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Gaston will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Black:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infty. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., March 6, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Your communication of the 26th ultimo, advising me of the contemplated movement of troops from this post, reached me on the evening of the 3d instant. Everything will be done here that it is practicable to accomplish to put Captain Currey's command properly in the field. The means of transportation on hand is, however, so limited that what we can spare beyond the requirements of the post will not suffice for the expedition. I inclose herewith a tabular statement of the whole available means of transportation, furnished me by Lieutenant Cabanis.* The condition of the articles is also represented, and the number of each that we shall require for the use of the post. We can furnish ninety-nine pack animals but have so little pack furniture that it is scarcely worth taking into account. I have examined the wagons and aparejos to-day carefully, and find that a number of the former reported as unserviceable can be put in good repair. The aparejos are those that have been on hand at this post ever since Major Kirkham had charge of the quartermaster's department. The whole lot was reported unserviceable last year, but for fear the new ones ordered for Colonel Maury's expedition would not arrive in time, about 136 of them were put in some sort of condition, and were used by him, and turned in on his return in the fall. They have been repaired over and over again, and have seen such hard service that they are not now worth the expense and labor of any further repairs. The leather is rotten and will not hold when sewed, and the under surface that should be soft, smooth, and even is hard and wrinkled. There are probably twenty or twenty-five that can be put in tolerable order, but certainly not more, and even these will prove costly. The new aparejos (100) alluded to above did arrive too late for Colonel Maury's expedition, and are, I am informed, stored at Fort Lapwai. These, however, may be wanted at that post, if as is reported a command will be fitted out there to explore

* Omitted.

the country in the direction of the old Mormon Fort Lemhi. There are plenty of pack-saddles in good condition here, but as there has never been any use for them, Lieutenant Cabanis had them put on an inspection report. The trees are of the old-fashioned pattern, and are almost worthless in packing. The lash ropes, &c., belonging to the aparejos are in pretty good order. The pack train of ninety-nine animals that we can supply here will I think be large enough to meet all the requirements of the expedition that it is intended to meet; for besides being able to carry all the camp equipage, ammunition, &c., that the command will need, and after furnishing riding animals for packers, herders, &c., there will still be left enough to transport subsistence stores for forty-five or fifty days. There will then remain some 50,000 pounds of subsistence stores to be transported in wagons. If it is the intention of the general to direct the establishment of a supply depot at which Captain Currey can replenish his packs when exhausted, and which will be permanent during the expedition, ten or twelve wagons will suffice for the purpose. This train can make several trips during the summer from Fort Boisé and carry stores in sufficient quantity to keep the command well supplied. As the force under Captain Currey will be too small to warrant him in leaving any portion of it, to establish and guard his depot, I would recommend that a detachment of at least two commissioned officers and fifty infantry soldiers be sent with him to be assigned to this duty. I should also think a mounted escort requisite to insure the safety of the wagon train while en route. It does not seem to me necessary that Captain Currey should be required to go all the way to Fort Boisé preparatory to making a start. He has to return over very nearly the same road from Boisé to the mouth of the Owyhee that he will take in going up, and I would suggest the propriety of his camping in that vicinity until joined by the infantry and Lieutenant Hobart's detachment. They can be directed to meet him at that point on a certain date; or should he be obliged to await their arrival, he can in the meantime examine the country and determine the most practicable route upon which to direct the wagon train, and thus save much valuable time. His horses and pack animals would also have a good opportunity to improve during the interval. I also inclose a statement* of the subsistence stores on hand at this post, what will be required for the use of the present garrison until May 1, what will be required from that date until August 1, and what will be available for the use of the expedition. It is believed that the new stores will commence to arrive prior to August 1, so that the troops left in garrison will have an abundance of stores on hand. Should I be mistaken in this, please advise me. I will have everything here prepared and at the disposal of the general as many days prior to May 1 as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. ENGLISH,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, March 7, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: We have been quite successful in re-enlisting most of the regular soldiers on this coast whose terms of service would expire during the year; but we have not been so fortunate with the volunteer

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*Omitted.

regiments. But very few have re-enlisted. This is not from any want of patriotism amongst the volunteers, and should any emergency arise requiring their services every man of them would rush to their colors. I have been anxious to organize a battery of light artillery, but I have only four companies of the Third Artillery here, and their services are indispensably necessary at the forts, and the companies of the Ninth Infantry are too small for that purpose. There is a very fine company of light artillery (State militia) in San Francisco with only four guns. They are very desirous of obtaining a complete battery and equipments of six Parrott guns. We have the guns at Benicia Arsenal, and I would recommend that the company be supplied.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 6, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Chief of Ordnance for his recommendation.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *April 9, 1864.*

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General with the recommendation that the issue asked for be not authorized.

Under an order from General Halleck of 9th of July, 1863, General Wright has ordered the issue at various times to the militia of California of a large quantity of arms, embracing artillery, muskets, sabers, pistols, &c. Recently these issues became so large that I deemed it my duty to bring the matter before the Secretary of War, who thereupon, on the 22d ultimo, ordered that no more issues be made and that the order of July 9 be revoked. Captain McAllister was telegraphed to that effect on the same day, and he was also directed to inform General Wright of this action by the Secretary of War, which information it is presumed he has received by this time.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
San Francisco, Cal.:

You are hereby authorized to postpone consolidation of Washington Territory regiment.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 7, 1864.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, Sacramento, Cal.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your kind letter of the 23d of January reached me in Franklin, Tex. There are reasons connected with the

public service, which Captain Cutler will explain to you, that render it necessary that I should retain all the transportation that comes through with the cavalry companies, and ask of you besides the favor to send me thirty first-class six-mule teams, the wagons to be laden each with sugar, coffee, tea, candles, soap, rice, vinegar, and pork, in due proportions, except sugar and coffee, which should be 100 per cent. in excess over and above all the other articles. Beans and flour, and doubtless salt, I can get on the Rio Grande. The train should come at once through to Las Cruces, N. Mex., where it will be greatly needed. I beg not to be disappointed in this, as everything depends on getting the train and stores at the earliest possible day. Captain Cutler will give you all the news and tell you how much we regretted the idea of your removal. Regards to your family, and to Drum, and Woods, and Fry, and Kirkham.

Sincerely, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—The Governor and other officials of Arizona, now at Fort Whipple, near the new gold mines, and half way from Albuquerque to Los Angeles, are clamoring for a line of vedettes or some other mail facilities. If you will put on a line of vedettes from Drum Barracks, via Fort Mojave, to Fort Whipple, I will put one on from Albuquerque to Fort Whipple, when we will have rapid, and safe, and cheap express facilities across the continent on the thirty-fifth parallel. If you will do this, general, when will you commence? Say, May 1, 1864.

J. H. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 8, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Portland, Oreg.:

Consolidation of Washington infantry is postponed.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

SIR: By direction of Col. G. W. Bowie, commanding District of Arizona, I have the honor to request that timely notice may be sent me of the movements of the First Cavalry toward Tucson, that such preparations as are possible may be made for their reception and for forwarding them to their destination.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, March 10, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In accordance with the instructions upon its face I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter just received from Brig.

Gen. James H. Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico, notifying me that the whole of the First California Volunteer Cavalry has been ordered to Arizona and New Mexico, and directing that Lieutenant James, adjutant of that regiment, be ordered back to Tucson until further orders. Lieutenant James started for California on the 25th ultimo, and is probably ere this beyond Fort Yuma. Will you please give such orders as shall insure a compliance with General Carleton's instructions in this particular.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
March 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Curtis, commanding District of Southern California, who will direct Lieutenant James, First Cavalry, to rejoin his regiment, should he come within the limits of Colonel Curtis' district.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, April 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

Respectfully returned. Adjutant James joined his headquarters at Fort Yuma and proceeded with it to Tucson.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. THEODORE A. COULT,
Commanding at Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

COLONEL: The whole of the First Cavalry has been ordered to Arizona and New Mexico by telegraph to the commander of the Department of the Pacific. The remaining companies are to come before hot weather sets in Stop Lieutenant James, the adjutant of that regiment, at Tucson until further orders. If he has left send an express and order him back. Send a copy of this letter to General Wright and Colonel Bowie.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 11, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have sent forward six companies of the First Cavalry California Volunteers to Arizona. The seventh and last company will

leave Benicia for Southern California about the middle of this month. They are a fine body of men, well mounted and equipped. The colonel of the regiment, with the staff, has probably reached Fort Yuma by this time. The unprecedented drought in this country has already caused a heavy advance in the price of forage, and unless we have rain very soon it will be impossible to subsist our animals, except at enormous rates. In many portions of this State, particularly in the southern districts, a great portion of the stock has already perished. Under these circumstances I shall have no more horses bought for the present. At cavalry stations I have ordered all the horses not absolutely necessary at the posts to be herded in the mountain valleys where there is some grass. From present indications it is more than probable that the grain crop will be very small. Breadstuffs have already advanced 30 per cent.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 11, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

At request of Pacific Steamship Company I send a guard on steamer to Panama with rifled guns and projectiles. All quiet in San Francisco.

GEO. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 11, 1864.

Commodore C. H. POOR, U. S. Navy,
Commanding U. S. S. Saranac:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith a copy of a letter* from the acting collector at San Francisco in reply to a communication which I caused to be addressed to him in relation to changing the position of the U. S. revenue steamer Shubrick, so that she could, in co-operation with the U. S. forts, more effectually guard the entrance to the harbor. With a ship of war of suitable size and armament outside of the Golden Gate, communicating by signals with the forts, I think the entrance would be pretty well guarded. I shall be most happy to co-operate with you in any precautions which the naval force at your disposal may enable you to take for the protection of the city.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1864.

In consequence of the probable failure of the crops in this State the department commander enjoins upon all commanders of cavalry the

* Not found.

strictest economy in the use of forage. At all stations the issue of forage will not exceed one-half the present allowance authorized in regulations. When it can be safely done the cavalry and quartermaster's horses not absolutely required for current service at the posts will be taken to the nearest place where grass and water can be procured and the animals herded.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: The general commanding the department, having read with care your circular of March 1, desires me to say that he approves the position taken for protection of all loyal American citizens who may seek a home in the Territory of Utah. The laws of Congress for the protection of citizens must be enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 12, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 26th of January, saying that two companies of the Ninth Infantry will be forwarded to this district for the purpose of manning the batteries at the mouth of the Columbia River. Company D, of the Ninth Infantry, accordingly arrived here on the 1st of February. I shall be happy to see, accordingly, the other companies of that regiment promised. Capt. W. H. Jordan, with Company A, Ninth Infantry, will be sent about the 1st proximo to Cape Disappointment. I have appointed First Lieut. J. E. Yard, Ninth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence of the command, and wish orders be given for his being supplied with the requisite funds from the chiefs of those departments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 12, 1864.

Mr. L. C. FITCH,
Lewiston, Idaho Ter.:

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received. I should judge that you supposed there was an intention to break up the post at Fort Lapwai. There never any such intention. I am pleased to

read in your letter that "so far as I can judge the public verdict of the people is that the establishment of Fort Lapwai prevented an Indian war." It gratifies me to hear such language from an intelligent source, as my efforts for the defense of Idaho Territory have been underrated in some quarters. I wrote the strongest letters to Governor Wallace urging that a force be sent this spring from Missouri to occupy Idaho east of the Rocky Mountains and in the Bitter Root country. I shall always be pleased to receive any statements you may wish to make concerning the wants of the frontier, and they shall be taken into mature consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1864.*

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2. Company H (Campbell's), First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the steamer Senator to Drum Barracks.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 14, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: For more than twelve years I have been a close observer of our national affairs on this coast, and during this period the agricultural and mineral resources of our domain west of the Rocky Mountains have been largely developed. The value of our possessions on the Pacific Coast cannot be overestimated. Immigration from the Eastern States will add a hundred thousand annually to our population, and already the whistle of the locomotive is heard in the streets of the capital of California, moving along the line of the great Pacific railroad, soon to stretch its iron arms across the continent and bind together indissolubly the East and the West. But in the meantime it is of paramount importance that this remote dependency, as yet feeble in population and resources, should receive the fostering care and protection of the Government. It is not from disloyalty within our borders that we have to apprehend danger, but it is the advent of an unscrupulous foreign enemy in the State of a sister Republic bordering on our southern frontier which causes great apprehensions. Our commerce with the Mexican States on the Pacific is rapidly growing into importance. Steamers and sailing vessels are constantly plying between San Francisco and Guaymas and other Mexican ports, and should this trade be interrupted by the presence of a French fleet, and troops thrown into that country for the purpose of conquest and empire, it would arouse the most bitter feelings of the people on this coast against the invaders.

With Sonora, a State on our southern border, and in close proximity to one of our finest harbors on this coast, in possession of a powerful foreign Government, which has given the most unmistakable evidence of its sympathy with the rebellion, what might we expect but a bold attempt to seize the glittering prize of California, the bright occidental star of our Union. In the fall of 1861 I urged upon the Department to permit me to send a force of U. S. troops and occupy the city of Guaymas, and I deeply regret that the authority was not granted. It could have been done with the acquiescence of the State authorities and entirely without disturbing our friendly relations with Mexico, and we should have gained such a foothold in that country by this time as would have prevented any foreign Government from interfering with us. At the time I urged the occupation of Guaymas I deemed it a measure of vital importance as a precautionary measure to prevent the rebel forces from occupying the State of Sonora and threatening our southern frontier. The fact is, the northern and western States of Mexico must maintain their independence as a Republic or attach themselves to the United States. Should those States be subjugated to any foreign Government our possessions on this coast would be imperiled. I have referred only to the States of Mexico on the immediate frontier of my department; but should it be the policy of our Government to enforce the doctrines so dear to every American heart, I can guarantee that the loyal men on the Pacific Coast will not be behind their brethren of the Atlantic, and will meet them half way in the halls of the Montezumas, which may once more be occupied by an American army.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER SARANAC, *Mare Island, March 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,

Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th [11th] instant, inclosing one from the special deputy collector to Asst. Adjt. Gen. R. C. Drum, in reference to the position of the revenue cutter Shubrick, co-operating with the fortification at Fort Point, &c. In reply to the suggestion of placing a man-of-war outside of the Golden Gate, I would state that although I concur with you as to the advantage of such an arrangement, it is not in my power to carry it into operation. The Saranac, under my immediate command, is but half manned and cannot be available until a crew is procured, and even then, unless I should receive other instructions from the admiral than those I have, I will not be able to remain at San Francisco. The only other man-of-war at my disposal is the Narragansett, which vessel is now undergoing repairs at Mare Island Navy-Yard, and is also almost entirely without a crew, and until one can be shipped for her will be of course unavailable; but every effort is making to procure crews for both vessels in order to be ready for any emergency. It would give me much pleasure at all times to co-operate with you in the protection of the harbor of San Francisco in such manner as would most efficiently secure that object. I fear it will be very difficult to get men to serve on board of any vessel of war permanently stationed in the harbor of San Francisco unless the Government will authorize

the same amount of pay as it gives to the men on board the Shubrick. I will forward to Admiral Bell by next steamer a copy of your communication of the 11th instant.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

C. H. POOR,
Commodore, Commanding U. S. Steamer Saranac.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I am instructed to inform you that the recommendation contained in your letter of the 8th instant relative to establishing the headquarters of the Oregon cavalry at Fort Boisé is approved by the department commander. You have been advised by telegraph on the subject to which your letter of the 7th instant refers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Telegram of 11th instant received. Your action is approved. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 17, 1864.*
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Colonel TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegram of 16th instant received.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Yuma, Cal., March 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith orders relinquishing command of this post. I have been delayed some time waiting for subsistence stores for Company K, with which I was to proceed to Tucson. Lieutenant-Colonel Coult, in command at Tucson, reports his command on half rations, and before subsistence can be got there I think they will be entirely out. For information in relation to affairs at this post while under my command I respectfully refer to Dr. Charles C. Keeney, medical inspector, and Capt. J. Kellogg, U. S. Army, chief of subsistence department.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Yuma, Cal., March 17, 1864.*

In compliance with the orders of General George Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, to proceed to Tucson, Ariz. Ter., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this post to Capt. Edgar W. Hillyer, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers.

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

CAMP ON SOUTH FORK OF JOHN DAY'S RIVER, OREG., *March 17, 1864.*

First Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: For the information of the general commanding the district I have the honor to report having arrived at this place with the detachment of cavalry under my command on the 16th instant. We have met with no serious accidents. On account of the roughness of the road and the poor quality of the grass our animals are very much reduced. Through the Potato Hills especially the road is very bad at this season of the year. The grass is either very old or quite new, and is consequently barely sufficient to sustain life in animals accustomed to grain as ours have been. Notwithstanding we have traveled slowly and have taken the best care of them possible under the circumstances, some of our team mules were entirely exhausted on reaching this place. The weather has been very good and the health of the command tolerable. In addition to the Alkali Flat theft, which is reported to have been committed a few weeks ago, I have to-day heard from travelers on the road that more than 100 animals were stolen near Canyon City on the night of the 15th instant. I have not been able to learn much of the particulars. It is the general supposition that they have been driven to the mountains southeast of the town. Twenty-five citizens are reported in pursuit. I shall leave camp to-morrow morning with fifteen men and ten days' supplies for the purpose of investigating the affair. I think there is little doubt that white men are most to blame for these difficulties. Indeed, it seems highly probable that only a few renegade Indians are engaged in the depredations.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, yours,

J. A. WAYMIRE,
Second Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Detachment Company D.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1864.*

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: We are officially informed that certain Mexican ports on the Pacific have been blockaded by the French fleet, and I have no doubt that very soon every Mexican port from Acapulco to the mouth of the Colorado will be closed. Our commerce with the States of Mexico

bordering the Pacific Ocean has been rapidly growing into importance lately, and its interruption cannot be viewed with indifference by the people of California. The war waged by the French Empire against a sister Republic is for conquest and empire, and if successful will plant a foreign power on our southern frontier—a power which has given the most unmistakable evidences of its sympathy with the rebels for the dismemberment of the United States. Again, the occupation of Sonora and the other States of Mexico on our borders by a rapacious and unscrupulous foreign power will imperil the State of California. More than two years since I urged upon our Government to permit me to occupy the city of Guaymas with U. S. troops, as a precautionary measure to guard against the possibility of the rebels gaining a foothold in that country, and if the French power is established in that country we may look for an influx of rebels to aid them in invading this State. The present power of France is aggressive in character; it covets California and will fraternize with rebels to accomplish its end. Our own difficulties should not deter us from assuming a bold stand and maintaining with unflinching firmness the doctrines so dear to every American heart. If France is determined to pursue this aggressive course we had better meet the issue at once. Notwithstanding our internal war we have the men and means to rescue a sister Republic from the grasp of a ruthless invader, and exhibit to the world the grand spectacle of a nation, while engaged in a war for its own preservation with a million of men under arms, that does not shrink from a contest with the aiders and abettors of her rebel subjects. Under this state of affairs, remote as we are from the seat of our Government, and mainly dependent upon our own resources and the strong arms and valiant hearts of our patriotic people, it is respectfully submitted to Your Excellency whether it would not be proper to take some measures to avert the threatened calamity.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1864.

Capt. J. MCALLISTER,
Ordnance Department, Commanding Benicia Arsenal, Cal.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to send to Angel Island the armament for the two fortifications erected on that place. Bvt. Maj. George P. Andrews, captain U. S. Third Artillery, in command of the fortifications, will give the necessary receipts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, March 18, 1864.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions to that effect from Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, inspector-general,

Department of New Mexico, I have sent Capt. William Ffrench, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to the Mexican State of Sonora, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Governor Pesqueira, and obtaining from that Government, if possible, the right to enter at their ports and transport across the State what supplies are necessary for the support of our troops stationed in this Territory. For the full information of the department commander I transmit herewith official copies of my communication to Governor Pesqueira (marked A), my letter of instructions to Captain Ffrench (marked B), and a letter to the U. S. consul at Guaymas (marked C). I deem it hardly necessary to detail the difficulties of transportation over the present route by Fort Yuma, being aware that Colonel Davis has reported fully upon that subject. With myself, he believes it of vital importance that the route should be changed. Since Captain Ffrench's departure I have not yet heard from him. I scarcely doubt, however, the success of his mission.

Trusting that this action may meet the approval of the commanding general, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

A.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 5, 1864.

His Excellency Señor Don IGNACIO PESQUEIRA,
Governor of Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico:

SIR: I have the honor of presenting to Your Excellency Capt. William Ffrench, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, U. S. Army, whom I have directed to wait upon Your Excellency for the purpose of conferring on matters of interest to both countries. The subject of most interest to the military service in this Territory, which Captain Ffrench is charged to represent to Your Excellency, is the obtaining of supplies from California for the troops stationed here. Heretofore our supplies have been transported by the way of the Gulf of California and the Colorado River to Fort Yuma, thence by land transportation to Tucson. The road is one of the worst in this Territory, and at most seasons of the year the water in the Colorado is so extremely low that the steamers can freight but very little—not sufficient to meet the wants of the country. It has been proposed by the commander of this department, General Carleton, and the commander of the Department of the Pacific, that an application be made to Your Excellency for the privilege of transporting supplies for the troops stationed in this Territory through your State of Sonora. It is for this privilege that, by command of Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commander of the Department of New Mexico, I have sent Captain Ffrench to confer with Your Excellency. It is one of great importance to that portion of the Army of the United States stationed in Arizona; and if not inconsistent with your laws, and Your Excellency could grant it, the concession would be duly appreciated by our Government at Washington. Captain Ffrench is thoroughly acquainted with our wants and necessities, and possesses the confidence of those who send him. Any arrangement which he may make with Your Excellency concerning the transportation will be fully indorsed and carried out by higher authority. I desire also to confer with Your Excellency, through Captain Ffrench, upon another

subject which I have been given to understand is of some importance to the interests of Sonora. I allude to our arrangements by which the troops of either country, when in pursuit of our common enemy, the Indians, will be permitted to cross the line and enter the territory of the other. This arrangement could be made permanently only by an international treaty between the Governments at Mexico and Washington. Yet I can assure Your Excellency upon the part of the military authorities of Arizona that no obstacle will be thrown in the way of any troops of Sonora which may be in the field operating against Indians, should the commanding officer find it necessary to enter the Territory of Arizona for the accomplishment of his object, and as commander of the troops in Southern Arizona I should be pleased to have the same privilege extended to me. I will refer the matter to the department commander and upon receiving his answer will communicate with Your Excellency further.

Congratulating Your Excellency upon your recent brilliant campaign against the Indians, I have the honor to be, with the highest considerations, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

B.

HEADQUARTERS,

Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 6, 1864.

[Capt. WILLIAM FRENCH:]

CAPTAIN: You will proceed to-morrow to the neighboring State of Sonora, Mexico, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Senor Don Ignacio Pesqueira, the Governor of that State. You will endeavor to effect an arrangement with him, the main features of which will be that the United States Government will be permitted to land at the ports of Guaymas, Libertad, or Lobos, and transport across the State of Sonora to the Territory of Arizona, by its own trains, or by citizen trains in the employ of Government, all supplies which may be needed for the use of troops stationed in Arizona. You will obtain also, if possible, the sanction of the Sonora government for sending, if necessary, a sufficient military escort with trains hauling these supplies for their protection against Indians. The details of this arrangement are necessarily left to your own judgment. It is proper, however, to direct your attention to the vital importance of obtaining this concession. Our advices tend to show the impossibility of receiving supplies by the Colorado route in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of the service, and unless the route through Sonora is opened we are in a great degree cut off from the source of our supplies. With this in view, exhaust every argument to accomplish the mission upon which you are sent. Accompanying you will find a letter presenting you to Governor Pesqueira, and mentioning the object of your visit to his State. You will also find a letter addressed to the Hon. E. Conner, U. S. consul at Guaymas, in relation to the business upon which you are sent. Make yourself acquainted with the contents of this letter and forward it to Mr. Conner by the first opportunity which presents itself. After you shall have obtained from Governor Pesqueira a reply to your application, whether it be favorable or adverse, you will communicate the result without delay to Mr. Conner. Your escort will consist of sixteen men, commanded by Lieut. B. F. Fox, First Cavalry California Volunteers. You are also furnished with a competent

interpreter. Should you find it necessary to employ other assistants you are hereby authorized to do so at reasonable rates. You will give your personal attention to the deportment of your whole party while in a foreign country. See that the appearance, bearing, and conduct of your escort will reflect credit upon the service and add to the dignity of your mission. Above all, do not present, by deed, word, or intimation, anything which may in the least affect the present friendly relations between the two countries. Relying with confidence on your ability and judgment in conducting so important a matter, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

C.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 6, 1864.

Hon. EDWARD CONNER,
Consul of the United States, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Capt. William Ffrench, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, U. S. Army, will leave this post to-morrow morning for Sonora, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Governor Pesqueira, and to obtain, if possible, permission to transport through that State the necessary supplies for the troops stationed in this Territory. A contract has been made with Messrs. John G. Capron & Co. for the transportation of these supplies from Guaymas to Tucson, and Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. Army, at San Francisco, has been requested to send the supplies already required forward to Guaymas instead of the Colorado River, as heretofore. As soon as Captain Ffrench shall have an interview with the Governor he will communicate with you, acquainting you with the result. It has been requested of Colonel Babbitt that all Government transports carrying supplies for Arizona will report to you at Guaymas. Should Captain Ffrench succeed in effecting an arrangement with Governor Pesqueira, then the transports will discharge their freight at that port, consigned to Messrs. Capron & Co. Should the opposite result obtain you will please instruct the master of any transport which may touch at Guaymas to proceed up the Gulf and discharge at the mouth of the Colorado River as formerly. This is a matter of vital importance to the troops stationed in this country, and I confidently count upon your co-operation with me in the execution of what I esteem so necessary for the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., March 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. William Jones and Capt. Samuel P. Smith, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed west of Salt Lake to select a cavalry camp.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 18, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I take the liberty of recommending to the general commanding the department that two-thirds of the company at Fort Klamath be sent in the direction of Goose Lake, to remain out all summer, affording protection to the large number of travelers who are sure to take that route to explore the southeastern part of Oregon. Though Fort Klamath is not in my district, I make this recommendation, as I have had occasion to know and ascertain the fact that large numbers of whites will probably rush in that direction, and it is very desirable to assist the miners in their explorations. It is the proper policy of the Government to stimulate and assist in all such enterprises. They are fast redeeming from the reputation of imputed sterility and worthlessness vast regions east of the Cascade Mountains. I have just conversed with Lieutenant White (regimental adjutant First Oregon Cavalry), from that post, and he recommends the vicinity of Goose Lake as the best center for the scouts of such a force.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 18, 1864.

Hon. GEORGE E. COLE,
Delegate from Washington Territory, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I write this to recommend in the strongest terms that an appropriation should be made for a fortification at Point Defiance, on Puget Sound, in this Territory. I think if you will call at the office of Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, Chief of Engineers, you will find that he will favor it. Please ask him to refer on the subject to the report and map made of that point (and Big Harbor opposite) in 1860 by First Lieut. T. L. Casey, of the Engineer Corps. It was declared a military reservation that year by General Wright, with a view to its being fortified. It is the only point where the straits narrow, so as to be easily commanded. Some defenses at the mouth of the Columbia are fairly under way, and it is time attention was now made to Point Defiance. Two iron-clad steam-rams are also essential to our defense on Puget Sound and on the Columbia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 19, 1864.

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IV. The expedition composed of Companies D and G, First Oregon Cavalry, commanded by Capt. John M. Drake, of the same regiment, will start on their march into the Indian country on the 15th proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Sacramento:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your valued note of 18th, making suggestions and giving your views regarding the French invasion of Mexico. The subject is one of so great importance to the United States, and more particularly to California, that time will not permit my giving you my views in this communication. I will improve the first leisure moment (which will not be until after the adjournment of the Legislature) to call upon you and confer personally with you on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 21, 1864.

Capt. J. MCALLISTER,
Chief of Ordnance, Commanding Benicia Arsenal:

SIR: You will issue to Maj. R. W. Kirkham, U. S. quartermaster, for the brig General Jesup, the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz: Twenty rifle muskets (caliber .58); 20 sets of accouterments; 10 pistols; 10 pistol holsters; 1,000 musket cartridges (caliber .58); 1,000 pistol cartridges.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 22, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The seventh and last company, First Cavalry, sailed yesterday for Southern California. The six companies previously sent down are moving in a very satisfactory manner. Some have reached Tucson.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.,
San Francisco, March 23, 1864.

General G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

DEAR SIR: I trust that you will pardon my seeming neglect in not sooner answering yours of the 17th instant,* but the pressure of business prevented my conferring with two or three gentlemen in relation to your suggestions until the day before yesterday. We think and suggest that you apply to the War Department to have Arizona attached to the Department of the Pacific under command of one competent and reliable officer and with a force sufficient, with the aid of the American settlers, to capture Guaymas when deemed advisable, and to enable you to judge of the time to make the move, the Government should keep you posted as to their foreign policy, for unless

*Not found.

you know that you might bring on a war with France when they desired peace, or vice versa. As these suggestions are purely military, I have thought it best not to have them presented to the Government by civilians, but leave doing it to you.

With great respect, I remain, yours, truly,

LOUIS McLANE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT, *Temporarily in Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., March 23, 1864.*

I. Maj. W. S. R. Taylor, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Gaston, Cal., and will proceed without delay to Camp Anderson, Cal. Upon his arrival there he will assume command of same.

II. First Lieut. I. W. Hempfield, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and detachment of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers (except those employed on extra duty in quartermaster's and subsistence departments, who will remain for the present at Fort Gaston, Cal.), will proceed without delay to join their company at Camp Anderson.

III. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Gaston will furnish the necessary transportation for the above movement.

By order of Colonel Black:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infty. California Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
First Washington Territory Infantry,
Commanding Officer Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.:

COLONEL: By the special order sent to-day you will perceive that sixty mules will be left for your post and Wallula Landing, and if any additional transportation shall be required it can be hired from Wallula to Fort Walla Walla. Captain Drake and Captain Currey will each have the same amount of transportation, eight wagons and six mules each for the same, and 132 pack and riding mules, or 180 mules each. The general intends to order an officer and twenty cavalry from Fort Lapwai and about thirty infantry from Fort Boisé to join Captain Currey. He submitted the question of employing Indian allies to General Wright, who has not responded to his invitation to give his views. Colonel Maury opposes the use of them to any extent. The general commanding the district authorizes Captain Currey under your instructions to arrange for his command being accompanied with such number of friendly Indians as he chooses to take, not more than twenty, they only receiving subsistence from the Government. Captain Currey will see or correspond with the Indian agents, and will not take any Indians without their consent. The general desires a report on these subjects from Captain Currey, and also as to the date he recommends for the starting of his expedition from Fort Walla Walla. He will be directed as you recommended to encamp at the mouth of the Owyhee until joined by the troops, &c., from Fort Boisé. A letter from Lieutenant Cabanis, acting assistant quartermaster, of 19th of March, just received, says that he cannot repair but thirty-four out of

the 200-odd aparejos on hand at your post; accordingly paragraph VII, of Special Orders, No. 38, of 23d instant, is so far modified that Captain Hopkins, assistant quartermaster, will be instructed to purchase forty aparejos to be sent to Lieut. Silas Pepoon, acting assistant quartermaster of Captain Currey's expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 24, 1864.

I. Capt. G. T. Witham, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will march with his company (M) from this post to-morrow morning and take post on the Rillito at or near the place known as Robinson's ranch. Captain Witham will be guided in the selection of his camp by the advantages possessed by the ground in the way of grazing, water, and wood.

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THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Temporarily in Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., March 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the letter of instructions from department headquarters of February 6, 1864, has been received, carefully weighed, and considered. From all the information I can gather, I am of the opinion that a less force than one company is amply sufficient for all protection necessary for that vicinity, and I would most respectfully suggest that a part of said company, say one subaltern and twenty men, be stationed at Orleans Bar, the county seat of Klamath; all of which I should have ordered without consulting department headquarters had it not been for the fact that that force had been ordered there from said headquarters, and with what orders I know not. The expense and difficulties of supplying a permanent camp in that locality, with few or no people in vicinity to protect, are other reasons for a change, whilst I deem the necessary protection can be furnished from Orleans Bar, which is only some sixteen or seventeen miles distant, and from which some supplies can be obtained, if necessary. I have ordered supplies sent from Gaston, and directed the commanding officer at Forks of Salmon to draw all his supplies from said post. An early answer upon the foregoing subject is earnestly requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 26, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have ordered Company A, Ninth Infantry, to leave for Cape Disappointment on the 4th proximo, and also on the same day Company G, First Oregon Cavalry, goes

to Fort Dalles to accompany Captain Drake's expedition, authorized in your letter of 5th instant The latter will leave Fort Dalles on the 15th proximo. This leaves at this post Captain Owen's company (D), Ninth Infantry, only thirty-eight strong, and Captain Caldwell's company (B), Oregon cavalry. From the latter I must in a few days detach about twenty men for the Warm Springs Indian Reservation for the summer, and send two detachments of ten men each to escort paymasters to Forts Colville and Boisé. I have therefore concluded to order three-fourths of the infantry company (E, First Washington Territory Infantry) from Fort Lapwai to this post, which is too important to be left destitute of troops. It will be ordered to start when it can come by water. I hope the general commanding will approve of my course.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., March 27, 1864.

First Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have received letters from Lieutenant Waymire, commanding the detachment in the vicinity of Canyon City, to the 17th. He was then camped on the South Fork of John Day's River, all well, and was making preparations to pursue a band of horses which had been stolen on the night of the 15th from near Canyon City. Lieutenant Waymire is inclined to the opinion that the losses in that section are exaggerated, and that white men are probably at the head of the band of Indians who are committing the depredations. His estimate of the character and disposition as regards loyalty of the settlers on the road is very indifferent. I feel every confidence that the lieutenant will exercise due diligence and judgment in his efforts to put a stop to these robberies and to detect and punish the perpetrators.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 28, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Reverting to my communication to you dated the 14th instant, in relation to the exposed condition of the southern frontier of California should the adjoining States of Mexico be occupied by the French, I would most respectfully recommend that San Diego, Fort Yuma, the lower Colorado, as well as Arizona, should be strongly guarded. On the 18th instant I addressed a letter on this subject to His Excellency Governor F. F. Low, of this State, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, as well as the Governor's reply, dated on the 21st of March. I also addressed a note to Louis McLane, esq., of this city, with the view of ascertaining the opinion of some of the most influential and leading business gentlemen here. Mr. McLane's reply is herewith inclosed.*

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* For inclosures mentioned, see Wright to Low, 18th, p. 791; Low to Wright, 21st, p. 797; McLane to Wright, 23d, p. 797.

Not being officially advised of the policy of the Government of the United States with regard to the occupation of Mexico by a foreign power, I shall of course make no hostile demonstrations without special instructions, except so far as to be watchful, and ready to throw troops on that frontier should it be threatened. I recommended two years ago that Arizona should be transferred to the Department of New Mexico. It was deemed necessary then to enable the officer in command to move the troops forward to the Rio Grande, should circumstances require it; but now I deem it important that Arizona should be retransferred to this department, from whence the troops draw all their supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 28, 1864—10 a. m.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Recommended that Arizona be transferred to this department and that San Diego, Fort Yuma, and line of Colorado receive re-enforcements. Conquest of Mexico by French exposes frontier of California and Arizona. I should be glad to know policy of Government.

See my letters 14th of March, and also 28th.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 28, 1864.*

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6. The camp at Smoke Creek Station, in Nevada Territory, will be broken up in time for the command to reach Fort Churchill by the 30th of April next. Such of the movable property as may be considered valuable will be taken to the post above named.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 29, 1864.*

1. The exigencies which called for the circular of the 12th instant being partially removed, full rations of forage may hereafter be issued to public animals when in constant use; to animals resting, full rations of hay and half rations of grain will be issued.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 29, 1864.*

1. The headquarters of the battalion of Nevada Territory cavalry will be established at Fort Churchill, at which point Maj. A. A. C. Williams, Nevada Territory cavalry, will report for duty.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER ALCATRAZ ISLAND:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, requesting instructions relative to vessels passing through the north channel, I am instructed by the general commanding to say that all port regulations will be enforced by the commanders of the several forts in this harbor. The notice of the collector, alluded to in your letter, is one of these regulations, and of course must be respected and enforced. Your letter has been referred to the collector, with a request that all vessels on entering the harbor will be properly notified as to the regulation referred to. It is expected that the delicate duty devolving on military commanders will be exercised with prudence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to commanding officers of Fort Point and Camp Reynolds.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 30, 1864.*

I. Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, in command of Companies A and E of that regiment, will hold them in readiness to leave Fort Walla Walla for his expedition into the Indian country at such date as shall hereafter be designated. Said expedition will return to Fort Walla Walla about the 26th of October next.

* * * * * * *

V. Two officers and thirty infantry will be detailed by the commanding officer at Fort Boisé to accompany the expedition of Captain Currey, joining it at the mouth of the Owyhee at such date as Captain Currey may designate, and returning to Fort Boisé when the expedition is completed.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER.,
March 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
San Francisco, Cal.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: The more I think and inquire about the Colorado route the more convinced I am of the necessity and importance of

opening the route. Communication at all seasons of the year with navigable waters will be of the utmost importance to the speedy development of this Territory. Consequently I have concluded to make a military road from this place to Fort Mojave, and shall start a force for that purpose as soon as the grass has grown sufficiently to sustain the animals. Will you answer, if possible, the following questions? Are there commissary stores at Fort Mojave, so that the command I will send can draw there for the return trip? How many months in the year can the river be navigated to Fort Mojave? I can make a new road to the fort in a distance of about 500 miles, which can be traveled at all seasons of the year. In fact, winter would be the most preferable time on account of the heat in the summer. If our supplies can be sent by steam to the mouth of the Colorado, and thence shipped to Mojave as speedily as possible, I recommend they be sent that way. Otherwise a few articles most needed could be sent the Placerville route and the balance be sent by sailing vessel to the mouth of the river. All quiet in Jerusalem.

Sincerely, your friend,

P. EDW. CONNOR.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
April 13, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Captain Kellogg for his information.

The department commander approves of General Connor's proposition to open communication with the Colorado River and has directed General Connor to advise Captain Kellogg of the amount of subsistence he will require at Fort Mojave, which will be forwarded to that point at the earliest day practicable.

Respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 31, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Has the District of Western Arizona been transferred to this department?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER., *March 31, 1864.*

Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Oregon,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: In compliance with a request of Colonel English, commanding officer of this post, I have the honor to report that on the 21st instant I arrived at this place from a visit to the Umatilla Indian Reservation. While there I held several consultations with the chiefs concerning the proposed employment of some of their young men during the summer against the Snake Indians. Uma-how-lish, their recognized war chief, agreed to go with me and lead a party of twenty young men. I did not say much to the young men, but so far as I did converse with them found them willing. I think I can make that number useful. I am of

the opinion that the earlier I move the better. I would be glad to start from here by April 15, by which time grass will be sufficiently good and the mountains in as good a condition as it will be in at any time during the early part of the season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 1, 1864. (Received 5 p. m. 2d.)

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT:

Arizona not transferred.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant the general commanding instructs me to forward you a copy of his instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, Oregon cavalry, regarding the expedition to the Owyhee. During the greater part of the season Colonel Drew's command will be employed in scouting over that country and in the direction of Goose Lake.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. S. DREW,
Oregon Cavalry, Camp Baker, Jacksonville, Oreg.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, making certain recommendations relative to the movement of troops from Fort Klamath, the general commanding the department directs me to say that he wishes you to take all your men back to Fort Klamath as soon as the route is practicable. There, leaving a sufficient number of men at that post to safely guard the public property and protect it from any Indian attack, you will go with a detachment across the country to the Owyhee. After the completion of the reconnaissance you will return to Fort Klamath, reporting in writing to this office. Such additional transportation as may be absolutely necessary will be hired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 1, 1864.

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: Captains Drake and Currey, in command of expeditions into the region south of the Columbia River and east of the Cascade Moun-

tains, have been authorized to take with them as guides and scouts such friendly Indians (not more than twenty in number) as they may select, with the condition, however, that the consent of the Indian agent shall be obtained. These operations are against the Snakes, and the Wascos are especially anxious to go, as their horses were stolen last fall by those Indians. If any objection on the part of the Indian Department is made to this, as being made of the friendly Indians, I should be notified of the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, April 2, 1864.

Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,

Chief Engineer Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Will you please let me know when the battery at San José Point will be ready for the platforms and guns; also the number and size of the guns. This information will enable Captain McAllister to be in readiness, as far as his means will permit, as soon as the batteries are completed. I have been in the city since Tuesday, and intended to have paid you a visit, but I have not had a moment to spare. I shall be down again about the middle of next week.

With great regard, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT WRIGHT, *Round Valley, April 4, 1864.*

First Lieut. JAMES ULIO,

Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt District:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of District Orders, No. 2, and I respectfully report for the information and action of the district commander that this command has not been used in scouting or active service in the field for the following reasons: That my instructions from department headquarters were, and are, to protect the Indians and their interests on the Nome Cult Indian Reservation from the depredations of bad whites, and also to prevent the Indians on said reserve from leaving it, and, as far as practicable, to protect the property of the settlers in this valley from Indian depredations; and that no instructions requiring me to scout were ever received from department or district headquarters, and even if such instructions had been received, it would be entirely impracticable for me to comply, as the very small force under my command for the last year has been hardly sufficient to keep up the necessary guard for the post, far less the keeping up of a constant scouting party in the field. I respectfully call the attention of the colonel commanding to the fact that every available man I had has been since last May constantly kept at work building quarters, stores, and all such other houses as are required at a post, and these buildings are not yet completed, owing to the fact that the force at this post has been always too small to perform the necessary duties and work. At present the average number of men for duty are only fourteen, and this is a much larger average than any I

had since July last, and this small force is required to watch the Indians on the reservation and keep them there, and also to watch secessionists and kidnapers, of which a large portion of the settlers of this valley are composed. The district commander will easily see that it is entirely impracticable for me to send any force into the field, unless I am largely re-enforced. At the same time I believe it to be my duty to respectfully make the following report and suggestion for the information and consideration of the colonel commanding: That from my own experience in operating against the Redwood and Mad River Indians, I am perfectly well satisfied that when hard pressed by the troops in the upper portion of the district, the Indians come down toward the headwaters of Grouse, Pilot, Mad, and Eel Rivers, and there stay until the troops have returned from the pursuit, and then follow the scouting party back to Humboldt. Scouting parties from any of the posts or camps in the upper part of this district cannot in fifteen days follow the Indians into their places of concealment at the head of the streams above named, and the consequence heretofore has been that no Indians were captured by any scouting party that followed them. The rivers and creeks named head about forty miles from this post, and if there was a sufficient force at this post to admit of a party of twenty-five or thirty men being constantly kept in the field, or keep them scouting about the headwaters of the streams named above, and at times down the streams, so as to co-operate with parties from Fort Gaston, or any of the upper posts, I have no doubt but they would render more efficient aid and service in ending the Indian troubles in this district than any party yet sent after Indians has done, as in this manner the Indians could be and would be brought between two parties and find themselves entirely surrounded and compelled to surrender, or be captured or killed. This post, I think, is one if not quite the best point from which to operate against these Indians in this district, that is when they are forced to leave the upper counties. I am anxious to be doing something toward ending this Indian war in this district, and therefore respectfully and earnestly request the colonel commanding, if at all practicable, to send a re-enforcement of sixty or fifty men to this post. With that number the Indians would find that their heretofore safe hiding dens were no longer open for them.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the better judgment of the district commander.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,

Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, April 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: You will pardon me for making a suggestion to you in regard to the disposition of troops in this Territory for the coming summer. I think the safety of immigration and of prospectors for minerals requires a company of cavalry to be stationed at some point north of the Humboldt in the vicinity of City Rocks. I am told food is abundant in that region. The Bannocks or Pannoke Indians roam in that direction, together with some of the worst Pi-Utes, which renders it dangerous for immigrants and prospectors. Mineral is being discovered in that direction, many persons will go there, and I fear the

result will be to bring on an Indian war if there are not troops to protect them. If those who go there should kill an Indian or Indians it would bring upon us trouble that would be disastrous in its effects upon the prosperity of our Territory. The policy of the Government seems to be to encourage the development of our mineral resources as speedily as possible, and believing that the best way to do it is to protect the miners in their explorations, I make the suggestions for your consideration. This company could traverse quite a region and furnish protection to both of these classes. I know nothing of the forces at your command or what disposition you intend to make of them. I simply suggest this for the reason that the people look to me for protection, which I am anxious to afford them. If in the interlude of business pressing which is constantly being pressed upon your attention you can find time to reply, give me your views upon the subject and I shall feel grateful.

With considerations of respect and esteem, I remain, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Dalles, Oreg., April 5, 1864.

First Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Reports are just received that the guard in charge of the stock at Lieutenant Waymire's camp had been attacked and their animals driven off. The lieutenant, it appears from the report, was absent with most of the command. The number of animals lost was eight. I have yet no direct or official information, and will communicate further by next mail, by which time additional and reliable information may be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, *April 6, 1864.*

Hon. J. T. CAREY:

DEAR SIR: Indian Billy arrived late last evening with your note, to which I hasten to reply. Colonel Black and myself are desirous that the Indians now out in the mountains should come in, but it must be an unconditional surrender. If they deliver themselves up they will be dealt with leniently by the Government, and will be guaranteed protection from Hostler and all other Indians. If they wish to live unmolested they must submit to be governed and come to this place. No promise is made that none of them will be punished for recent outrages, but an early and bona fide submission will secure the pardon of most of them. The leading Indians can, if they choose, visit the fort in safety to make arrangements. For the interest of the country and for every reason, it is to be hoped that these Indians will conclude to make peace, and that speedily. Until the result of your negotiations are known, active operations will be suspended a short time.

Your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Fort Gaston.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 7, 1864.*

Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Drum Barracks, Los Angeles, Cal.:

Send forward balance of First Cavalry.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: The instructions given Captain Scott, commanding Fort Hoskins, with reference to intruders on Indian reservations, as set forth in your letter of the 31st ultimo, are approved by the department commander. There is no question as to power or authority in keeping off intruders from Indian reservations. The general, however, objects to subordinate officers exercising the power of arrest and confinement, without first consulting the district commander, unless the latter has anticipated the case by previously giving such instructions. In the case referred to no report of the citizen's arrest was made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servent,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 7, 1864.

Capt. JOHN M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition against Indians:
(Through the Commanding Officer at Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs that in taking your command into the field as previously ordered, the great object is to protect the whites in mining, in the exploration and occupation of the country not included in the Indian reservations. With your transportation you will probably be able to make two circuits of sixty days each from your own wagon depot during the summer. It is recommended that you make the most westerly circuit first. The Snake Indians, besides their attacks and depredations on the whites at Canyon City, stole a good many horses from the Wascos last fall at the Warm Springs Reservation. You will be expected to protect them also so far as practicable, and to give them every opportunity to recover their animals. The selection of the route of travel and site for your wagon depot is left entirely to your judgment. You will arrange to return to Fort Dalles by the 15th of October next. The general enjoins great vigilance against the insidious thefts and attacks of the Snake Indians. You are authorized to send back expresses to Fort Dalles whenever you shall think proper. The general will be pleased to hear from your movements as often as you shall find it convenient.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 9, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The condition of affairs in this department is unchanged. In the District of Oregon Brigadier-General Alvord is organizing small commands to move over the country toward Snake River for the protection of settlers and emigrants approaching from the east. In the District of Humboldt, Colonel Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, is prosecuting vigorously the war against the hostile Indians, and if a reservation is set apart remote from that country I hope at an early day to send those Indians to it. In the District of Southern California quiet prevails. The seventh and last company of the First Cavalry California Volunteers has marched for Arizona. In the District of Utah there is no change to report. General Connor recommends that the volunteers raised in California and now serving in Utah be discharged there at the expiration of their service. I have ordered it so done unless instructions to the contrary shall be received from the War Department. Recruiting for a regiment of infantry in Nevada Territory is progressing favorably well. If we can raise a regiment I propose to send it to Utah in the course of the summer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 9, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX.:

SIR: The chief quartermaster at these headquarters having represented the importance of having the military reservation at Fort Mojave surveyed and properly defined, so as to include the greatest amount of timber and grazing for Government purposes, the general commanding directs that you will proceed as soon after the receipt of this letter as practicable to lay off three reservations each of one mile square. The first to commence at the mouth of the ravine at the ferry landing, running back in a straight line in the direction of the hills, parallel with the river one mile; thence south (or down the river) one mile, and thence to the river. The second reserve will be laid out adjoining the first on the south. The third will be laid out on the flat opposite the fort, taking the ferry landing on the west bank of the river as its center. You will have the boundaries clearly and permanently marked at the corners and where the lines terminate on the river, after which plats of each reserve will be made and forwarded to this office. While persons will be permitted to pass through the reserves traveling from points below to points above and vice versa, under no circumstances will settlements be permitted thereon; nor will the destruction or use of the timber or grazing be permitted to any person except for Government use, and to supply the wants of Indians, who are permitted to camp on the reserve for the present. All the land lying north or above the ravine, at the mouth of which the first reserve commences, and lying south or below the second reserve and east of the first and second (in the direction of the hills), being outside of the reservations, will not

be embraced in the military jurisdiction of your post. You are authorized to secure the services of a competent surveyor at a moderate compensation to run the lines and plat the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, April 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Col. D. P. Thompson, by request of a number of the State officers and prominent citizens of Oregon, wishes to start about the 20th instant to survey the eastern boundary of Oregon south from the mouth of the Owyhee River. He fears he cannot accomplish the object without a military escort. The object of this letter is to learn at the earliest moment whether or not you can furnish him an escort. Captain Currey's command would please him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 9, 1864.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

COLONEL: The general commanding the district directs me to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 6th instant stating that "it is perfectly practicable and desirable to the Government and Indians to collect and settle all these roving tribes. * * * Considerations of humanity and economy prompt immediate steps to remedy both evils—extermination and the cost of fitting out expeditions every summer." The general concurs fully with you in these views. The only question is the way of practically effecting the object. He expects soon to get a copy of the treaty made with the Snakes in Utah, and will send you a copy of it. Any feasible and practicable scheme of getting the Snakes under our control will command instant attention from these headquarters. They are a roving, nomadic race. They speak the Comanche language, and are Comanches—a tribe hard to tame, not accustomed to a fixed place of abode; have no homes and no country; cannot by treaty surrender any lands, for they claim none. Such is supposed to be their condition. If placed on a reservation it is doubtful whether they would stay there. As the commanding officer at Fort Boisé, the general will desire from you your views in full from time to time. Several questions would occur: Where can a reservation be found? If near Goose Lake, could it be found north of the California line? No reservation would avail if there were not troops near to look after the Indians. The general has already had a conversation on this subject with J. W. P. Huntington, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon. He will continue to confer with him on that subject, and recommend that he seek from Congress an appropriation for the subsistence of the Indians who may come in and submit.

At Fort Boisé the general desires you to avail yourself of every opportunity to impress upon the Indians the importance of their submission to the authorities and preserving the peace. Captain Currey will be instructed to be governed by any views you may submit to him on this subject during the coming summer. After a good whipping they would perhaps be more ready for a treaty than now. If Captain Drake shall at any time find himself in position to talk with them, he may embrace it to inculcate upon those Indians the importance of their giving up their roving and marauding habits. He may sound them as to their willingness to go on some fixed reservation, and particularly ascertain whether they have any head chiefs with whom we could treat. Information of this nature will be important for the Indian Department to receive, and the general wishes to be able to give it to Mr. Huntington, whether received from yourself, Captain Currey, or Captain Drake. The great want will be sufficient troops, especially if a new military post near Goose Lake should become a necessity. Please show this letter to Captain Drake and furnish him with a copy of the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,

Commanding Department of the Pacific, Sacramento, Cal.:

GENERAL: I had the honor to hand you to-day a communication from Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, dated Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 7, 1864.* In this letter General Carleton desired you to transfer to the Department of New Mexico a certain amount of public transportation and subsistence stores. He also stated that I would explain to you the reasons which compelled him to make this request.

Shortly before I left Santa Fé for California, General Carleton received orders from the Headquarters of the Army to concentrate, at some convenient point within his department, all of the cavalry force at his command, with a view of organizing a column to operate against the rebels in Texas. This column was to move as soon as practicable down the valley of the Rio Grande as far as Eagle Pass, at which point it was to be joined by a force to be sent up from the coast by Major-General Banks. The Commander-in-Chief did not make known the ultimate destination of this force, but directed that his orders referred to above be carried into effect with as little delay as possible. General Carleton at present has at his disposal but a limited amount of public transportation, and it is next to impossible to purchase mules or wagons in New Mexico at this time. He desired me to say that if you could furnish the transportation and supplies asked for he would be able to act efficiently; otherwise it would be extremely difficult for him to carry out in a satisfactory manner the orders received from the War Department.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers.

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* See p. 783.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 11, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: Capt. B. C. Cutler, assistant adjutant-general of the Department of New Mexico, has arrived at my headquarters with dispatches from Brigadier-General Carleton. Inclosed herewith is a copy of General Carleton's communication addressed to me on the 7th ultimo; also, copy of a letter from Captain Cutler, communicating the wishes of the general.* I have already reported the departure of all the companies of the First Cavalry for the Department of New Mexico. The seventh and last company has not yet reached Fort Yuma. The other six companies are far in advance of that point. To enable General Carleton to comply with the instructions he has received from the General-in-Chief, I have ordered my chief quartermaster to prepare with dispatch the thirty wagons. They will be sent forward from Southern California, laden with the articles of subsistence asked for, at the earliest moment practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. The camp near Chico, Cal., will, as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable, be broken up and the troops garrisoning the same moved to Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 11, 1864.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 5th instant in relation to the disposition of troops during the coming summer, in order to afford protection to the mining population as well as to the emigrants approaching from the eastern States. Already expeditions from the Columbia River are prepared to move from Forts Dalles and Walla Walla in a southeasterly direction across the State of Oregon to the upper waters of the Snake River; a command of cavalry will move at an early day from Fort Klamath through Southern Oregon to the Owyhee River and the southern portion of Idaho Territory. Expeditions have been prepared at Camp Douglas, near Great Salt Lake City, for the purpose of affording protection to all loyal citizens coming to this country. It is intended, as far as our limited means may allow, to give protection over all the routes leading into this country, and that leading by the "City of Rocks" and the country north of the Humboldt will not be overlooked.

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* See Carleton to Wright, March 7, p. 783, and Cutler to Wright, next *ante*.

I am most happy to reply to Your Excellency's communication, as it is only in that way I can learn the wants of the people in remote and sparsely settled districts which troops have rarely traversed.

With great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER., *April 11, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith communication from Mr. Baldwin, son of the late Judge Baldwin, of California, and Capt. C. A. Sumner, relative to the existence of a secession organization in Virginia. We have nearly 500 armed men at this pass; one-half of this force is sufficient to put down any hostile demonstration on the part of the secessionists in the Territory. I am aware that a large number of the most violent Southern sympathizers have immigrated to this Territory from California who have but little means and are desperate; but at the same time, some of the largest property holders in the Territory are from the South, and their interests require them to do all they can to prevent an outbreak and to assist in sustaining the Federal authority. I would respectfully recommend that a provost guard to consist of 1 commissioned, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 25 privates be ordered to Virginia City to assist the provost-marshal in suppressing any disturbances that may take place; besides, the headquarters of the guard would serve as a temporary rendezvous for recruits for the infantry regiment. The only additional expense to the Government in keeping a provost guard in Virginia would be the rent of quarters, which I think would be reasonable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TER., *April 11, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a statement of the facts of the existence in this city of a secession club, regular and frequent in its meetings, and evidently designing some movements of a revolutionary or disorganizing character. I am obliged to wait a few days the result of certain detective operations now being carried on before stating so much of the detail of the traitorous plottings as are now (and probably will be in addition) discovered and reasonably certified to. Meanwhile and now I deem it advisable to say this much to you and to respectfully urge the establishment of a fully armed and equipped provost guard at this place. The suggestion and recommendation belong originally to Major McDermit, through whom I have the honor to transmit this. I have been requested by Major McDermit to write to you, as of the first instance, because I have had direct personal communication with parties professing to know of the meetings and meditations of the gang of secessionists who are infesting, perhaps threatening, this city. To the proposition for a provost guard, Major

McDermit has advised the procuring of the indorsement of leading loyal citizens of Virginia. I have respectfully to say that I did not think it would be well to obtain such an indorsement at the present. I fear that would lead to popular disclosures of a character calculated to place the traitors on the untraceable alert, looking to legal conviction. That such a precautionary provision of watchfulness and defense as is here asked on the part of the military representatives of the Government would be approved and welcomed by our fellow-citizens in Virginia there can be no doubt. Some considerable incidental advantages, in this time of recruiting for the First Nevada Infantry Regiment, have been mentioned to me by the commanding officer at Fort Churchill and will, I presume, be set forth in an accompanying letter. I shall have the honor to report myself at department headquarters during the present week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. SUMNER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

VIRGINIA, *April 6, 1864.*

Capt. C. A. SUMNER:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the most reliable information that there exists in this county a secret organization of secessionists who hold periodical meetings and are evidently conspiring against the peace of the community. I wish you would come here as soon as convenient and get on the track of the infernal traitors, and try and bring their damnable plots to a summary and bloody end.

Your friend,

ALEX. W. BALDWIN.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

MEMORANDUM.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Commanding Post, Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Isaac Anderson, of Virginia City, Nev. Ter., is approached by one A. C. Bradford, formerly of Stockton, Cal., a well-known and virulent secessionist, and invited to join a secession club, of which Bradford was acting secretary or proselytizer. Bradford is understood to have recently come to the Territory. Anderson evaded the invitation and is the prime informer. Already it is observed: The large number of secessionists in Virginia City, mostly of the legal profession, are invisible and together on certain evenings; some of them are bold in hinting that it will be of as much service to be a rebel here soon as in South Carolina, &c.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. SUMNER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infty. California Vols., Comdg. District of Humboldt:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, relative to the disposition of certain troops in the district under your command, the general

commanding desires me to say that the suggestions contained in your letter are approved, and that you are authorized to occupy such points as in your judgment may be best to accomplish the object in view. The strength of the different garrisons is left discretionary with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 11, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Expedition against the Snake Indians:
(Through Commanding Officer at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.)

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs that you will consider the object of your expedition is to protect the whites in mining, in the exploration and occupation of the country not included in the Indian reservations. Your line of travel and the selection of the site for your wagon depot are left entirely to yourself. With your transportation you will probably be able to make two circuits of nearly sixty days each from said depot. It is recommended that the first circuit shall be more westerly than the second. The latter could probably extend east of the Oregon line, and possibly protect any emigrants coming in over the more southerly road south of Snake River. The mining camps already established on the Owyhee should be protected, and it is desirable to assist the whites in traveling over that whole region west and southwest of old Fort Boisé. You may probably be able to communicate with Captain Drake, who leaves Fort Dalles on the 15th instant. If the forces meet, you must of course command. It is intended that you should have eight wagons and 132 pack and riding mules. One hundred and four aparejos are ordered to be turned over to your acting assistant quartermaster. Captain Drake was recommended to make also two circuits of sixty days each from his depot, the most westerly first, but his movements may depend on events now occurring near Canyon City. The general enjoins great vigilance against the thefts and attacks (often so insidious) of the Snake Indians. Take every precaution against surprises. The Indians delight in enterprises of that nature. You are authorized to send back expresses to Fort Boisé whenever you think proper. The general will be pleased to hear as often as practicable of your movements.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

N. B.—Similar instructions were furnished Captain Drake.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 2, 1864.

Copy respectfully furnished for the information of the general commanding the Department of the Pacific. Captain Currey has been ordered to remain in the field and return to Fort Walla Walla on the 20th of October. Captain Drake to return to Fort Dalles on the 15th of October next.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Temporarily in Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal., April 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers,
Commanding Fort Gaston, Cal.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the district commander to say that he leaves to-morrow for Fort Humboldt, Cal., via Iaqua, &c.; that in leaving this valley now he does it with the full confidence that with the command at your disposal you will be able to prosecute the war, at least in this section, to a successful end. He relies upon your activity, energy, and zeal to conduct a campaign which will be characterized by decisive measures, to keep up scouts all over the country to the eastern limits of this district, particularly along the Trinity River and its branches, believing the best protection that can be given to settlers and the country is by constant scouts in all directions, hunting the foe in his fastnesses and giving him no rest. In any combined movements which in your good judgment you may wish to make you are authorized to call upon the commanding officer of camp at Forks of Salmon for a part of his force to co-operate with you. You will see that the command at Forks of Salmon is supplied with subsistence and such quartermaster's property as may be absolutely necessary, never going beyond camp allowance as per regulations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infty. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 12, 1864.

Capt. J. M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition:
(Through Commanding Officer at Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

CAPTAIN: Since the instructions of the 7th instant have been written the rumors of Indian disturbance near Canyon City have reached these headquarters. The general commanding empowers you to make any deviation from the plan of operations for the summer that may in your judgment become necessary by passing events, keeping in mind the object of the expedition. Always be on guard against surprises. The Indians delight in enterprises of that nature. Lieutenant Waymire was placed under your command by Special Orders, No. 19, of the 23d of February, 1864. Lieutenant Watson will also obey any orders you may think it advisable to give him, keeping in mind the desire to protect the Warm Springs Reservation. It may possibly be advisable at some juncture for your command and Captain Currey's to unite. Captain Currey must in that event of course command. He has to-day been ordered to start as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Temporarily in Camp near Fort Gaston, Cal.,
April 12, 1864.

I. Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed with his command without delay to Camp Iaqua, and upon his arrival will assume command of same. In his scouting he will be governed by Orders, No. 2, current series, from these headquarters, and such special instructions as he may receive from the district commander.

II. Upon the arrival of Major Wright at Camp Iaqua, Capt. Charles W. Long, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, with his command will proceed without delay to Fort Gaston and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

III. First Lieut. K. Geer, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, will select ten good and active men from Company A, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, as guides, and report to Major Wright for duty; these in addition to Corporal Walker and Privates Wood, Field, and Marcus, same company, to be used as packers in the quartermaster's department.

IV. Asst. Surg. Edward Phelps, Second Infantry California Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Fort Gaston, Cal., and will report to Major Wright to accompany his command to Camp Iaqua, and upon his arrival at same will relieve Surg. Jonathan Clark, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers. Upon being relieved the latter will accompany Captain Long's command to Fort Gaston, Cal., and upon his arrival at that post will report for duty to the commanding officer of same.

V. Transportation for the above movements will be furnished from the pack train belonging to the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Humboldt, now at Fort Gaston.

By order of Colonel Black:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infty. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 12, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.:

SIR: The general commanding the district directs that you will place Captain Currey's expedition on the march as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed for the transportation, &c. Captain Hopkins, acting quartermaster, left here yesterday morning for The Dalles and Umatilla to effect the purchase of mules. Please notify the commanding officer at Fort Boisé of the probable or intended day of departure of the command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th ultimo in which you inclose a communication from Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding the District of Oregon, and recommend the views therein expressed by General Alvord to the favorable consideration of the General-in-Chief and the War Department. General Alvord's communication relates to the exploration of the country from Lemhi (a Mormon settlement) to the Three Forks of the Upper Missouri, which was proposed by Brigadier-General Totten in November, 1863, for the present season. General Alvord recommends, for the reasons stated in his communication, that the exploration be postponed to another season. I am directed to notify you that the Secretary of War approves the views of Brigadier General Alvord, and that the exploration will be accordingly postponed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 13, 1864.

I. Vessels of every description entering the harbor of San Francisco will be required to pass up the channel to the south of Alcatraz Island.

II. It is apparent to the commanding general, from the frequent wholesale condemnation of public animals in this department, that there has not been proper care taken of this species of property, particularly in cavalry regiments. Company commanders will therefore be instructed to see that no improper use is made of the horses pertaining to their respective companies and that they are not taken from the stables or picket ropes except for public service or for the benefit of the animals. District commanders will make it their special duty to correct the evil alluded to.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., April 13, 1864.

I. Lieut. Col. William Jones, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will, on receipt of this order, turn over the command of the troops at the Rush Valley Reservation to Maj. John M. O'Neill, of the same regiment.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, upon being relieved, will repair immediately to Camp Babbitt, Visalia, Cal. Captain Stover, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation to Sacramento, Cal.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 13, 1864.

Hon. J. W. NESMITH,
Senate of United States, on Committee on Indian Affairs,
Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I desire to urge through you upon the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate the propriety of a ratification in the main of the Nez Percé treaty recently obtained. If a modification or partial ratification is made, or ratification conditional on acceptance of modification, there are plenty of precedents, I think, for the course. From recent rumors I have been apprehensive that it was in danger of not being ratified. Not having given it special study in its minute parts, I was not posted up as to the objections, and wrote you urging its complete ratification. That tribe waited four years for a ratification of the first treaty of 1855, and why? Not because they revolted. On the contrary, they adhered faithfully to their duty and fealty. Were they rewarded by being made an exception and their treaty ratified by itself? No; they were punished like the hostiles, and their treaty was not ratified until 1859. By mismanagement they have never seen but little fulfillment of it by agents of the Government, and to crown all, their reservation two years ago was invaded by 15,000 miners in contempt of the treaty and of their sacred rights most solemnly guaranteed to them. Thus everything has been done which the fates could invent to tempt and kick these faithful allies into revolt. In October, 1862, I visited them and made them a speech in a grand council of their chiefs, in which I showed them that I noted and appreciated their past history and their present forbearance. In May, 1863, I assembled six companies at Fort Lapwai at the council which formed the new treaty. In the minority opposed to the treaty are many young men of spirit, pride, and warlike feelings. If the tribe is aggravated by a non-ratification of this treaty, I shall look with concern to the result, for the young men of the whole tribe may yet act together.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 13, 1864.

Capt. W. H. JORDAN,
9th U. S. Infty., Comdg. Officer Cape Disappointment, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs me to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 6th instant respecting the arrival of your command at Cape Disappointment on the previous day. The general has sent a telegram to department headquarters asking for orders concerning the building of a wharf. He has in a letter to the Military Committee in the Senate urged in strong terms the repeal of the thirty-fifth section of the act of 3d of March, 1863, concerning extra pay. The general desires you for the present to designate your position as Cape Disappointment, Wash. Ter. The question of a name he has referred to department headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1864.*

1. Lieut. Col. A. A. C. Williams, Nevada Territory cavalry, will proceed to Camp Douglas and report to Brig. Gen. P. Edward Connor, commanding District of Utah, to command the battalion of Nevada Territory cavalry.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 15, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.:

COLONEL: Field operations against the Apaches of Arizona must be commenced within a month. Have all your troops of all arms put into a state of preparation to this end. Have careful and systematic target practice to the extent of twenty rounds per man with musket and carbine and eighteen rounds with revolver, and have careful drills at skirmishing at least two hours a day for all troops on the river. Please send me a return of ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at date in depot at Las Cruces. Let it come by return of mail. As soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett comes send him and Company K, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to Fort Craig. Colonel Brown also goes to Craig the moment he comes, agreeably to orders heretofore sent you. Pray get all your cavalry in the best possible order for the field—shoes set, others fitted, equipments carefully repaired and oiled, haversacks and canteens in good repair, hobbles or lariats and pins got in readiness, and all camp equipage in your district put in perfect repair and got ready to put into wagons without an hour's delay. Precisely what companies will go is not yet determined, but have all ready. Let Dresher stay at Cummings and help Whitlock about his post until further advices. That command must also be in readiness for field service. Have all your pack-saddles throughout your district and all your means of transportation put in the best possible order for immediate service—harness oiled and repaired, wagons overhauled when practicable and put in order for a good load. Have all your water kegs put into serviceable order. Please inform me if you procured the log chains from Fort Fillmore. (See my letter of March 1, 1864.) Please retain the chains at Cruces if they have not already been sent forward. They will be needed elsewhere. Was Private Kerr executed according to orders and sentence? No report has been received to this effect. Please send an account of how many water-tanks you have, of their whereabouts and condition. The Apaches in Arizona are very hostile, and unless vigorous measures are pursued against them right away the miners will become panic-stricken and leave the country. As soon as certain supplies go forward an order will go down for the troops to move, and I shall myself come down, if practicable, to help organize the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—How many wagons can be hired below the Jornada in your district and in El Paso at ten days' notice to haul freight to a point on

the Gila north of Fort Bowie to, say, the center of the great bottom of the Gila, near the mouth of the Prieta? Please let me know as soon as practicable.

J. H. C.

[APRIL 17, 1864.—For Carleton to Lorenzo Thomas (with inclosures), relating to operations in Arizona, see Vol. XXXIV, Part III, p. 200.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., April 18, 1864.*

1. Company F (Sherman's), Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed by water to La Paz, Ariz. Ter., near which place it will go into camp. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, April 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I have received a copy of General Orders, No. 58. I saw Mr. Thompson on Saturday last and he then informed me that he had given up the expedition. I requested him to so advise you by letter, that you might countermand the order in time to have the men for other service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, April 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Yours of March 3 is just received. I have studied the current of travel and development of country in the region of Idaho, and your letter has given me some very valuable information and suggestions. I shall heartily co-operate with you in trying to protect the country and encourage settlements. In conversation and correspondence with Colonel Collins, who commands in the region of Fort Laramie and Sweetwater, I have a pretty good idea of the proper overland route which ought to be opened to the mines in Idaho, and I expect an escort will be sent with the vast army of immigrants that are now passing the Mississippi and coverging toward the Platte Valley. In that way we may hope to obtain very accurate knowledge of the dangers and necessities devolving on us in that region. Your idea of a water communication, via the Yellowstone, is a new one, but it strikes me very favorably. Of course it will give facilities for moving supplies, which

must have great consideration in the establishment of posts. But I fear navigation will not be of much account up that river, for the Missouri itself is not worth much above the Running Waters (Niobrara). However this may be, I suppose these routes west of Minnesota will be fully explored, not only by the steam-boats of Mr. Chouteau, but by a movement sent out by General Pope, under General Sully, which moves across from Saint Paul toward the headwaters of the Yellowstone. I shall be glad to be in communication with you in relation to matters appertaining to the development of the country to which your letter refers, as it is not only a matter of great military importance, but also of interest to the whole nation in view of its onward progress. I may refer your letter for information to Washington, but I suppose your intercourse with the head of our branch of the service through your Delegate is more useful, as it is more direct and certain. I cannot give any determined answer as to what I will do, for it is not yet certain that Idaho will be a permanent part of my command, as it has never been so designated, but reports and acts with these headquarters as a convenience and sort of courtesy. It is immediately west of General Pope's department, and may, after this summer's campaign, be attached to that department. I am obliged to you for your information, and assure you again that I will co-operate with you to the utmost of my abilities.

I have the honor to be, general, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 60. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 19, 1864.*

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II. Company E, First Washington Territory Infantry, will on its arrival at Fort Dalles repair by water to Fort Vancouver. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Santa Catalina Island, April 20, 1864.

Col. E. B. BABBITT,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In reply to my letter of the 31st of March you ask, "Can there be no easier method for getting water than that now in use? We want the best plan adopted if we can find out what that is." The best plan, colonel, though attended with considerable expense, is to convey water in small iron pipes from the only running stream on the island to this post. I have examined the route and believe it practicable, and so stated in my report to the commanding officer of the Southern District. I also suggested the survey of the route by a civil engineer to know the exact distance, cost, &c. My estimate of the distance in riding over it is ten miles, more or less. This stream is the finest spring water, and will afford the year round a much larger quantity than will be needed. An inch pipe with a 4-inch head would be all or more than sufficient for all purposes at the post. In the meantime I am prospecting for

water. Am now sinking the fourth well. In one I have a sufficiency for the garrison, but it is not good for drinking; it is mineral and brackish. I have had a wagon road dug to a small valley where there is a well of water something [better] than I have near garrison. I shall dig one farther up the valley, where I am led to believe, from information derived from residents, I can find better water. If so, it can be hauled from there. I shall need a force-pump and windmill at this well. The distance being about three-quarters of a mile and having but one team for all purposes, it will not do to lose too much time in drawing water. With a windmill and pump and a small tank over the well, one team could very readily make one or two trips per day and haul a sufficient quantity and do all the work I have to do around camp. This will do, colonel, if I get water good for drinking and culinary purposes in sufficient quantities to supply the troops; otherwise the only permanent supply will be from the stream indicated. In the meantime I need two force pumps, 100 feet of pipe, and a windmill. The pumps and pipes I have asked Captain Morris for. He will be in San Francisco soon. When I get the well done I propose sinking I will write the result, &c.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. WEST,

Captain, Fourth California Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Dalles, Oreg., April 20, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to your instructions of 18th instant the command of Captain Drake left this post this morning; also the detachment of Lieutenant Watson for the Warm Springs Reservation. There are unfavorable reports from Lieutenant Waymire. I hope to receive official information, but in the meantime will use efforts to trace the present rumors to some responsible source.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

San Francisco, April 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. CURTIS,

Fourth Infantry California Volunteers,

Commanding District of Southern California:

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that as soon as it is definitely ascertained that boats can carry stores from Fort Yuma to Fort Mojave, a company of infantry will be sent to re-enforce the latter post. The company will be selected from those at Drum Barracks and be sent overland to its destination. As soon as money is received for the purpose the Native California Cavalry companies will be mounted and sent to patrol the road east and northeast of Soda Springs, making Fort Mojave their headquarters for supply. You will instruct the quartermaster and commissary at Fort Yuma to send forward by water at the earliest day practicable stores sufficient for the

force it is contemplated to send to Fort Mojave, and dependent for supply on it. A cellar should be dug at the latter post in which to store all subsistence affected by the extreme heat of that climate. It has been reported to this office that certain persons (whites) residing near Fort Mojave have on several occasions interfered with Captain Atchison in his desire to give entire protection to the settlers. You will instruct the captain that any person or persons interfering with him in the legitimate discharge of his duties or attempting to create trouble with the Indians will be arrested and confined, subject to the orders of the general commanding. This discretionary power is given the captain because of the high appreciation the general has of him both as a soldier and citizen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT GASTON, *April 21, 1864.*

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District:

SIR: I respectfully report that since the departure of the colonel commanding the district I have had several interviews with Seranaltin John, and on one occasion with some of the Indians of Big Jim's band. I am inclined to think that the Seranaltin party will finally conclude it best to settle in Hoopa instead of availing themselves of the privilege promised by Captain Greene, that of building at Weitchpec. At the time of my last interview with John his mind was not fully made up, but as he had found that the Klamath Indians were something averse to have the Hoopas settle among them, and as the latter really prefer their own homes, he was pretty nearly determined to return to this immediate vicinity, but before deciding he desired to see Big Jim. I encouraged John in the idea of fixing upon Hoopa to settle in, yet without betraying any anxiety on the subject. Each day convinces me more and more that it will be much better every way that these Indians should return to Hoopa if they can be induced to do so. The white population of Klamath and the most reliable Indians fear that the residence of the Hoopas among them will result badly; still they will acquiesce in such an arrangement if thought advisable by the military authorities. On Sunday two of Seranaltin Indians and two of Big Jim's band left here for some tributary of the Upper Trinity, promising to be back in eight days with Big Jim for a peace talk. I think Jim will return with the others at the time agreed upon. Should he not do so Seranaltin John says he will go after him, when Jim will be sure to come in. The latter part of last week I sent Charley Hostler with a party of his Indians on to the lower part of Redwood Creek to bring in a few Indians who have been skulking about there for some time past. As I understand, these Indians formerly lived in Hoopa, but of late have deemed it necessary to keep out of the way. On yesterday Charley returned with the Indians he went after, about twenty in number all told, nine of them being full-grown bucks. Charley Hostler reports that while on this trip some of his Indians saw the band led by Curly-headed Tom, and that this notorious savage was "plenty mad" at learning that the Hoopas were negotiating for peace. Tom declared that he would never come in or cease fighting the whites or their Indian allies. Curly-headed Tom is a most noted scoundrel, and has

a force of about thirty fighting Indians with him from Upper Redwood, Grouse, and Boulder Creeks, with perhaps some from Mad River. It was this party that Lieutenant Geer, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, had a fight with about the 29th of February. While this band is abroad they will infest the road between this place and Camp Curtis, making it dangerous to small parties of travelers and very unsafe for pack trains without a sufficient escort.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., April 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this post last evening and assumed command of same this a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., April 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Instructions from department headquarters of the 2d instant, directing me to send a company to Camp Wright, withdrawing Captain Douglas and his company to some other station, reached me just on the eve of my departure from camp near Fort Gaston, and I take advantage of this the first opportunity to state for the information of the department commander that it is almost impossible for me to make the change at this present time without interfering most materially with my plans and operations of the troops in this district. I am working all, or at least trying so to do, to their utmost, and to stop now a part of same would in my opinion be decidedly injurious. I will therefore delay making this change till further orders are received on the subject, with the hope that the department commander will approve of the course taken by me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., April 23, 1864.

Captain Price's company (M), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, now at Fort Bridger, will take up the line of march for Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., on Monday, May 2, 1864, and on arrival at the latter post Captain Price will report to the commanding officer for duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 24, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
Commanding Expedition, &c.:
(Via Old Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter.)

CAPTAIN: The newspaper accounts of the fight of Lieutenant Waymire's party and a body of citizens with the Indians supposed to be in a position southwesterly of Harney Lake, have not yet been confirmed by any report from him; not a word has been heard from him. It seems to be advisable that you should march at once to the vicinity of Harney Lake. This you will do unless when you reach that region you find important claims to your attention elsewhere. The accounts from Canyon City probably exaggerate the numbers of the enemy, but you should, of course, be well on your guard. The movements of Captain Drake (who started on the 20th instant) depend on events, and I cannot say whether you will be likely to meet him. You must order him to effect a junction with you whenever you think it advisable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 15th ultimo, about 3 p. m., the Apache Indians of Arizona stampeded a herd of Government mules at Cow Springs, one march west of the Miembres River, and succeeded in getting off with sixty of these mules and four public horses. This could not have been done had a company of infantry which was escorting the train to which these animals belonged been on the alert, and with sentinels posted well outside of the herd which was grazing. Inclosed herewith please find a letter from Col. George W. Bowie, commanding District of Arizona, and a letter from Capt. James H. Whitlock, commanding a company in Colonel Bowie's regiment, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, wherein you will see with what handsome results these Indians were followed. Captain Whitlock, and the gallant men who accompanied him, deserve an especial notice from the War Department. A dozen or two of pursuits like Captain Whitlock's would give our troops the morale over these Ishmaelites of our deserts. Twenty-one Apache warriors left dead upon the ground and a large amount of the stock retaken are results which the War Department may consider to be creditable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Franklin, Tex., April 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find a copy of a report of Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, of date the 13th instant,

of a most successful Indian scout made by him from Camp Miembres, having left on the 27th ultimo. It will be seen that Captain Whitlock with great promptness at once took the field after the receipt of my instructions, and with remarkable energy and vigor pursued the Indians with his command until the morning of the 7th instant, when he came upon them about thirty-five miles northwest of Fort Bowie, in the Sierra Bonita range of mountains, and that his command killed 21 Indians, who fell into his hands, captured 45 horses and mules, and destroyed everything in their camp. They were a part of the band of Indians who stampeded and drove off so many Government mules from Cow Springs on the 15th ultimo. I cannot too highly commend the excellent judgment displayed by Captain Whitlock in this scout, and his vigorous prosecution of it and the successful termination entitle him to high praise. The 17 Government mules and 1 horse will of course be turned over to the quartermaster, and I desire to know what disposition shall be made of the Indian ponies captured; whether they shall be turned over to the quartermaster or disposed of for the benefit of the command. In this connection allow me to call your attention to what I consider the importance of the post on the Miembres, at least for the present. It is a good base of operations against the Indians as shown by Captain Whitlock's recent scouts. It commands the extensive valley, the finest grazing and best water in all of that section, and gives protection to all of that portion of the route to Tucson, and is within easy striking distance of Pinos Altos. It is advantageous to keep it up, I think, as well as Fort Cummings, the latter being a very poor place for stock, the grazing being distant from the post and the water very bad for animals. Company I, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Burkett, will proceed at once to Fort Cummings and relieve Captain Dresher. I will not, however, issue the order to break up Camp Miembres until I hear from you, as I know of no place where the animals brought in by Captain Whitlock can be so well grazed and and recruited as there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. BOWIE,

Colonel, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Miembres, N. Mex., April 13, 1864.

Capt. C. A. SMITH,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding that, in obedience to his instructions of March 24, I left this post on the morning of the 27th with 26 enlisted men of my own company, Lieutenant Burkett and 20 enlisted men of his company, 10 enlisted men of Company C, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and Hospital Steward Macintosh, 1 guide and scout, and 1 servant, 61 all told, 2 wagons and teams, and 30 days' half-rations, 35 men mounted and 36 on foot, in pursuit of the Indians who committed the depredation on the herd at Cow Springs on the 15th ultimo. My former experience in Indian fighting taught me that it was not best to follow immediately on the trail, as an Indian watches his trail very carefully when made by stolen stock. I therefore followed the trail about thirty miles to find its general direction. This established, being about parallel

with the general direction of the road, and about six miles north of it (as far as Steen's Peak), I then turned north to the Gila, to avoid being seen either on the trail or on the main traveled road. I traveled down the Gila five days, sending out a scout on the third day to look for the trail, which was found to continue in a perfectly straight line westward. I established a camp on the 5th. On the night of the 5th I left twenty enlisted men of my command at camp, took the rest, went to the trail, and started in pursuit. During the forenoon of the 6th we crossed a range of very rocky and rough cragged mountains, coming out on the open plain made by the valley of the San Simeon. At about 4 p. m. we found a pony track, fresh. This was deemed by my guide to be a favorable omen that Indians were near by. At 5 p. m. I made a halt and dry camp, being about ten miles from the foot of Mount Gray (or Sierra Bonita, so called by Captain Anderson). After dark I sent my guide and five enlisted men to explore the foot of the mountain for water, and if found, to make search for Indian fires or signs of any kind. My guide soon found water and plenty of fresh signs, and continued looking for fires until about 4 a. m. of the 7th, when they were discovered. The command was then ten miles away. I received the word just at the dawn of day. My command was off in two minutes, and just as the savages were awaking from their slumbers, between daylight and sunup, I charged their camp. The fight lasted about one hour, at the end of which I had in my possession their entire "campoody," with all its property, including forty-five head of horses and mules and the dead bodies of twenty-one Indians. I am satisfied that as many as thirty were killed in this fight. Some of my men fired as many as eighteen shots from their minie muskets. I could form no idea how many of those wretches went away with holes in their hides, but suffice it to say, a great many. I believe there were 250 Indians in this camp. On our side some of the men had arrows in their clothing, but no man's skin was broken. The only property taken away by them was two mules and one pony; with this exception I captured everything they possessed, destroying everything except the stock and the saddles and such little trinkets as the soldiers chose to carry off. While we were burning their property (which consisted in part of perhaps a ton of dried mescal and as much dried mule meat), about thirty warriors rallied and came back to the summit of the small mountain which overlooked the "campoody," and showed fight for a few minutes, firing a few shots (I did not see but two guns amongst them), but the whizzing of the minie rifle balls soon warned them not to come closer than 800 yards, which warning they took in good part and left. The destruction of hides, mescal, and dried mule meat was immense. During the fight the Indians, in attempting to get away with the stock, lanced one large Government mule, so that his entrails came out and I was compelled to leave him. They were supposed to be the Chiricahua tribe. This fight took place about perhaps thirty-five miles northwest of Fort Bowie, at the south end of a range of mountains called by Captain Anderson, U. S. Army, Sierra Bonita range. This has inflicted a terribly hard blow on this tribe, for they are certainly left entirely destitute of every means of subsistence and on foot. The mules of the train were run about eighty miles without water, up hill and down, over rocky mountains and through cañons of the most terrific character. The first thirty-five miles could almost have been trailed by the carcasses of horses and mules, each of which had the flesh cut out of the fleshy portions of its body.

Classification of the stock: 17 Government mules; 1 Government horse; 24 Indian ponies (including colts), and 3 Indian mules. Of these

latter two are colts and one a very small mule of Mexican scrub breed. One Government mule, referred to in the report as having been stabbed by the Indians, and one young colt were unable to travel, and were killed and left on the ground. The remainder, 43 in number, were safely brought to this camp. This stock is in very bad condition, having been run nearly to death and their hoofs worn off to the quick, but by traveling slowly and by careful management I was enabled to bring them all to camp, where they now await your orders. The ponies are all very tender-footed, and some of them with terribly mutilated backs will not be fit for riding in six weeks or two months.

This expedition has been made without the loss of an animal or the slightest accident of any kind, but we have suffered greatly from the wind and cold and the privations of traveling by night and camping without water, as a general rule. Of course I allowed no fires after night, even though we had to suffer from cold. On my return trip I kept a guard of thirty men constantly, myself and Lieutenant Burkett walking post the same as the enlisted men. I considered this a military necessity, in order to be very sure to prevent surprise from ambush. In connection with this report I also send a bundle of articles taken in their camp; of course not for their intrinsic value, but as a matter of curiosity. I wish to call your particular attention to the box of percussion caps. I never saw any like them before. Also the copper slugs, being the bullets used by them in their guns. Article No. 1 is believed to be strychnine; article No. 3 is what they use for making signal smokes. We found arrow points enough (like these) to fill a peck measure; article No. 4 I think is galena, although it very much resembles plumbago.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WHITLOCK,
Captain, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 25, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE,
Commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.:

SIR: You are authorized to let the camp on the Miembres remain as it is until further orders. It will be a good strategic point, having reference to the approaching operations against the Apaches of Arizona. Please send some first-rate men, and have Leitzendorf's Wells enlarged and made so as to hold a larger volume of water. The troops will doubtless have to go by the Cienega de San Simon on account of a lack of water on the Steen Peak route. Have Cow Springs enlarged and carefully cleaned out without delay

Respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

It is recommended that one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, eight regiments of infantry, and two batteries of light artillery be raised in this department.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT DALLES, OREG., *April 27, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The dispatches from Lieutenant Waymire are very interesting. He and his command acquitted themselves with credit. He will be able to give Captain Drake valuable information. The locality of the Indians, I think, is known as the Big Meadows, southeast of Harney Lake. His conclusions as regards the number of Indians I presume is as correct as any one could determine under the circumstances. In my conversations with Captain Drake I have impressed the importance of not allowing any independent organization to take the field, either whites or Indians, but if he felt the necessity for either, to have them as completely under his control and direction as his own men. I do not think there will be any necessity for them. The road over the Blue Mountains will be, I think, passable in a few days, and, if compatible with the interests of the service and your intentions in the matter, I would like to move for Fort Boisé on the 2d of May. I inclose a report of the commander of the citizens who accompanied Lieutenant Waymire.* A different version is current sustaining Lieutenant Waymire's opinion of their conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 27, 1864.
(Via Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter.)

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Expedition against the Snake Indians:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that this office is in receipt of Lieut. James A. Waymire's report of his expedition into the Indian country south and east of Canyon City.† He left Canyon City on the 19th of March, accompanied by sixty citizens; reached Harney Lake on the 5th of April instant; marched around the eastern end of the lake, two days' march, from which he encountered a large band of Indians and gave them battle; but being badly supported by citizens he was repulsed in his attack and was forced to retreat. He estimates the number of Indians engaged in the fight at about 150, possibly twice that number. The place of rencounter is southeast of Harney Lake and about thirty miles therefrom. He lost 2 soldiers and 1 citizen, and 1 soldier wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

P. S.—Please acknowledge the receipt of this and also the date of reception of the general's letter of the 25th instant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Gaston, Cal., April 28, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjt. Sixth Infty. California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.:

SIR: I have the honor to report to the district commander that on yesterday I had an interview with the Indian Big Jim, as per previous

*Not found. †See Part I, p. 310.

appointment. He came to this post to see me under my promise that he should be allowed to depart in safety after the termination of his visit. Big Jim acknowledged himself tired of living in the mountains, where he was obliged to keep moving about to avoid the troops. I told him that if he was allowed to come in with his band that he must be obedient to the officer commanding this post, and that he nor none of his people must commit further depredations; that they must build and live where directed, and never leave this valley without permission. This was agreed to with seeming cheerfulness. I also stipulated that the guns, watches, &c., stolen last winter on New River and South Salmon must be delivered to me without delay. At this there was some squirming, but as I insisted the promise was made, though a few days were asked for and granted, the guns being at a point up the Trinity. Seranaltin John was present, and agreed with Jim to all I required. The latter started this morning up the Trinity for his people, and the former for Weitchpec to bring up his crowd. It is the present intention of these two parties to unite and rebuild the ranches destroyed a few months ago on the site formerly occupied by Big Jim's band, a little above and on the opposite side of the river from this post. These Indians are entirely destitute of food, and it is absolutely necessary that rations be issued to them, for the present at least. They expect it, and it is not easy to perceive how they can well observe the conditions exacted unless they are supplied with food by Government. No great quantity will be required—say half rations of bread and meat. I respectfully ask advice upon this point. These Indians have in years past been employed by the settlers on their farms and ranches, but as most of the white people have left this vicinity but a very small number of Indians can now obtain work. Many of the young bucks have also been employed with pack trains, and in that way procured clothing. As this cannot now be allowed, another source of supply is lost to them. I respectfully suggest that it would be a judicious move to set a number of young fellows at work on the road between this post and Camp Anderson, allowing rations and fair compensation for the labor performed. The road needs labor, the Indians want an opportunity to earn something, and the employment would have a salutary effect upon the Indians. All the pack-mules at this post are now employed transporting supplies to Forks of Salmon. The indications now go to show that no danger need be apprehended on the Salmon or Klamath Rivers from Indians from this vicinity, consequently the continued presence of troops may not much longer be required at either of those points.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 28, 1864.

I. The headquarters of the First Oregon Cavalry is transferred to Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., to which place Col. R. F. Maury, commanding the regiment, with commissioned and non-commissioned staff, will repair as soon as practicable and relieve Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, in command of the post.

II. Maj. J. S. Rinearson, First Oregon Cavalry, upon being relieved in command of Fort Boisé by Col. R. F. Maury, will repair to Fort Dalles, Oreg., and assume command of that post.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 28, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions from headquarters District of Oregon, Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, with Companies A and E of the same regiment, left this post this morning on an expedition against the Snake Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. ENGLISH,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 28, 1864.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Officer Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter.:

SIR: If in your judgment the establishment of a camp for the summer on the Upper Owyhee shall be advisable for the protection of the chief mining camps, you are authorized to detach such troops as you shall deem expedient. Perhaps the operations of the cavalry may drive the hostiles on those camps. Your acting assistant quartermaster is authorized to procure the necessary transportation, purchasing mules if absolutely necessary. A copy of Lieutenant Waymire's report has been sent Captain Currey.* He was advised, unless important claims called him elsewhere, to go to Harney Lake. He has authority, if he deems it advisable, to order Captain Drake to effect a junction with him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 29, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM H. JORDAN,
Ninth U. S. Infantry, Commanding:
(Through district commander.)

SIR: The department commander directs that the post at the mouth of the Columbia River will be known and designated "Cape Disappointment, mouth of Columbia River, Washington Territory," until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Part I, p. 310.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have six companies of cavalry, Nevada Territory volunteers, mustered into service. Two of these companies I sent to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., last October; the remaining four are at Fort Churchill. Only one of the companies at Churchill have been mounted. My design was to send all the Nevada cavalry to Utah, but the threatening aspect of our foreign relations, indicating the propriety of my holding all my available force well in hand and prepared for concentration on the Pacific Coast, has caused me to hesitate until the policy of my Government is known. In consequence of the enormous cost of forage at Fort Churchill, I have suspended the purchase of horses for mounting the three cavalry companies now there until their destination is determined on. Under the call I made on the Governor of Nevada Territory for a regiment of infantry, 200 men have been enrolled; they are at Fort Churchill. The Governor is quite confident of his ability to complete the organization of the regiment. During the quiet and peaceful times on this coast we cannot expect to raise many volunteers, but if we should have a foreign war there will be no lack of men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 30, 1864.

General BIDWELL, *Chico, Cal.:*

GENERAL: I have this day received your letter of the 26th instant, with a petition of citizens of Humboldt, Surprise Valley, Snake Creek Valley, Honey Lake Valley, and vicinity, for military protection. Before I ordered the withdrawal of the detachment at Snake Creek I was fully satisfied, from the representations made to me, that there existed no longer a necessity for its continuance in that quarter. My plan is to concentrate my forces as much as possible, to be prepared to meet any emergency in this State. It is not designed, however, to abandon any portion of the country to the depredations of the Indians. As soon as a cavalry company can be prepared for service at Fort Churchill, I will send it over the entire region referred to, to remain at the most exposed points as long as may be necessary. I deem it better to perform this service by movable troops than establish permanent garrisons. I will thank you to inform the petitioners that I shall see that their country is not devastated by Indian raids.

With great respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 30, 1864.

Capt. J. M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Expedition, &c., Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that the report of Lieut. J. A. Waymire, commanding detachment of Com-

pany D, First Oregon Cavalry, has been received.* His report and the testimony of the citizens who accompanied him indicate that his conduct was cool and gallant in the fight as it was adventurous in the whole enterprise, and no doubt his knowledge gained in the enemy's country will be valuable to you, but it was never intended that he should anticipate you in the campaign.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH, *Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., April 30, 1864.*

I. Captain Smith's company (K), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on Tuesday next, the 3d proximo, via Camp Douglas, to scour the country in the vicinity of Raft River, City of Rocks, the Port Neuf River, and Fort Hall, in Idaho Territory, in search of five lodges of hostile Shoshone Indians, who failed to attend the treaties of last year, and who have lately been committing depredations on emigrants en route to Idaho, and if found they will be punished. The peaceable Indians in the northern settlements and in the vicinity of the ferries on Snake River, east of Fort Hall, will not be molested. The company will take three months' rations and will return and report to these headquarters on or about the 31st day of July next, unless otherwise ordered.

II. Captain Baldwin's company (B), Nevada Territory cavalry, will proceed on Tuesday next, via Camp Douglas, to Uintah Valley in this Territory, for the protection of miners and exploration of the resources of the valley. The company will take three months' rations and proceed to and report to the commanding officer of Fort Bridger for duty on or about the 31st day of July next, unless otherwise ordered.

III. Captain Berry's company (A), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on Saturday next south to what is known as the Beaver and Reese River road, and will scour the country between Cedar Swamp and the newly discovered silver mines in Washington County, Utah Ter., for the protection of miners and exploration of the resources of the country. The company will take ninety days' rations and report on or about the 31st day of July next to the commanding officer Second Cavalry California Volunteers, unless otherwise ordered.

IV. More specific instructions will be issued to company commanders from these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary teams for transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 1, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs me to inquire what emergency requires the raising of more troops in your department than those already authorized.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* See Part I, p. 310.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., May 1, 1864.

General J. H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I leave to-morrow for Apache Pass, and thence for the Gila country as soon as possible. I am advised from California that stores would be shipped to Guaymas for Arizona about this date; perhaps they are now en route thither. I have directed a contract to be made this day with J. A. Rogers, of this place, for their transportation to Tucson at 6½ cents per pound, payable in gold or its equivalent, payment to be made on delivery of the stores. Fifty to seventy-five tons are expected. Capron's contract was not completed, the stores having already been shipped for Fort Yuma. He is now in Sonora. The commanding officer at Yuma writes me that as soon as the Colorado River rises they will forward supplies to Fort Mojave, which is reported in a destitute condition. This seems a strong argument for our not bringing stores from San Pedro via Fort Mojave. Add to this the bad road thence to our posts east of it. I suggest the appointment of an agent for purchasing wheat of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, as their new crop comes in. Company F, First California Cavalry, left Fort Yuma on the 15th ultimo. Should be here soon. It had rations and forage for thirty days, with ten wagons. Company I, same regiment, was to have left one week later with nine wagons; supplies for like period. Captain Cremony left for Yuma the 26th ultimo. He left the larger portion of his carbines, pistols, and ammunition here, as you desired. Five thousand carbine cartridges are coming with Company F, as I requested. This company will proceed for the Rio Grande. * * *

King Woolsey and party have killed thirty-one Apaches. Jack Swilling thinks of leaving May 10 with some sixty men, and Woolsey again with some forty or fifty against them, if they can get provisions. The Apaches are active. Stock is stolen near this place. Two nights since five Government animals were stolen by them from the corral.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

[MAY 1, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 12, Department of New Mexico, organizing expedition against hostile Indians in Arizona, see Vol. XXXIV, Part III, p. 387.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Franklin, Tex., May 1, 1864.

I. Company I, Fifth California Infantry, is hereby ordered for service in the field, and directed to rendezvous at Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, by the 6th instant, where they will report to the commanding officer for further orders.

II. A detachment of one non-commissioned officer and ten privates of Company C, First California Cavalry, stationed at Camp Miembres, will proceed with Company I, Fifth California Infantry, to Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, and there await further orders.

III. Each man will be provided with sixty rounds of ammunition, in good order, and one pair of good boots or bootees. The cavalry will take a few extra horseshoes and some nails.

IV. The quartermaster at the Miembres will furnish twenty-eight mules, with pack equipments complete, and six Indian horses, &c., which Company I will take to Fort Bowie.

V. The commanding officer at Camp Miembres will order Juan Arroyes, the Mexican guide at that camp, to accompany Company I, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, to Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter.

By order of Col. George W. Bowie:

CHAS. A. SMITH,
Captain, Fifth Infantry California Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oreg., May 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: The copy of your letter to Col. R. F. Maury (dated 8th ultimo) which you were kind enough to furnish for the information of this office reached me after some delay. I intended when at Portland last week to have gone over to Vancouver for the purpose of calling upon you and conferring with reference to Indian affairs, not only east of the Cascade Mountains, but at other points. I do not think at this late day, and at a time when the demands upon the Treasury are so great, that it will be of any use to attempt to obtain an appropriation for the support of Indians who are now and have long been hostile to the whites, and in a condition of actual war. It is uncertain when they can be brought under control, if indeed the process of taming them does not result in their extermination. If, however, they are persuaded or whipped into a willingness to submit to the authority of the United States, and, ceasing their savage hostility, will collect on a reservation, I do not know of a location more adapted to their wants or less objectionable, when the interests of whites are considered, than the tract reserved for those purposes in the Klamath Lake country. A copy of the notice of this reservation is herewith inclosed, which will acquaint you with its boundaries. The new post, Fort Klamath, is near the northwest corner of the tract. Some provisions could probably be made for their support (should they remove there this summer) until Congress at its session next December could make an appropriation for the purpose. You are probably aware that Congress has at its present session appropriated $20,000 for the purpose of treating with the tribes of Southeastern Oregon, purchasing their lands, &c., and I hope that the operations of the military department will meet with such success that it will be practicable to include the roving bands of Snakes as well as the Klamath and Modoc tribes. The information now in possession of this office in regard to these tribes (which, I may remark, is meager and unsatisfactory) does not correspond with the opinion expressed in your letter to Colonel Maury, "that they have no homes and no country, and cannot by treaty surrender their lands, for they claim none;" but on the contrary indicate that they do claim all the land embraced in Southeastern Oregon together with parts of Idaho, Utah, and perhaps Nevada. The copy of my letter of June 1* last to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contains the facts now attainable and my opinion of what should be done, and I take the liberty to inclose it herewith for your information. If you obtain from Colonel

* See Huntington to Dole, June 1, 1863, p. 468.

Maury or any other source information of value to this office in relation to these Indians I request that it be communicated.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

[Inclosure.]

NOTICE OF INDIAN RESERVATION.

In accordance with instructions issued by J. W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of Oregon, that a tract of country be set apart as a reservation for Indians, and notice thereof published to the end that white settlers may be prevented from trespassing upon the same, I have selected for such reservation the following-described tract or body of land, to wit: Commencing at a point on the line dividing the State of Oregon from California, due south from the outlet or lower end of lower Klamath Lake, on the west side thereof, running thence due north sixty miles; thence due east twenty-five miles; thence due south sixty miles, to south boundary of Oregon; thence due west twenty-five miles, along said boundary line to place of beginning, containing 1,500 square miles. All lands included within the above-mentioned bounds are hereby set apart and declared a reservation for Indians, and all persons other than Indians are hereby warned against trespassing upon the same.

AMOS E. ROGERS,
U. S. Indian Sub-agent in Oregon.

Dated November 24, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 2, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The general condition of affairs in this department remains unchanged. Recruiting progresses as favorably as could be expected; the troops are in good health and judiciously posted for the preservation of the peace and quiet of the land. The programme for the movable columns during the summer for the protection of immigrants from the eastern States is as follows: Troops from the District of Oregon to move from Forts Dalles and Walla Walla, to be advanced southeasterly to the upper waters of the Snake River. Troops from the District of Utah will afford protection along the great thoroughfares through that Territory and Southern Idaho. A command from Fort Klamath will move in an easterly direction over Southern Oregon to the Owyhee River and the southern portion of Idaho Territory; and a command from Fort Churchill will move northward and scout in the vicinity of Lakes Pyramid, Humboldt, and Honey, affording protection along the Humboldt route. This arrangement will afford ample protection to the settlements within our borders as well as to the immigrants approaching from the east. The remaining troops in the department are so posted as to preserve the peace and quiet of the country, whether threatened by rebel sympathizers within or foes from without. I have lately visited and inspected the works in progress on Angel Island and at Point San José. The heavy guns from the batteries are being mounted, affording increased security to the harbor of San Francisco.

On the 28th ultimo I paid a visit to the U. S. ship Saranac, Commodore Poor, anchored between the city and Yerba Buena Island. She is a fine ship with heavy guns and in position to protect the portions of the harbor and city beyond the range of the guns on Alcatraz Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second Cavalry California Vols., Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding the department desires you to prepare Company D, Nevada Territory cavalry, for field service. The general directs that this company proceed to the Smoke Creek country, with instructions to visit during the coming summer all the valleys on the Chico route from the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains as far west as, in the opinion of the captain, may be necessary to give the required protection to settlers, and punish marauding Indians. It is not, however, the design of the general to confine operations to the route above indicated, should the officer in command of the expedition believe that a departure from it might conduce to the quiet and security of that particular section. You will direct supplies to be sent to this command at such points as will suit its movement, as it is the desire that it should not remain long in any one place, unless the interests it is sent to guard imperatively demand it. Thirty days' subsistence will be taken by the command. All horses in excess of the number of enlisted men of the company will be taken, provided the grazing is good in the country to be visited, or forage can be purchased at more reasonable rates than at Fort Churchill. Any men enlisted for Company D will be sent to it with the trains conveying its monthly supplies. You will report by telegraph the departure of the company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith please find a report of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, commanding Fort Gaston, Cal., in reference to Indian affairs in that section of the district.* I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendations and suggestions contained therein, particularly to the issue of rations to these Indians. I deem it economy to Government so to do, and to the interest of the service, and to insure our future success. I shall write Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple to make the issue, hoping the same will be approved at department headquarters. Please let me hear from you upon this subject at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

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* See April 28, p. 830.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 3, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 1st received. No pressing emergency exists; prudential considerations induced the request. See my letters of 14th and 28th of March.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am advised that an officer of your department will reach this coast in a few days and relieve Capt. Julian McAllister in command of Benicia Arsenal. Captain McAllister has been in command of the arsenal, and the only officer of the ordnance department on this coast, for several years. His duties have been arduous and responsible, and I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, ability, and faithfulness he has manifested in the discharge of the important trust committed to him. As a devoted and able officer, ever watchful over the best interests of the public service, he is an ornament to your department, and will fill any position you may assign him with credit to himself and the Government.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 3, 1864.

Capt. JULIAN MCALLISTER,
Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, Comdg. Benicia Arsenal:

MY DEAR SIR: As you will soon be relieved from duty in this department, I cannot part with you without expressing my highest commendation of the valuable services you have rendered the Government in the management of the affairs of the ordnance department on this coast. Your zeal and ability are well known to General Ramsay; yet I have deemed this a fitting occasion to address a communication to the general, officially recognizing and commending your services in the department. Regretting as I do to part with you, I shall ever recur with pleasure to the period of your services under my command, which, both officially and personally, has been characterized by the amenities of the soldier and gentleman.

With great esteem, very truly, your friend,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, May 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d instant, asking my opinion as to the necessity of arming the

organized militia of the State. In reply I would say that in my judgment it has been and still is of the utmost importance that in the present troublous times the militia of California should be placed in the greatest possible state of efficiency to meet possible (I hope not probable) complications and troubles. The loyal people of the State have shown commendable zeal in the way of organizing the militia, but in order to give it any efficiency in drill and discipline the companies must be supplied with arms. Being so far remote from the point or points where arms could be obtained, the State authorities have been obliged to rely solely on the United States for a supply. Being aware of this fact I obtained an order from the Secretary of War in March, 1863, ordering 10,000 rifles and accouterments, and six field batteries to be shipped to California for the purpose of arming the militia of the State. The distribution of arms having been left to your good judgment, I have only to say that so far as you have acted in the premises you have turned over to the State only so many as have been absolutely necessary. Indeed the number has really been inadequate; so much so that I have been obliged to cut down the requisitions of the several companies in nearly every instance, to the end that the arms might supply as many military organizations as possible.

Truly, yours,

FREDERICK F. LOW,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 4, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second Cav. California Vols., Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding desires you to make a detail of two reliable commissioned officers and thirty enlisted men as a provost guard to be stationed in Virginia City. You will, previous to sending the guard to Virginia, proceed to that point yourself and confer with Captain Van Bokkelen, assistant provost-marshal, as to the locality and manner of quartering the men and officers. All the necessary arrangements will be made before the force is sent to Virginia. You will instruct the officer in command of the guard to consult freely with Captain Van Bokkelen on all matters relating to the peace and quiet of the Territory, and to act in concert with the captain and any force at his disposal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 6, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infty. California Vols., Comdg. District of Humboldt:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d ultimo, stating the impracticability of relieving Captain Douglas' company at Camp Wright by another, I am instructed to say that the statement contained in your letter showing that injury might result from a change at this time is satisfactory to the general commanding. The instructions contained in the letter from this office of the 2d ultimo are therefore revoked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 6, 1864.

The command of Captain Drake will proceed to the northeastern end of Harney Lake and effect a junction with the force of Captain Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, who will command the whole force. Captain Currey will decide when the two commands shall again separate.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1864—1.13 p. m.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
New York:
(Care of Major-General Dix.)

Your letter has been received. I shall be glad to assign you the command indicated. You should be prepared to go soon, and have leave to visit Washington. Our advices this morning lead to the belief that General Grant is achieving a victory.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Tranquillity prevails throughout the department, except in the District of Humboldt, where the Indian war is being prosecuted vigorously and successfully. Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, has been zealous and indefatigable in pursuing the enemy, and his officers and men have endured the hardships and exposures of that inhospitable region amid the snows and rains with the greatest cheerfulness. The whole country is covered with our scouting parties, and already between thirty and forty of the hostile Indians have been killed and many wounded, with but trifling loss on our side. Some of the principal chiefs have surrendered, and Colonel Black expresses the opinion that the war will soon cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Under the authority granted me by the honorable Secretary of War, I had, before its revocation, issued a considerable amount of arms and equipments to the State of California for the regularly organized militia companies. These arms are now in the hands of loyal men, with officers specially appointed by the Governor. The inclosed letter addressed to me by His Excellency F. F. Low, Governor of the State, fully sets forth the propriety and necessity for the issues I have made,

and to which I would most respectfully ask the attention of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army and the honorable Secretary of War.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 100. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 9, 1864.*

Company I, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Capt. J. C. Doughty, will at once proceed by land to Camp Union, Sacramento. All company property not actually necessary on the march will be turned over to the quartermaster's department for shipment to Sacramento.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. THEODORE A. COULT,
Commanding, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

(Through Colonel Bowie, commanding District of Arizona, Franklin, Tex.)

COLONEL: It is required by the War Department that no steps be taken by the military forces within this department which will at all complicate us in the matter growing out of the occupation of any of the States of Mexico by the French. Our relations with France are of the most friendly character, and it is desirable that they remain so. You will be careful not to jeopardize those relations by act, or word, or letter.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Inclosed you will receive a copy of a letter addressed by the department commander to the Adjutant-General of the Army, wherein is set forth the general's views regarding the summer's campaign.† The general desires you to execute to the fullest extent the means at your disposal will permit the part assigned to your command. The inclosed letter will inform you of the movement of troops in the district contiguous to that in which your force will operate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Connor, Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, and Maj. Charles McDermit.)

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* See May 4, p. 839.

† See May 2, p. 837.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *May 12, 1864.*

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Captain Miller, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Company C, with his entire command, except First Lieutenant Watson and Sergeant Ipson, started this day under my orders to proceed up the Trinity River to vicinity of Burnt Ranch to operate against Indians of Main Trinity, South Fork, and New Rivers, &c., where the remnant of Jim's party is at present. This movement takes all the Government pack animals at this post, and I have directed the battalion quartermaster to hire a citizen pack train to take supplies to the Forks of Salmon and Orleans Bar. By my directions the battalion quartermaster has turned over to Captain Miller five pack animals for scouting purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Gaston, Cal., May 12, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Humboldt:

SIR: For the information of the district commander I respectfully report that Seranaltin John and Big Jim are living with their Indians at the old Matilta Ranch, above this post and on the opposite side of the river. As near as I can find out, all but one of John's band are in, while several yet remain out of Jim's party. The last two or three days they have seemed a little restive and unsettled. On Sunday John and Jim called to see me, bringing in two of the rifles taken at the forks of Salmon and a gold watch. At that time they seemed to think of nothing but building their houses, a fish dam, &c., though they had much to say of what they were promised by Captain Greene, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry. They say they were to have lumber and all other things furnished which they wanted. I satisfied them as well as possible, and encouraged them to go to work and make themselves comfortable, and that I would assist them. They promised two more rifles, which I yet expect. Two days ago I visited the ranches, but the Indians did not seem very well satisfied or friendly. This morning I learn that Jim was trying yesterday to have a white man purchase fifty canteens, for which he would pay $2 each. He was secret about the arrangement, saying he expected to be high in the mountains some [time] next fall and would need them. A suspicious circumstance. The last news from that portion of Jim's party which refuse to come in is that they intend to do as they please, asking no one. They are most likely in communication with the Mad River and Redwood Indians, and are together endeavoring to induce John and Jim to join them again. This, in addition to what they hear and conjecture, keeps them more or less unsettled. This morning I had information that a party of Redwoods were on the Klamath River, near Weitchpec, on the 10th instant, and that they killed three Indians—two bucks and one squaw. The Klamath Indians say the Redwoods told them they would kill all that were friends of or had anything to do with the soldiers. I expect a delegation of Klamaths up this evening to see about it and get permission to fight the

Redwoods. I do not suppose there is immediate danger of John and Jim taking to the mountains, but they cannot be depended upon any great length of time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols., Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 13, 1864.

Capt. G. B. CURREY,
Commanding Expedition into the Indian Country:
(Via Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter.)

SIR: You are directed by the general commanding to observe, during your summer's campaign, and report upon your return, as to the best locality for a military post in the Harney Lake country. The main considerations are grass, wood, and water, and a geographical position for holding the Indians in subjection.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 13, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES A. WAYMIRE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Warm Springs Agency:
(Via Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

SIR: You are directed by the general commanding to inform this office as to the distance from Warm Springs Reservation to your old camp on the South Fork of John Day's River. Is there any point better calculated to protect the Canyon City trail and Captain Drake's line of communication than the Warm Springs Agency? Can you afford any protection to the Canyon City trail? On the 2d instant the express of Jones & Edgar was attacked forty miles this side of Canyon City and robbed of their animals. The general does not intend this to interfere with any instructions you may have received from Captain Drake.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., May 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to forward, for the information of the general commanding, copies of instructions to company commanders in this district who are now absent with their companies on detached service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., May 9, 1864.

Capt. SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Co. K, Second California Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed by easy marches to Raft River, Idaho Ter., or vicinity, where you will establish a depot for your supplies, and then return four of your wagons (driven by citizens) to this post. After establishing your camp you will take steps to capture or kill the male adults of five lodges of Snake Indians who have for years infested the roads in that vicinity, and who have of late been stealing from and attacking emigrants to Idaho. You will be particular that friendly Indians are not molested, but treated kindly by your command. The lady of the honorable Judge Waite and a woman fleeing from Mormon persecution will accompany you. You will give them transportation and protection as far as Fort Boisé, sending a small escort from Raft River to Boisé for their protection. You will render ample protection to emigrants south of Snake River and between City of Rocks and the Port Neuf River, and at the same time thoroughly prospect the country for precious metals, particularly placer gold, and report from time to time the result to this office. You will be particular that your horses are taken good care of and kept in good order, and you will return to this post, unless otherwise instructed, on or about the 1st day of August next.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., May 13, 1864.

Capt. DAVID J. BERRY,
Co. A, Second California Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed with your company from your present camp in a southerly direction to Tintic Valley, and from thence south by the most practicable route to the Meadow Valley mining district, situated about 100 miles west of Cedar City, in this Territory. You will select a camp about midway between Cedar Swamp and Meadow Valley, where you will leave a part of your company with the bulk of your supplies, and then return four of your teams to Camp Relief. You will then, during the period designed for you to remain detached, scout the country between Cedar Swamp and Meadow Valley, and afford protection to miners from Mormons and Indians, and watch the Parowan Indians, who again threaten to attack the overland mail coaches. You will thoroughly explore and prospect the country over which you travel, and if successful in finding placer diggings, you will at once report the fact to these headquarters. You will report with your command at your regimental headquarters on or about the 1st day of August next, unless otherwise ordered.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., May 11, 1864.

Capt. N. BALDWIN,
First Nevada Territory Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed with your company to-morrow by way of Parley's Park to Uintah Valley, in this Territory, and at some central point establish a temporary depot for your supplies, after which you will return to this post the four teams with your command, driven by citizens. You will afford ample protection to prospectors and miners, and the Indians in that valley being all friendly, they will be treated with kindness by your command. You will cause the valley and vicinity to be thoroughly prospected by your men, and will report from time to time the result to this office. The discovery of placer mines is of especial importance. You will therefore devote the most of your attention to their discovery. You will proceed to Fort Bridger, Utah Ter., by the way of Brown's Hole, on Green River, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty on or about the 1st day of August next.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 16, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: This department is quiet, but you are aware that there is on this coast a powerful opposition to the present Administration, claiming to be Union men, yet doing all in their power to thwart the Government in the prosecution of the war. A large majority of these people, however, are truly loyal and will support the Government zealously and earnestly so long as a rebel remains under arms. The political status of California was fixed at the September election. The struggle will be renewed at the approaching election of a President, but I have no fears as to the result. The war policy of the Administration will be sustained by an overwhelming majority. We must expect some excitement and sensation articles and speeches during this political campaign, but I have no apprehension of any serious attempts on the part of the opposition to involve this country in a war. Looking at the present condition of the States of the Pacific I am well satisfied with the policy I have followed, notwithstanding it has been too conservative to meet the views of a radical minority, yet it has been fully indorsed by the sensible portion of the community. Were I to be guided by the dictates of the radical press I should crowd my forts with men charged with disloyalty, keep this country in a constant ferment, agitate desperate efforts to plunge us into all the horrors of a civil war, and all simply to gratify the caprices of a few men who advocate such extreme measures. I have made many arrests for disloyal practices, and have several persons now in confinement, and should circumstances demand it I shall not hesitate to use all the power I have for the preservation of the peace; but I will not be goaded on to do acts which I know to be wrong. These radicals seem to believe that it is my special duty to arrest every man or woman whose sentiments do not coincide exactly with the Government, and if I do not yield to their insane demands, denounce me as a sympathizer

with the rebellion, but I am not at all disturbed by such accusations. For three years past I have labored intensely for my country, and although not permitted to risk my life on the battle-field I can point with pride to the happy and peaceful condition of the Pacific Coast, and if the prudential course I have pursued has contributed to this great result I shall be more than repaid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *May 16, 1864.*

Capt. A. MILLER,
First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers,
Commanding at Burnt Ranch:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the lieutenant-colonel commanding to say that he approves of your action with the Indians at the South Fork of Trinity River. Under the circumstances, nothing better could have been done. The Indians sent in say they are satisfied to live in the valley, and have received permission from the lieutenant-colonel to return for their families and Handsome Billy. You will allow them an opportunity to accomplish this object, after which you will watch and catch all found in your neighborhood.

By order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 110. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1864.*

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4. Special Orders, No. 100, current series, is hereby modified so as to authorize transportation by water for the unmounted men of Company I, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, from Benicia to Sacramento.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. PROVOST-MARSHAL, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Virginia, Nev. Ter., May 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: In connection with my reports upon papers referred relative to secret secession organization in Virginia City, Storey County, I take the liberty of presenting for your consideration the following as my views of the position of this Territory, and more particularly Storey County, as regards the numerous secessionists residing therein.

For the past twelve months there has been a very large and continuous emigration of the most influential secessionists of California to this Territory, the majority locating in this county, the others chiefly locating at Reese River and more recently in the county of Nye. From

data and notes compiled by myself and observed for past two years at this date there are not less than 2,400 "Peace Democrats," "Copperheads," and openly avowed secessionists in Storey County, all of whom are engaged in one common cause. That some well-established sign of recognition and a record of their own numbers is observed, if not also clandestine meetings in squads, I have strong reason to believe, but cannot assert it as a fact, for the evidence which would guarantee such assertion would also authorize prompt arrest and public exposure. I doubt not but that if I had under my orders a special detective officer of known ability, who was an entire stranger (in that capacity) to the community, that within two months many important discoveries could be made, as I am of opinion that the headquarters of the conclave of secessionists have been transferred to this locality. The fact of the leading secessionists being large owners in our most productive mines is one reason why I do not believe that any foolish and vain attempt at public disturbance of peace would be made by them, as they are well aware that any overt act would seriously impair the value of their property. Were it not for this well-established fact this community would be in such a constant state of excitement as to require a large military force present all the time. They are now by subtle words endeavoring to poison the minds of the working class against the United States Government by statements relative to the lately reported action of Congress upon the subject of taxation of the mines. Amongst the citizens who possess and control property society is divided into two distinct circles of association, unionists and secessionists, and upon any public demonstration of disloyalty the balance of power would be in the hands of the working class, who are too apt to be misled by the sophistry of the ever-working brain of the rebels, and who to a very large extent give them employment.

The secessionists are guilty, under hypocritically proclaimed Union sentiments, of obtaining possession of the various offices in the counties of the Territory and dispensing the patronage of same to their associates. A strong effort will be made by them this summer to carry the elections for all offices for this and other counties. They lose no opportunity of discussing and expressing their doubts as to the ability of General Grant to defeat Lee, and are very open and boisterous at times in their remarks upon and denunciation of the United States Government, and frequently by their insulting language upon the streets make good Union men fear for the future security of this place should any decided reverse befall the Federal army. That the establishing and maintaining of a proper military guard at this point is not only desired by the Union citizens but will be attended with the most positive and beneficial results is beyond question. It will have a tendency to check public and noisy declarations against the Government, as they will know prompt arrests await them for such offenses. I am compelled to state that arrests have been made of very low and drunken characters for seditious remarks, while those high in position and wealth have been passed by unnoticed for more serious offenses, by some of the officers who hold warrants for raising companies in this Territory, but who have not yet been mustered into the service. These arrests are made on very frivolous causes and, as far as I can learn, without any previous proper authority from the department headquarters. Such acts only give to the educated and artful secessionists arguments to present to the working class that the Government dare not arrest men of influence and wealth, but only those who are workingmen and poor. I attribute the evil to an overzealousness and misconception of their duty by the

gentlemen holding warrants to recruit companies. I would respectfully suggest that the general commanding the Department of the Pacific issue orders to officers in this Territory as to by whom, and under what circumstances, arrests should be made, and how disposed of after arrest upon a charge, as I am aware of a very recent case in which an arrest was made by an officer not mustered into the service, and immediately after such arrest offered to release the person if he would give a bond of $5,000 conditioned for good behavior for twelve months. All this took place without any time intervening which would allow the reception of authority from post commander at Fort Churchill or general commanding the department. I have taken the liberty of presenting some of my views upon the state of affairs in this section, and if in so doing I have exceeded the bounds of duty and propriety my excuse must be that I am prompted so to do by a desire to preserve peace and good order in my district, and to see those high in social position and wealth promptly arrested for any traitorous language or conduct in public.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB L. VAN BOKKELEN,

Captain and Provost-Marshal, District of Nevada Territory.

HDQRS. PROVOST-MARSHAL, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Virginia, Nev. Ter., May 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the result of examination into the matter of secret secession organization in Virginia City, as reported by Capt. C. A. Sumner. Mr. A. W. Baldwin personally states to me that his report was based upon statements of the same man, Anderson. I could not discover that Captain Sumner possessed any personal information, or facts, or had taken any actual measures by employment of detective police or secret agents to confirm any previous surmises in his mind which would authorize him to say, "I have the honor to communicate a statement of the fact of the existence in this city of a secession club, regular and frequent in its meetings." (See communication of C. A. Sumner to Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum, April 11, 1864.) The statement of Captain Sumner in second paragraph of memorandum, as regards a large number of the legal profession being invisible at night, is based upon his not personally encountering them on the streets or in public places; he cannot designate any particular evening of the week upon which his attention has been drawn to this absence from the public thoroughfares. As regards the remark, "That it will be of as much service to be a rebel here soon as in South Carolina," this, Captain Sumner informs me, is based upon a remark made by a lady who keeps a boarding house, who said the remark was made by a boarder at her table. All the information possessed by Captain Sumner is based upon the statement of Anderson and his own surmises, without any facts to support an assertion that a club actually exists and regular and frequent in its meetings. Upon private examination of Mr. Isaac Anderson he disclaims ever having stated that he was approached by one A. C. Bradford and invited to join a secession club, of which Bradford was acting secretary; but says that he thinks that Bradford is in some way connected with a secession organization from the reason that some woodchoppers who had come in from the wood ranches asked him where they could find Bradford;

and he thinks they were all secessionists. It is all surmise on the part of Anderson. This Isaac Anderson informs me that he is a candidate for office of sheriff of Storey County at election to take place this summer, and does not want to say anything which would injure him in votes for that office with the "Copperheads." Claims to be a strict Union man. In view of the foregoing result of examination into this particular statement contained in the document referred [to], I must report that the same is not sustained by any evidence furnished me by the parties presenting the same to headquarters of Department of the Pacific; nor have I yet been able to discover any such club or organization.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB L. VAN BOKKELEN,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, District of Nevada Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of a letter from headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated the 14th instant, the contents of which have been carefully noted. In reply I would respectfully state that I deem it best for the interest of the service, and necessary for our future success, to continue the issue of rations to Indian prisoners of war at Light-House Point, as has been done before and since my arrival in this district. I may also say I fully believe it is economy to do so. As to conferring with superintendent of Indian affairs I must say it is impossible for me so to do, at least at present, as he is not in this section of the country, nor do I know of his whereabouts, but understand he was in San Francisco from last account. I deem it my duty to say to department commander that it would be worse than useless to remove our Indian prisoners to any of the reservations within this district, as they will not remain on any of them, but be sure to return to their old haunts and country, as they have done heretofore, and cause us to hunt and fight them under many more disadvantages than at present, and by this course the war in the district never can be ended until all are caught and killed. I believe the present superintendent, Mr. Wiley, is fully aware of all these facts, and I should be very glad if by any means the department commander could see him upon this subject whilst he is in San Francisco. I shall use my best endeavors to carry out at all times the views and wishes of the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 201. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 10th instant with a copy of General Wright's letter of the 2d instant to the Adjutant-General of the Army concerning the protection to be given the emigrants approaching from the east. I desire to remind you of the language of my letter of the 20th of February proposing a programme for the summer, since approved by the department commander in your letter of 5th of March, 1864. I said: "Capt. M. Crawford, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to Washington, and I suppose will come out again from Omaha, Nebr., with an emigrant escort upon the emigrant road. For that reason, and also because the road has not been infested, I do not propose to send any troops east of Fort Boisé upon the emigrant road." The law authorizing this has since passed, and I am informed that Captain Crawford is to leave Omaha on the 1st of June. I have also instructed Captain Currey in the instructions of the 11th of April (a copy of which was sent you) to make his latest movements in the fall up Snake River toward the emigrant road; but as you will have noticed by my programme of the 20th February, Captain Currey on leaving old Fort Boisé moves westerly and southwesterly, the Snake Indians having for the last eight months made their demonstrations against the miners and whites traveling in that region. My letter of the 29th of April gave you an account of the skirmish between Lieutenant Waymire, of the Oregon cavalry, and the Snakes. The citizens of Canyon City have petitioned Governor Gibbs to call out the militia of that vicinity against the Snakes. The Governor as well as myself deems them unnecessary. But by Special Orders, No. 70, of the 6th instant, I directed as follows: "The command of Captain Drake will proceed to the northeastern end of Harney Lake and effect a junction with the force of Captain Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, who will command the whole force. Captain Currey will decide when the two commands shall again separate." This united command will amount to more than 200 troops, and should be ample for the purpose of whipping the Snakes. I confidently anticipate Captain Currey will do very efficient service in that quarter. The Snakes have been very bold, and stolen several hundred animals from the vicinity of Canyon City, and also from the miners on the Owyhee south of old Fort Boisé. Twenty-five cavalry at the Warm Springs Reservation are not only protecting that reservation, but assist in guarding the communications of Captain Drake and to Canyon City.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oreg., May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

SIR: A small band of Indians have been for some years living in the mountains west and southwest of Umpqua Valley. They seldom visit the white settlements, and when they do so it is for the purpose of committing some depredation or petty theft. On the 22d day of April last

they attacked a Mrs. Doyle and her children, severely wounding them all, the former quite severely, and plundered the house of everything movable. They then fled to their hiding places in the mountains and have not been seen since. Much alarm is felt among the settlers of that part of the country, and with good reason, for if a depredation of that character can be committed within seven miles of Roseburg, no place in the valley can be considered secure from attack. I am not able to state certainly what number of Indians there are in the gang, but Mr. Nichols, whom I believe you know, and whom I think likely to be well informed, thinks there are only seven men and about an equal number of squaws and children. He also says that their usual range is from the headwaters of Coquille to the big bend of Rogue River, sometimes showing themselves at the settlements in Camas Prairie, on Cow Creek (where Nichols and Riddle reside), and at other places west of the South Umpqua River. It seems necessary in order to secure the peace of that section of country that these Indians be removed, and I therefore have to request that you send a sufficient force for that purpose at as early a day as practicable. You will find in the Oregon Statesman of the 2d instant an account of the recent depredation, which information from other sources indicates is substantially correct, except that it is not probable that these Indians have ever been upon any of the reservations.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 21, 1864.

Col. H. M. BLACK,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant relative to subsisting Indians captured in the District of Humboldt, and am instructed by the general commanding to say in reply that you will retain the Indians in your possession as prisoners and feed them as economically as possible until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *May 21, 1864.*

Lieut. E. HALE,
First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers,
Commanding Detachment at Orleans Bar:

SIR: The Indian known as Old Man Jim, of Weitchpec, was killed a few days ago by some other Weitchpecs, and I desire to have them arrested if it can be done without creating too much excitement. Of this you must judge and manage the matter discreetly. There were, I am informed, three Indians engaged in the murder of Jim, but I do not know how many friends they may have among the Klamath Indians. Jim was more or less in the service of the United States, and the Indians must be taught that they cannot molest those in Government service, even though they be Indians. I have written to Sheriff Brown

asking him to advise with you, and that you would co-operate. If he is willing he can do more, perhaps, by taking time, than soldiers, as he will not be suspected and has much influence with the Klamath Indians. In the management of this matter you will be cautious and quiet.

Respectfully, yours,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *May 21, 1864.*

T. M. BROWN, Esq.,
Sheriff of Klamath County:

DEAR SIR: The Weitchpec Indians are much excited as to the murder of Old Man Jim, and look upon you as their and his particular friend. Sosamith and Tom desire to consult with you in regard to the matter. I think the three Indians that killed Jim are bad fellows, and better out of the way, and shall be glad if you will co-operate with Lieutenant Hale in catching them. The county need be put to no expense in their trial, as they will be disposed of quietly, once delivered into my hands at this place. The matter must be managed very quietly and without haste, but from your position and influence with the Klamath Indians your assistance is necessary. If you think well I will reimburse you in expense of travel, &c. Please show this letter to Lieutenant Hale, and advise with him if you feel favorable.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fort Gaston.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *May 24, 1864.*

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Humboldt:

SIR: As promised, Big Jim has returned with Handsome Billy and some of the others. All have not yet got here, though the word is that they are coming. My instructions to Captain Miller, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, will, I think, hasten their movements or rid us of them altogether. Jim declares they shall come in or he will assist to take them, for he wants peace, and a few Indians shall not keep the balance in trouble. Of late Big Jim and party seem more content and evince a better disposition than a few weeks ago. It is probable that the presence of Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, on the Upper Trinity, has a good effect upon them. Jim talks just right now and seems honest. He says he is trying to have the Redwoods and all others sue for peace, though, like all the rest, he cannot be fully relied upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 25, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication addressed to the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, by the Hon. J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, dated April 8, 1864, inclosing "correspondence between the superintendent of Oregon Indian superintendency and the Indian Department in relation to trespassers upon the Indian reservations in that State." In accordance with the instructions contained in your indorsement, dated April 23, I have given orders to the commander of the District of Oregon to carry out the directions of the Secretary of War, dated April 19. I have always employed the military forces under my command to remove trespassers upon Indian reservations when so requested by the superintendent, considering it my special duty, without reference to higher authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *May 25, 1864.*

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District:

SIR: I respectfully report to the district commander that I have just had an interview with three Redwood Indians of Curly-headed Tom's party, brought about through Big Jim. These Indians say they are tired of fighting; that they have no home, no place of safety; that they want to be friends with the whites, and settle again where they formerly lived. They state that there are but ten bucks left of their band, and but few squaws and children. It is their desire, earnestly expressed, to rebuild on their old site, known as the Sweat House, a mile or two above Camp Anderson, on Redwood Creek. I spoke of their coming here, or going to some point to be designated by the district commander, but they clung to the idea of again living where they were born. They brought up the old story of the treachery which was used to get them in by General Kibbe several years ago when they were removed to Mendocino Reservation, and that they had concluded never again to believe a white man, but that they now know that General Kibbe and party were not soldiers, and that they think they may believe what is said to them by military officers. My reply was that I could not promise them an affirmative answer to their wish to settle on Redwood until I could communicate with the colonel commanding and obtain his views. They pressed my opinion as to what the colonel would say, and I told them I thought he would consent, but that no promise could be given without his authority. Big Jim was with these Indians, and seemed anxious that peace should be ratified. He and the Redwoods say that there is no doubt but the Grouse Creek, Mad River, and other Indians will all come in soon if it is desired, and that they will work for it. The understanding I have with the Redwoods is that these three messengers are to remain with Jim until the colonel is heard from, when, if he consents, Lieutenant Beckwith with a few men and Big Jim will go with them for the balance of the party

and locate them at the Sweat House. They expressed concern that the soldiers at Camp Anderson might molest them, and were very solicitous that positive instructions be given on this subject. I respectfully desire to call the attention of the district commander to the importance of this matter, and that his views should be known to me as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 30, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the department commander, approving the action of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple, allowing said Indians to locate at point designated.

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 25, 1864.

I. Company H, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without delay by water from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Vancouver. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. Company B, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without delay from Fort Colville to Fort Walla Walla. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May 30, 1864—9.21 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL,
New York:

When will you sail for California? The Secretary of War directs me to say that it is his desire that you proceed thither by the very first opportunity.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1864.

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4. Company A (MacGowan's), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Alcatraz Island, the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT ALCATRAZ ISLAND:

SIR: I am instructed by the general commanding to say that so soon as the battery in course of construction on the south end of Angel Island is completed you will send a detachment under the command of a sergeant to occupy the same. This work and the force occupying it will be under the immediate orders of the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: The general commanding the department will have perceived by Special Orders, No. 75, of the 25th instant, that I have ordered Company H, of the First Washington Territory Infantry, from Fort Walla Walla to this post, and Company B, of the same regiment, from Fort Colville to Fort Walla Walla. I have taken the smallest company from each post, but it is proper that I should report, for the information of General Wright, commanding the department, the circumstances which have impelled me to take this step. You noticed that my letter of the 19th of February (giving the programme in case of consolidation of the First Washington Territory Infantry) left but one large company at Fort Colville. I have been averse to reducing that post for reasons which General Wright will appreciate, as I believe that holding that permanently is essential to reap the proper fruits of his campaign of 1858 against those Indians. However, they have been very quiet of late, and if trouble shall occur a company may be returned to Fort Colville from Fort Walla Walla.

On the 25th instant I was informed by a letter from the Governor of Oregon that an outbreak of the secessionists was threatened to occur on election day—Monday, the 7th of June next. The pretense or signal, it is said, is to be voters being challenged and required to take the oath of allegiance. By a law passed two years ago by the Legislature of Oregon, any voter can challenge the vote of another, and he can be required to take the oath of allegiance. The oath is entirely unobjectionable, being about the same as is prescribed in the act of Congress of 6th of August, 1861. If, as is averred, many have threatened in Oregon to shoot the man at the polls who challenges them, the threat is a very treasonable one, and its execution will certainly be an overt act. The ringleaders, if such act is committed, ought to be arrested at once. The plot as revealed to the Governor contemplates a seizure of Forts Hoskins and Yamhill. There is but half a company at either post, and anything done there would be of little account except as a signal of an outbreak. The canvass has not been conducted with personal abuse and bitterness, but intensely on the principles at stake, the Union party indorsing heartily and in full the entire policy of the Administration. I have no doubt it will succeed

by an immense majority. In counties where there is a likelihood of an equal race some challenging of votes and some collisions may occur. I will telegraph you if anything should occur, but the telegraph wires would in all likelihood be cut if any mischief is brewing. You will not be surprised if you hear of ringleaders being sent by me to Alcatraz Island, there being no safe place here to keep them. If General Grant's successes with the Army of the Potomac continue, I think we shall hear of no serious trouble in Oregon. Any reverses he may encounter may be a watchword with those insane, rabid people. There is an immense preponderance of the people of this military district in favor of the flag—unconditionally for the Union, now and forever. Upon this sentiment I shall confidently rely in any contingencies which may occur. Besides the above-named reasons for bringing another company here, there are Indian troubles which I shall bring to your attention in another communication; particularly a demand made by the Indian Department (and refused) for the surrender of the murderers of a white man by the Quillehute tribe north of Gray's Harbor, Wash. Ter. The Indian agent asks for a command of 100 or 150 soldiers for that undertaking. When I am better informed on the subject after the election I will write you in full on that topic.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 30, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 22d instant from Yoncalla, marked private, and I have carefully noted the contents. I have ordered a company hither from Fort Walla Walla. I went to Portland and showed your letter to the mayor of the city, Henry Failing, and to Col. J. McCraken, who is the senior officer of the militia present, General S. Coffin having gone to the Grand Ronde, Baker County. All proper vigilance will be practiced by them. I have notified the commanding officers at Forts Yamhill and Hoskins to be on their guard and to keep at their posts on the day of election. Some of the citizens of the neighborhood in Polk County talk of asking that some of the military shall be at Dalles on election day to preserve order. I have, on the contrary, required the soldiers to keep at their posts on that day. Being California troops, their presence would only be an element of trouble. I will go over Saturday afternoon to Portland and remain there until Tuesday morning, so that any communication by mail, express, or telegraph, will meet me there. If General Grant's successes continue I do not think we can have any trouble in Oregon. But it is proper, as you say, to be on our guard. I shall not hesitate to take any course which may be necessary to preserve the peace, and I invite you to communicate to me fully, freely, and promptly your views, wishes, and advice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: On the reception of your telegram of the 25th instant, saying that if the Engineer Department refuses to build a wharf at Cape Disappointment you will order the quartermaster to build one at that point, I issued orders as follows, that "the commanding officer at Cape Disappointment will direct the quartermaster to build there a good substantial wharf such as is needed for the wants of that post." I have since received your telegram of the 26th conveying the language of Colonel De Russy, of Engineers, but Captain Jordan, commanding at Cape Disappointment, was here that day, and I was satisfied from his report of the permanent importance of the wharf and in every step of the progress of the fortifications. Vessels will take freight for Cape Disappointment cheaper and more readily if there is a wharf there, for now it can only be landed at high tide. That is the reason given by the J. H. Couch, river steamer, for often declining to take freight from here for that place, having to wait for high tide before the same can be landed on the beach. Captain Jordan also brings personally to my attention a new question. Captain Elliot, of Engineers, says that it will remain for Captain Jordan to mount the heavy ordnance. I certainly had taken for granted that this work would be done by the engineers. It is particularly the work of an engineer, requiring skill and experience as well as the fitting of the platforms and the circular railways for the working of the ordnance. When the 15-inch Rodmans arrive they will especially call for great labor and expense. Several 8-inch and 10-inch guns have been landed. The act of 20th of February, 1862, appropriated $100,000 for defense at or near the mouth of the Columbia River. The act of 20th of February, 1863, appropriated $200,000 for defensive works in Oregon and Washington Territory. I should think this language would include the mounting of the guns. I do not wish this matter referred to Washington because of the delay. If it has been the custom of the quartermaster's department in the harbor of San Francisco to perform this work I yield at once. I do not wish any further delay and will beg you to telegraph me on the subject. Perhaps you have ere this shall reach you already telegraphed Captain Jordan, as I authorized him on passing through Portland to telegraph you for instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 19th ultimo. It has gratified me to receive your cordial response and expression of interest in the policy of encouraging settlements and the protection of the residents in Eastern Idaho. I suppose Congress by this time has passed the law making a separate Territory of that portion of Idaho Territory east of the Rocky Mountains under the name

of Montana Territory. For five years steamers have been able to reach Fort Benton below the falls of the Missouri, with the exception of last season, the floods being lower than usual; but they got last season within, even, 300 miles of Fort Benton. The region around East Bannock has been supplied in great part from Fort Benton. It is altogether a matter of experiment whether the Upper Yellowstone is navigable still nearer to that region. Mr. Chouteau was to have tried it this season. I think that country should be attached to your command and not to that of General Pope. Saint Louis and Fort Leavenworth are the natural base of supply. A great talk of emigration from Saint Paul has been kept up for ten years, since the exploration in 1853 of Governor Stevens from that point to Oregon and Washington Territory; but nearly all the emigrants have come over the old route via Fort Leavenworth. To-day the land route to the Beaver Head country, as it is styled by the people (meaning the country around East Bannock and Virginia City), is via the South Pass until they get near Fort Hall on the well-traveled wagon road from Salt Lake to Beaver Head, recrossing the Rocky Mountains at a low pass near High Bank Creek. This avoids all those Indians now being pursued by General Sully. It is the route for troops to go, at least for the first season; afterward, as I said in my letter of the 3d of March, the troops could ascertain and explore a more direct road to Fort Laramie. Troops now sent there must probably go expecting to be subsisted independently of any depot on the Yellowstone, unless it is already accomplished; for it is ere this reaches you too late doubtless to take advantage of this spring's rise of water, but a command could obtain flour and beef from Salt Lake for the first year. We have rumors of troubles from the Indians on the Upper Yellowstone, but I am not fully advised on the subject. It is not too late for troops to leave for Eastern Idaho after the reception of this letter. I shall, as you invite, freely communicate to you all the facts which I think may interest you concerning that country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *June 1, 1864.*

Capt. A. MILLER,

First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,

Commanding at Burnt Ranch:

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo has been read with pleasure. You will pursue the same course until no Indians are to be found in that region. Particular attention is to be given that not an Indian of those connected in this valley be allowed there. Kill the last one until they find it prudent to obey orders. One Indian went up to-day with Mr. Thomas, with directions from here and their Indian friends to make one more effort to bring them in. No more will be allowed to go except on official business direct with your camp. The petition of Mr. Allen will be sent to the district commander for his consideration. In the meantime get after these Indians. Hyampom is but fifteen miles from Burnt Ranch. Can you not have scouts out in that neighborhood? You are expected to attend to Lower South Fork. Seven or eight in parties are sufficient, as most of the Indians are suing for peace and coming in. The balance should be made very uneasy. Frank and

Clokyan and those with them are the most important. If a better spot is known to operate from than your present position you will report the same at once.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,

First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., June 1, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post on the 30th instant, and that in accordance with Special Orders, No. 66, headquarters District of Oregon, April 28, 1864, I have this day assumed command, relieving Maj. J. S. Rinearson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

(Same to acting assistant adjutant-general, District of Oregon.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Battalion Mountaineers, Commanding Fort Gaston:

COLONEL: The district commander directs that hereafter when you send Indians to Redwoods to bring in any of the hostile tribe, notify the commanding officer at Camp Anderson. Should the Redwood Indians decide to come in and live at their old home you will inform the officer in command at Camp Anderson on what conditions they can do so. And the Indians must distinctly understand that they are under the control of the military authorities at that place and cannot leave without their permission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infty. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. A. COULT,
Commanding, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

COLONEL: You will please direct Captain Ffrench, Fifth California Volunteers, now commanding an expedition in the field against the Apaches, and as I understand under your orders, to proceed to the Arivaypa Cañon with his animals and destroy the field of wheat of some ten acres reported there by Captain Tidball, by feeding it to his animals. The field is about fifteen miles from old Fort Breckinridge, and on the

Arivaypa River. It will be a good point for a temporary camp from which to watch and operate against the Indians. Such animals as he may have, which he is unable to graze and keep in serviceable condition by this means, have returned to this post. I think ten or fifteen cavalry a sufficient and better number for his operations than twenty-five—the number he has—because they will discover his movements, and can be used only to a limited extent mounted to advantage. As soon as better guides can be furnished it will be done.

By command of General Carleton:

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 6, 1864—6 p. m.*

Governor A. C. GIBBS,
Salem, Oreg.:

I think there will be no trouble. I have information quite satisfactory. Regular Union ticket largely ahead here.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter., June 6, 1864.

The undersigned being about to leave this post on public service, the command during his absence will devolve on Capt. W. J. Matthews, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

SEWALL TRUAX,
Major, First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER., *June 7, 1864.*

Captain LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of commanding general's telegram of yesterday. I visited Deep Creek Station on the 26th ultimo, and was so well satisfied that no men were needed there that I ordered the detachment in. Since the reported trouble in Major Egan's lodging camp and the letter received from Sergeant Jones, which I forwarded you, I have strengthened the command at Eight-Mile Station (Fort Trinity), and have directed Sergeant Jones to send men on the stage when the convenience of the mail and passengers will allow them to ride, stopping over a trip or two at Antelope, Deep Creek, and Cañon Station. That will keep men on the road and at the stations all the time. I have four teams sent to Fort Churchill, one on the road with the supplies for the men, and only four mules at the post for service. If I venture the road team with men and supplies for new stations at Deep Creek and Cañon Station I shall have to postpone the prospecting trip mentioned in my letter of the 5th instant. I intended to use the mules with the road team to pack rations for Lieutenant Hosmer's party. Will not the general revoke the order sending men to Cañon and Deep Creek Stations? Please answer by telegraph. I really do not think any more soldiers are needed on the road than there are now. I cannot answer for Company B just now. Nearly

one-half of the company is absent on various duties. Those just relieved on the road will be in in a few days. I will then get their wishes and answer by telegraph.

I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

J. B. MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., June 7, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I believe that Captain Currey has established his depot on the Owyhee, at the mouth of Jordan Creek, about fifty miles west of the Owyhee mines. This will obviate the necessity of any detachment in that vicinity as indicated in your letter of April 28. The route to the captain's depot is through Boonville, the principal place in the Owyhee mines. I will, however, send in a short time a detachment to remain out until fall, consisting mostly of the cavalry, to visit Camas Prairie, the Three Islands, Salmon Falls, Rock Creek, &c. I have not yet learned what route the mail from Salt Lake will travel. The immigration will no doubt adopt the same route. The presence of the detachment on it will add to the safety of both and demonstrate the necessity on the part of the Indians and lawless white men of honest pursuits, and may determine whether any considerable number of Indians go east from the section of country to be traversed by Captains Drake and Currey. I learn unofficially that General Connor has established a camp of one company of cavalry at the mouth of Raft River. From it they will be able to detect any traveling or roaming parties who escape through the Goose Creek and Humboldt Mountains, and will be generally of much benefit to the security and peace of the immigration to Oregon and California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 8, 1864.

Capt. J. M. DRAKE, or
Capt. G. B. CURREY,
Commanding Expedition in the Indian Country:

SIR: This letter is sent to B. J. Pengra, esq., surveyor-general of Oregon. He will send it by a party of twenty men under Lieutenant Williams, who are going to explore a route for a wagon road from Diamond Peak to Harney Lake, &c. On account of your operations and the Indian difficulties the general recommends them to repair at once to your wagon depot, and there keep on your trail to join your command. When they shall join you, the general commanding directs you to furnish them with such escort of cavalry as you shall be able to spare, to assist in the purposes of their exploration. The object is an important one, and it is desirable to give it every assistance in your power. If you can spare him you are authorized to place Lieutenant McCall in command of the escort, as Mr. Pengra applies for him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 10, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: Pursuant to authority, dated April 29, 1863, received from the general commanding the Department of the Pacific, I have to request that you call out, for the State of Oregon, a detachment of cavalry volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve until the 1st of November next, unless sooner discharged. Said detachment must consist of a first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and forty privates. The non-commissioned officers will be appointed after they are mustered into service of the United States. The men will furnish their own horses and horse equipments, for the use and risk of which they will be entitled to receive 40 cents a day. They will receive the pay and allowances of all cavalry in the service of the United States. I have found myself under the necessity of making this call on account of the continued murders and robberies by the Snake Indians upon the road from The Dalles to Canyon City, Oreg. If you will appoint a suitable person he will be conditionally mustered into the service of the United States as a second lieutenant and recruiting officer of said detachment. If the detachment is raised and mustered in at Fort Dalles, a first lieutenant and second lieutenant will be mustered in at the same time. The recruits, as fast as raised, will be mustered at Fort Dalles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT VANCOUVER, *June 11, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

None of the troubles referred to in my letter of the 30th of May are likely to occur. I think I have satisfactory information.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Herewith I inclose to you a copy of a call for troops which I yesterday addressed to the Governor of Oregon.* I ask for a detachment of forty cavalry volunteers, to serve until the 1st of November next, for the protection of the road from The Dalles to Canyon City, Oreg., from the incursions of the Snake Indians. I have made this call pursuant to the authority given me by the general commanding the department in your letter of the 29th of April, 1863, saying, "The general gives you full power to call on the Governors of Oregon and Washington for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of the district." I had written you on the 15th of

*See June 10, second, *ante*.

April, 1863, referring to General Wright's call on the Governor of California for troops to serve for a limited period and for a special service against the Indians in Humboldt and other counties. I had seen Governor Stanford's proclamation of the 7th of February, 1863, to that effect.

Incessant murders and robberies continue on the road to Canyon City, so much so as to seriously interrupt the trade and travel of that region. A mass meeting of the citizens was held at Dalles City day before yesterday, and a gentleman deputed (Mr. William Newell) to call on me and ask for this call for troops. The request is one worthy of my serious attention. I have strained every nerve to place all the available cavalry in the field against the Snakes. Whilst Captains Currey and Drake are pushing their troops far into the interior of their country, straggling Indians present themselves in their rear, and have never failed to infest the road to Canyon City. Captain Drake has already taken away the cavalry detachment left at the Warm Springs Reservation. I have to-day ordered a detachment of infantry to take their place at that reservation. I have come to the conclusion that it is indispensably necessary to make this requisition. I trust that the general commanding the department will approve of this requisition, and obtain, if necessary, the express approval of the War Department.

Paragraph No. 121 of circular on mustering service No. 1 from Adjutant-General's Office, dated January 1, 1864, says: "Mustering officers will muster into service such regiments or recruits as may present conclusive evidence of their acceptance by the War Department." I take for granted that General Wright, commanding the department, had the authority of the War Department for the instructions given me on the 29th of April, 1863 (above quoted). I have in my call acted upon that presumption as a matter of course. This, I think, is the "conclusive evidence" referred to, but for the satisfaction of Maj. N. H. McLean, assistant adjutant-general, mustering officer of volunteers for Oregon and Washington Territory, I have respectfully to request that you will telegraph me if such calls have not only the sanction of your office, but also that of the War Department. Major McLean is not under my orders, and I cannot order him to muster them into service. His decision is not yet known. I shall, in any event, accept of the volunteers, for I consider their services indispensable for the security of a road traveled by hundreds of our mining population. There is a population of 2,000 or 3,000 people in the country around Canyon City.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, June 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: In reply to your requisition of the 10th instant, calling for forty men to serve a limited time, I have to request that you will muster into the service of the United States Nathan Olney, as a second lieutenant, who will engage in the recruiting service under said requisition at The Dalles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I was pleased to be able to telegraph you on the 11th instant that "none of the troubles referred to in my letter of the 30th of May are likely to occur. I think I have satisfactory information." That letter set forth threatened internal disturbances in Middle and Southern Oregon, likely to occur on election day, the 6th instant. The election passed off without the collisions anticipated at the polls growing out of challenging and requiring the oath of allegiance. I am not well informed yet whether there was much challenging. I think there was great forbearance on account of the assumed preponderance of the Union party. I am happy to say that the Hon. J. H. D. Henderson is elected Representative to Congress from Oregon by about 2,500 majority. The number of so-called Democrats elected to the Legislature is not more than six or seven. Jackson County and one other have probably gone for them. The issues were more distinctly drawn in this canvass than in any previous one, between entire and thorough support of the whole policy of the Administration and a complete opposition to it. Thus the victory gained is of more moment and a source of satisfaction. In three letters dated from different parts of Oregon on the 22d and 28th of May and 3d of June, Governor Gibbs wrote me, in more or less apprehension, of internal difficulties. I cannot learn that the threat to shoot down those who should challenge a voter and require the oath of allegiance was anywhere carried out. It is probable that the universal expectation of trouble and preparation for it served to enjoin prudence on all parties. The militia companies stood prepared to act. I sent General Wright, from the Oregonian of the 2d instant, an extract from a speech made by General Joseph Lane at Eugene City on the 21st ultimo. I went to Portland on the 4th and remained there until Tuesday, the 7th, the day after the election. On the 4th L. F. Mosher, esq., son-in-law of General Lane, came to see me. He asserted that the report in question was an exaggeration of Lane's speech, and that another report in the Eugene City Review was the correct one. Whether it was or not is of less account to me than the evident desire of General Lane's friends to disavow the alleged sentiments of the speech. I do not doubt that he made a highly improper and inflammatory speech. I notice that more tolerance is practiced now than formerly, as in Congress the House declined to expel Mr. Long and Mr. Harris for speeches of a highly objectionable character. But at this interview Mr. Mosher made other statements worthy of being noted. He said that he and General Lane had discouraged violence at the polls, and they were opposed to all outbreaks or disturbance of the quiet of this country, to any change of flag. Captain Mosher professed his readiness to fight for the defense of the flag. He was an aide-de-camp of General Lane in the Mexican war when I first met him. He has been a close adherent of Lane's political career, and, therefore, it is that I have embraced the opportunity he gave me to sound him. I did not fail to say that whatever reverses may occur to our arms at the East, there need be no hope of effecting anything in this country by *émeutes*. I had been armed with power (dated April 29, 1863, referred to in my letter of the 11th instant) to call out such troops as may be necessary to preserve the peace of the district, that I should exercise it in a way that

would (by calling out some of the troops for a short period) bring a large body into the field; that the Union strength was largely preponderant, and I should, if troubles occur, freely use it. I told him, too, that if necessary I should not hesitate to ask for California troops; that California had a deep interest in such matters, and that actual war would not fail to rouse promptly to arms her loyal population when they shall be really needed. He disclaimed for himself and friends all such purpose of mischief, but I considered it my duty to embrace the opportunity to employ the most clear and energetic language on the subject. As my troops are mostly in the field against Indians, stout words were the more necessary on my part. Ceaseless vigilance is my doctrine. In Middle Oregon there is a population no doubt just as ready for an *émeute* as those insane and rabid people in Indiana and Illinois who have allowed their hatred of our Government and their sympathy for the rebels to crop out in armed collision. If our armies at the East meet with great reverses they may yet be tempted into violence, however absurd and insane it may be. A year ago, if Lee had captured Baltimore or Washington, the same thing might have occurred. In speaking as I have in this letter of the result of the recent election I should not fail to add that a large share of those who voted for the opposition are loyal in their sentiments. The majority reached in the election does not show by any means the entire preponderance opposed to all change of flag in Oregon. I do not think I can at present spare troops from this post needed to guard Vancouver Arsenal to carry out the request of the Indian Department in reference to the Quilliute Indians referred to in the close of my communication of the 30th ultimo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Reventon, June 14, 1864.

Maj. JAMES GORMAN,
First California Cavalry, Commanding Post:

MAJOR: You will please cause an examination of the route from Calabazas, Ariz. Ter., via Sonoita Valley, old Fort Buchanan, Whetstone Springs, and San Pedro River, to the mesa west of Dragoon Springs (near the overland stage road), with a view to ascertain its practicability for wagons. This examination to be made by an officer of good judgment, who will report the distance, character of the road, what labor, if any, is required upon it, the facilities for obtaining water and grass, and any information necessary to a full knowledge of the road and route as suited for the transportation of supplies; also Indian signs, &c. A similar examination have made of the route hence via Davidson Springs or other pass in the Santa Rita Mountains, to strike the overland stage road as far east as possible without making too much of a detour to the south. Please furnish the undersigned with reports of the results of these examinations at the earliest practicable day at Tucson.

By command of General Carleton:

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

P. S.—Mr. Ward, the hay contractor at this post, can give information of the first-named route.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 15, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

Authority contained in letter of 29th of April, 1863, is revoked.
By order:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 132. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., June 17, 1864.*

1. Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will repair to San Francisco and report to these headquarters for special duty.

2. Capt. James Van Voast, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, will proceed to Chico, Butte County, and that section of country, and examine thoroughly into the reported Indian difficulties, reporting result and opinion as to the necessity of posting troops in that quarter. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 17, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.:

SIR: You are requested by the general commanding the district to advise this office of any information, even rumors, of Captain Currey's expedition which may come to you. This request is made in view of the difficulty of receiving dispatches regularly from Captain Currey in consequence of the distance he is obliged to send them by special messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, *Franklin, Tex., June 18, 1864.*

I. Lieut. George A. Burkett, commanding Company I, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, now en route from Tucson, Ariz. Ter., to Fort Cummings, N. Mex., will upon his arrival at the latter place relieve Capt. Valentine Dresher, First Infantry California Volunteers, in the command of that post. He will pay particular attention that all the records, papers, stationery, &c., are turned over to him.

* * * * * * *

IV. Company H, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Capt. William L. Campbell commanding, now stationed at Tucson, Ariz. Ter., will upon the return of Captain Ffrench's company (D), Fifth Infantry, proceed without delay to Las Cruces, N. Mex. Captain Campbell will upon his arrival at Las Cruces report by letter to these headquarters for further orders.

By order of Col. George W. Bowie:

CHAS. A. SMITH,
Captain, Fifth California Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose—

I. An official copy of a letter from Maj. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Fort Whipple, Ariz. Ter. It is dated the 27th ultimo, and gives the latest intelligence from the new gold fields in that vicinity. The general will see that the promise of mineral wealth in Northern Arizona is becoming more than realized.

II. An official copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army. It is dated at Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 5, 1864. Colonel Davis was ordered to select a site for a post to be established on the Gila River northward from Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., and had an escort of about 100 men, more or less, according to the best of my recollection from previous reports. With a part of this escort he made a night march, and at daybreak attacked a rancheria of Apaches and killed forty-nine of them. This is decidedly the most brilliant success over that tribe of brutal murderers which has ever been won. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Colonel Davis and the handful of officers and men who so gallantly followed him for this achievement. I urgently request that Colonel Davis may receive the compliment of a brevet for such gallant and meritorious services.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZ. TER., *May 27, 1864.*

Capt. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: The party of citizens under Mr. King Woolsey are making their preparations to start from here against the Apache Indians on the 1st day of June. They expect to be 100 strong, and are preparing provisions for about sixty or sixty-five days. One train from La Paz has arrived with provisions for them, and others are expected. They no doubt will do good service, having already some knowledge of the country in the direction they intend to go—that is, nearly due east from here. The Maricopa Indians will probably join them, and I believe another party from this section under Swilling will start near the same time.

At the present time we hear very little of Indians in this vicinity. A few head of stock have been stolen near Antelope or Weaver, and a little sign has been seen near Walker's, in the hills, but that is about all for the past month.

Reports from the mining districts are encouraging. The placer diggings are doing quite well, and much work is being done in quartz leads, with very flattering prospects. Many new lodes are being found in the Walker section, some of which are extremely rich. Some new claims have been struck upon a creek called Big Bug, in which they are doing exceedingly well. The gold is very coarse. If nothing further should be found than the section already known, I think it will be an exceedingly rich country and support a large mining population.

Governor Goodwin has just returned from his trip to the southern portion of the Territory, and there is much enthusiasm manifested there

in regard to the steps being taken to subdue the Indians. Everybody in this portion of the country is much pleased and encouraged, and there is no doubt but that the citizens here will render all assistance they possibly can in this matter. The inhabitants and troops here are on the best of terms, and will co-operate with the utmost good will for this desirable end.

The site of the post selected by me, by order of Colonel Davis, is about one mile and a half northeast from the town now being built on Granite Creek and laid down upon the map forwarded to department headquarters as Goodwin. Each can be seen from the other. The objections to this point, as before stated by me, are that the range for grazing is not so extensive as that of the old post, and for a part of the year we have to dig for water, but not to any depth. In all other respects it is decidedly superior.

Lieutenant Baldwin, with the first detachment of the train of subsistence stores, arrived to-day. The others will arrive, respectively, to-morrow and next day; also a large citizen train and a number of Colorado emigrants. I hear also of several parties from La Paz, or rather California. Emigrants are arriving now about as fast as they can be subsisted, although provisions are becoming somewhat more plenty of late. The population in the mining districts must be over 1,500 now, exclusive of the troops. I am informed by persons from La Paz that 10,000 or 20,000 pounds of barley could be purchased there at present for 8 to 8½ cents per pound. With the cattle and wagons now here this would be the cheapest forage that could be procured for the cavalry at this post, unless it should rise in California, in which case it probably could not be got so cheap.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD B. WILLIS,

Major First Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,

Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 5, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report briefly my movements since my first report made May 16, 1864, from the cañon on the Rio Bonito, and the general results thereof until arriving here myself on the night of the 2d, and Captain Tidball with his force yesterday.

From my camp on the Bonito I proceeded up this stream, which two miles from camp disappeared finally. Course, north and northwest some six to eight miles, and thence four to five miles more westerly through rolling hills, reaching the southeast end of a beautiful valley some fifty miles long and four to six wide, of excellent grazing, but destitute of water save that in tanks and holes in arroyo creeks coursing down from the mountains. This valley is bounded on the east side by a range of mountains between it and the Rio Negrito, called Rio Prieto, and which is a continuation of the Peloncillo Range, and on the west side by a range of high, rocky, and broken hills, being a spur that leaves the latter-named range near the mouth of the Bonito, and terminates at the Rio San Carlos, its general direction being parallel with and just north of the Gila. After a few hours in camp, moved south of west four miles, where I found some water in an arroyo; by digging supplied the wants of the animals and men. Next water reported fifteen miles

distant, with prospects of finding Indians there. At 10 p. m. I proceeded with a part of my force to the point; found no Indians. Water in rocky tanks in an arroyo. Balance of the command came up next morning; distance, twelve miles. Remained here this day. Course from this camp west and northwesterly. From here I proceeded with the whole command in a west and southwest direction, crossing the range of hills mentioned and named Rattlesnake Range, from the large number of these reptiles there seen, and encamped on the south side of the Gila, some twenty-five miles below my first camp on this river, and near and below the mouth of the Tularosa Creek. Following up this valley to its head, passed over the Chiricahua Range to the head of the cañon on the Arivaypa, and thence up the river some eighteen miles, and thence took a northeast direction and recrossed into the valleys of the Tularosa and the Gila and to camp. Moved a few miles above, where I left it; distance, some seventy-five miles. The first pass crossed I call the Tularosa Pass, and is a good pack trail. The one I returned by is a grand pass between Mount Graham and Mount San Marcial and practicable for a wagon road. It is some six to eight miles long and four to five miles wide at the summit, being simply an undulating plateau with good grazing. Water can be had by digging near the surface, I think, as we found some in an arroyo in holes, and cottonwood grew along it. The northern slope to the Gila Valley is as gradual and smooth as a glacis, nearly, and the western or southern outlet to the "player," and nearly in a direct line to a cienega at the point of a mountain north of Dragoon Springs, is good, I think. I passed a little to the north of this line on my return through this pass, which was a fair wagon route, but would require a little work through the lower foot mesa slopes.

In sending Captain Tidball to his post I proposed directing him to make a little detour and make the examination on this side complete to connect with my own. This pass is little known, it seems. The Sonorans passed through it in 1845 on an Indian expedition. I propose calling it the Mount Graham Pass, and is the route from the west and south to this valley on the Gila for wagons. The Tularosa Creek is a clear, running stream for one mile and a half to two miles, when it sinks, but capable of irrigating much good land. There were fields of corn along the stream which looked well, and deserted rancherias. We spared this corn for the troops expected in this vicinity. There is considerable grass in this valley and adjacent on the mesas. From here I moved down the Gila to near the mouth of the San Carlos River, some twenty-five miles. After some eight miles the valley of the Gila was much narrower and not as good as above, though in detached places there were some fine bottom flats or slopes. Encamped in low hills, which came to the river. Grass very good.

The next day examined a portion of the valley of the San Carlos. At night marched with a part of the command some ten miles up this valley, and surprised partially two Indian rancherias. Killed 2 and took 4 prisoners, three of whom were children. Their dog gave warning of our approach. Destroyed a number of fields of corn, wheat, and beans, with a variety of articles found in the rancherias. This is one of the richest valley bottoms I have seen, with a fine stream running through it. Is from half a mile to one mile and a half wide for fifteen miles, as far as I examined it from its mouth. I think the valley of the Bonito comes into it higher up, where I believe there is an open and fine grazing country, and am inclined to think the Indians have stock in that

vicinity, which I was anxious to examine, but time and rations would not permit. There is a heavy growth of cotton and other wood along the San Carlos and near its confluence with the Gila, being some two miles wide. There is a beautiful, broad second slope, which can be irrigated from this river. There is considerable grass in this valley and on the adjacent mesa, hills, and tables. From here I marched in a southeast direction, and nine miles from my last camp. Two miles above mouth of San Carlos River I entered the big cañon on the Gila, down which I followed eight to ten miles, crossing often the river, and encamped in an arroyo cañon a short distance from the Gila, where I found water and a little grass. Above, in the Gila Cañon, there was in places some grass.

From this camp I left at 9.30 p. m., and crossed the high Mescal Mountains in the Chiricahua Range, the slopes of which were long, steep, and stony, with a part of my command, to surprise and attack some rancherias I learned were there; and after a hard night's march, dividing my force, one under Captain Tidball, the other under Captain Burkett, we surprised and attacked the Indians at daybreak, killing 49, and, with some taken the day previous, capturing 16 prisoners, besides many more that were wounded, some of whom were trailed by their blood. Destroyed several fields of corn and wheat. A large quantity of mescal was taken and furnished the troops, who were short of rations, and considerable destroyed. One mule and 4 Indian horses were taken, 2 carbines, 1 double-barreled shotgun, 1 Colt pistol, 2 saddles, 2 pairs of fine saddle-bags, and $660 in gold were also captured, with some ammunition, and a variety of other articles—hides, skins, &c.—and the rancherias, with much other stuff, burned.

It affords me pleasure to speak of the good conduct of the troops in this affair. Captains Tidball and Burkett and Lieutenant Stevens, with their men, are deserving of much commendation. Lieutenant Dutton, who remained in charge of camp, which he moved up the next morning, is also entitled to much credit for his active and efficient services. He was kept back against his will and wish.

Two very distinguished chiefs were killed in this engagement. One, after being mortally wounded, thrust his own spear into his chest and heroically expired. It is gratifying to me, and no doubt will be to many others, to know that we struck the band guilty of killing Messrs. Mills and Stevens and attacking Mr. Butterworth and party. The captured pistol has Mills' name on it. The shotgun is identified as that of Mr. Stevens. Mr. James' diary was also found. Some who escaped on the high adjacent mountains threatened to kill us all before leaving the cañon. This loss and destruction of crops is a severe blow to them, and being attacked in their secluded and mountainous home, where before they had not been molested by the white man, will, I think, produce a decided moral effect upon them.

There was a little clear stream of water that ran through this cañon into the Gila, with cottonwood along in the bottom. It is a rocky and rough cañon, with anon small flats of rich soil, some being cultivated, others affording grazing. This creek is called the Big Alamo, alias Mescal Creek. Abandoned Cañon would probably be a name expressive of the result of this attack, respecting any further occupation of it by the Indians.

Next day the command crossed some rocky mountain spurs into the Gila Cañon. After marching a distance of sixteen miles down it, crossing the river thirty times, and thence in a southerly direction twelve

miles over an easy and broken swell of country practicable for a wagon road, we reached the San Pedro River, four miles above Fort Breckinridge, and encamped; thence to Fort B[reckinridge], whence Captain Tidball with a portion of the command was detached for a night move to Arivaypa Cañon. The remainder of the command proceeded to Tucson, where it arrived the 2d instant.

Captain Tidball found no rancheria of Indians, but a large field of fine wheat, which will be taken for the U. S. service, notwithstanding some few Indians who showed themselves on high distant mesas requested the captain not to destroy this wheat, as they wanted it for their own use. This command arrived here on the 4th instant.

The great upper valley of the Gila is rich in soil, and 50,000 acres are subject to irrigation from the river, but at considerable expense, only by taking out of the Gila at the upper end of this valley a large acequia and carrying it back from the river. There is little grass in the valley, but wood in abundance, and a larger volume of water in the river here than at the Pima Villages.

I mention four points to be considered as suitable for the location of Fort Goodwin, to wit, (1) at La Cienega Grande; (2) three miles above my first camp on the Gila; (3) near the mouth of the San Carlos River, in the valley thereof; (4) and either in the Tularosa Valley or near its outlet into the Gila Valley proper. With regard to the location itself, relative to the supply of water, grass, soil, and wood, La Cienega Grande is the best. Considered with regard to its geographical and strategical position as commanding most of the great trails and thoroughfares of the Indians, and as opposite Mount Graham Pass, the nearest and most accessible roadway from the south and west, and with regard to water, grass, soil, and wood also, I would select the point in or near the Tularosa Valley. I suggest Captain Tidball as the officer to mark the exact spot at any of the locations named which the general may elect, in connection with Colonel Rigg or other officers.

A more full report or fuller details, with Captain Tidball's report when received, will be soon forwarded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General.

P. S.—The prisoners have been disposed of by assignment to families, subject to further orders from department headquarters. The captured property will be turned in to the quartermaster at Tucson.

N. H. D.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., June 19, 1864.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, as follows: On the 13th instant inspected the post and troops at Reventon. The command is ordered to Tubac, and 20,000 rations from the supplies en route from Guaymas to be left there; the quality and quantity of water at Reventon one reason of this change. Reports of the examinations of the routes ordered not yet received. I recommend the establishment of a military post at Fort Buchanan under another name; also the abandonment of this place as a depot and military post as soon as possible. Some point on the San Pedro would be

a better location. Fort Whipple had better be supplied from La Paz, unless from the Rio Grande, and the post or citizen transportation must be depended on to haul supplies. Captain Ffrench returned with his command the 17th. Killed some 2 or more and captured 18 Indian prisoners. I propose leaving for the Rio Grande about 26th, if well enough.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL,
San Francisco:

GENERAL: I inclose for your information an extract from a recent letter from Paris on the subject of William M. Gwin, who it appears has been appointed an agent of the French Government in Sonora.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.—Extract from a letter of the 1st of June, 1864, written from Paris by a person having access to the best sources of information.]

The Emperor has sent Gwin on a mission to Sonora, and he will sail in the Mexican packet to-morrow. He told ——— that he was going out to settle the country (Sonora), and that the Emperor asked him if he would wish to have the same religious liberty that had been accorded to Mexico. No; he said, he did not think that was of any consequence. They did not care much about such matters, but left them to their wives and daughters.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 21, 1864.

To the Loyal Citizens of the Pacific Coast:

On the eve of my being relieved from the command of the Department of the Pacific, it is deemed a proper occasion to take a retrospective view of the three years I have been in command. When I first assumed command of the department, embracing all the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, I was not unmindful of the high trust reposed in me by the Government, and the following communication, which I addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army after the expiration of the first year of my command, will exhibit the course I had thought proper to pursue, and which has been persistently followed during the whole period of my administration of military affairs on this coast.*

Acting upon the principles contained in my letter above recited, I now point with pride to the happy and peaceful condition of this country. Intrusted as I have been with a high and responsible command, far removed from the seat of the General Government, I have during the whole period held in my hands the power of peace or war. Had I for a moment yielded to the insane demands of a radical press

* See Wright to Thomas, October 27, 1862, p. 196.

and its colaborers I should have filled my forts with political prisoners to gratify personal hatred, causing such an outburst of indignation at such a course as to render it almost certain that civil war and bloodshed would have followed. The Union-loving people on this coast are vastly in the ascendant. They have the power and the will to maintain the integrity of the Union on these distant shores. Let every attempt to raise the standard of rebellion within your borders be crushed. Listen not to the insidious arts of a hireling, radical press, which, under the specious guise of loyalty, would not hesitate to gratify its pruriency for fame by doing all in its power to plunge your country into all the horrors of a civil war.

Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Franklin, Tex., June 21, 1864.

All persons traveling in or passing through the District of Arizona are required to furnish themselves with the required passport with the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States attached. The only exception that will be made will be in the case of Mexicans passing from one town or place to another.

By order of Col. George W. Bowie:

CHAS. A. SMITH,
Captain, Fifth California Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, *June 23, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m. 28th.)

Major-General MCDOWELL:

The Secretary of War directs that Capt. H. M. Black, Ninth Infantry, colonel of volunteers, be ordered to repair to West Point, N. Y., without delay. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST GUARD,
San Francisco, Cal., June 24, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 132, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, June 17, 1864, I proceeded to Chico, Butte County, Cal., and examined into the causes of the rumored and apprehended Indian troubles in that section. These apprehensions are embodied in a letter from George Wood, of the firm of Bidwell & Co., addressed to the Hon. O. C. Pratt, of San Francisco, said letter bearing date of June 11, 1864. I have conversed with many parties in relation to the matter set forth in the letter of Mr. Wood, and from what I could learn I find that his statement is mainly correct, though perhaps somewhat exaggerated. To throw some further light upon the state of affairs at Chico and in the surrounding

section of country, I add the following brief statement of facts and conclusions at which I arrived from my conversation with different parties: General Bidwell, Mr. Durham, and one or two others have for a long time past employed, subsisted, and kept under their control and charge a certain number of Indians. These Indians have always lived in that section of the country, and were upon the land, in the cultivation of which they now assist, before it came into the possession of the present owners. They are therefore in a degree civilized and somewhat domesticated, being distinguished from others of their race by the name of Valley Indians. It appears that some farmers and other persons who do not make use of the Indians in the cultivation of the land, look with more or less jealousy upon those who employ such labor, believing that it brings with it such advantages that to compete with it is impossible. This is therefore one of the causes of jealousy which exists against the Valley Indians, and one reason why some desire their removal to the reservation. Other parties may and probably do have other reasons for wishing their removal. Indeed, I may state that the removal of the Valley Indians to the reservation would give satisfaction to all parties. And again, as is always the case on the borders of civilization where Indians are found, there occurs annually to a greater or less extent Indian robberies and depredations committed by a few wandering, irresponsible, and bad Indians. Such is the case in a section of country about Chico. It is supposed by many, or at least they pretend to believe, that when these thefts and robberies are committed that the Valley Indians are cognizant of the matter, and are in some way connected with the guilty parties. This, therefore, is another cause of jealousy against the Valley Indians, and often the spirit of revenge leads to the murder of the innocent for the crimes of the guilty. It is the old repeated story, and of necessity often yet to be repeated. Last year, as stated in the letter of Mr. Wood, an organized party of reckless white men came to Chico and killed several of the Valley Indians, supposing them connected with the parties who had committed depredations in the foot-hills some twenty or thirty miles from Chico. This year some robberies have been committed by a few Indians in the foot-hills, and it is feared that another party of white men will be organized, and that the Valley Indians will be driven off or murdered and that property at Chico may be destroyed. Those persons who employ the Valley Indians have such fears strongly impressed upon their minds, and perhaps their fears are well founded. It is for the protection of the Valley Indians and for the protection of property at Chico that troops are asked for in Mr. Wood's letter. Chico is a thriving and prosperous small country town. There is an organized volunteer company composed of its citizens now in existence. This company will appear under arms on the 4th of July. The civil law is in full force, and parties who infringe can be prosecuted and punished. It certainly seems apparent that the citizens can protect themselves and their property against any such party as was organized last year. Of what use is the civil law if the citizens do not learn to look to it for security and for protection? The U. S. soldiers in a town like Chico should be the last and only resort. It is stated in the letter of Mr. Wood that one man had been murdered by the Indians. This is by no means certain. Indeed, I am of the opinion that the majority of persons think that this man was murdered by white men for the money which he is said to have carried on his person. Taking all things into consideration, I cannot think that there is an immediate necessity for troops at Chico. It would do no harm to send troops on

a short campaign through that section of country, and such a course might result in some good. I am of the opinion that no party of white men will attempt to destroy property at Chico, and that the Valley Indians can be protected, at least for a time, by those who have them in charge, should any party attempt to molest them. In my conversation with Mr. Wood I think I persuaded him to believe that the necessity was not immediate. I think Mr. Wood and all the other parties directly interested will be perfectly satisfied if they can be assured that they can rely upon troops being sent when the necessity arises.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

JAS. VAN VOAST,
Captain, Ninth Infantry, Provost-Marshal.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
No. 24. } *Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 24, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Fort Gaston, Cal., will take charge of and be held responsible for the good conduct of the Indians east of Redwood Creek (including the Klamaths) to the eastern limits of the district, and to facilitate operations the commanding officers of all posts and camps within these limits will promptly obey any call made by him on them for troops.

II. The camp at Forks of Salmon is hereby broken up, and the commanding officer of the troops at that point will proceed without delay with his command to Fort Gaston, Cal., and report to commanding officer of that post for duty. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Gaston, Cal., will furnish the necessary transportation.

III. Camp Gilmore, Cal., is hereby broken up, and the troops at same will proceed without delay to join their respective companies, after which the commanding officer of Camp Curtis, Cal., will be held responsible that active and responsible scouts are kept up, so as to secure peace and quiet in that section of the district; also in vicinity of Liscombe's Hill. All public property at said camp that can be transported will be sent to Camp Curtis for further disposition. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Humboldt will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Black:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infty. California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding the department to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, and to say that he is gratified to learn that the election not only passed off quietly in Oregon, but that it has resulted so handsomely in favor of the Union cause.

I have the honor to be, general, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 24, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Capt. R. S. Caldwell, First Oregon Cavalry, in command of Company B of that regiment, with Second Lieut. William Wood, First Washington Territory Infantry, in charge of a detachment of four non-commissioned officers and fifteen privates of that regiment, will proceed without delay to the South Fork of John Day's River, to protect the road from The Dalles to Canyon City, Oreg. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 24, 1864.

Capt. R. S. CALDWELL,
First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Expedition on the Canyon City Road:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs that on the arrival at Fort Dalles of the eight or nine men of your company from Fort Walla Walla (who were escort to Paymaster Francis) you will leave Fort Dalles at once for the South Fork. You will not wait for the ten men who were escort to Paymaster Marston. You will leave orders for the latter to follow on your trail as soon as they reach Fort Dalles. The general desires that you shall keep your troops in motion on the most advantageous portions of the road, so as to give all the possible protection in your power to the travel on that road. He relies on your energy and gallantry and that of the brave men of your command to do all in your power for the protection of travelers. If any Canyon City volunteers are raised they will be ordered to join your command. You will remain at the South Fork until the 15th of November next, when your command will return to this post. You will report the date of your departure from Fort Dalles, and the general desires as frequent reports as practicable of your operations. You are authorized whenever you think proper to send an express to Fort Dalles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FORT KLAMATH, *June 24, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: An effort is being made by Ou-a-luck, a considerable chief of the Snake Indians, to induce the Klamath Lake, Modoc, Goose Lake, and other bands of Indians to join him in his warfare upon citizens. His principal point of operations is in the country adjacent to Canyon City, though with the aid of the other Indians named he would doubtless extend his operations toward this post and elsewhere. For these reasons I have delayed my departure upon the Owyhee expedition for a few days, in the hope that any considerable organization for hostile

purposes of the Indians in this vicinity will develop itself under my own observation. It is quite probable—almost certain, in fact—that some portion of the Indians mentioned will join the band of Ou-a-luck or organize a war party on their own account, and to provide against emergencies that might ensue I have directed the building of two block-houses at this post, each flanking two sides of the public store-house, and an additional outlay of about $250, currency, in the construction of the magazine, to render it impervious to musketry and more secure against fire. The cost of the block-houses in currency will not exceed $630 each. I have also directed the immediate construction of inclosures for our horses and mules to avoid stampede and loss of them, and am hurrying forward the construction of the small boats, for which estimates have been approved. Lieut. D. C. Underwood will be left in command here upon my departure for the Owyhee. He is a zealous and faithful officer, entirely conversant with Indian character, and with his knowledge in this respect and the completion of the defenses I have ordered I do not fear the result should the Indians conclude to make an attack upon him. I have also directed that such supplies as are on hand at Jacksonville be forwarded at once.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. DREW,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, and in reply am directed by the general commanding to say that he had no special authority from the War Department to call out troops (volunteers) for a limited time, but that power was given to him, while in command of the District of Oregon, before the present war, to meet any emergency which might arise on account of Indian difficulties, and under that authority you can accept the services of the detachment of cavalry which you have called for; but, inasmuch as the mustering officers now under the provost-marshal-general are for the special purpose of mustering in troops under the laws for suppressing the rebellion, the detachment you have called for to serve till the 1st of November can be mustered in by a special officer, under your orders, and for their payment a special appropriation will be necessary by Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 25, 1864.

Capt. J. M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition, &c.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to inform you that for the last month there have been several robberies committed by the Indians on the Canyon City road, supposed to have been

done by Po-li-ni's band. Capt. R. S. Caldwell with his company and a detachment of infantry has been ordered to the South Fork of John Day's River for the protection of the road. A company of forty men (mounted) is being raised at The Dalles for the same service. If you should deem it advisable, the general authorizes you after your return from Harney Lake to move your depot to the South Fork. This movement is left entirely to your discretion. The general is averse to interrupting the original plan of operations unless absolutely requisite for the protection of the settlements. This information is given in order that you may know what is taking place in your rear.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 141. } *San Francisco, Cal., June 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. On his arrival in this city Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will report to Maj. James Van Voast, Ninth Infantry, as assistant provost-marshal.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that to-day Capt. R. S. Caldwell, First Oregon Cavalry, and twenty men of his company, and nineteen infantry under Second Lieut. William Wood, First Washington Territory Infantry, left this post for Fort Dalles, thence to take post at the South Fork of John Day's River on the road from Dalles to Canyon City. On the 15th instant I ordered to Fort Dalles from Fort Walla Walla two detachments of cavalry, about sixteen in all, who have been escorting paymasters. These join Captain Caldwell at Fort Dalles, and will give him about fifty-five men. He is ordered to protect that road against the incursions of the Snake Indians. Their robberies and murders have continued. I have thus taken the very last cavalry force from Fort Walla Walla and this post, and have been compelled to leave but a very small infantry guard for this post and the arsenal. I have to report that I received on the 25th a telegram dated the 24th, from General Wright, commanding the department, saying, "You can accept the detachment of cavalry. Muster in by one of your own officers. Particulars by mail." I have been gratified to receive this telegram, as my call of the 10th instant on the Governor of Oregon was made in pursuance of full authority in instructions from your office dated the 29th of April, 1863, as was fully set forth in my letter of the 11th instant. I have ordered Capt. W. V. Spencer, assistant commissary of musters, to muster in Nathan Olney, esq., as second lieutenant and recruiting officer to raise the detachment. He was appointed by the Governor of Oregon. When it is raised Captain Spencer will

also muster in the detachment, which will also be sent up on the Canyon City road. On the 16th I received the telegram of the 15th from your office, "Authority contained in letter of 29th of April, 1863 (from this office), is revoked. By order," &c. In my letters of the 30th of May, 11th and 13th instant, especially in the latter, I have explained the importance of my possessing, on emergencies, such power. I shall probably in a future communication submit the propriety of a restoration of said authority. On the 26th I received information of fresh robberies by the Snake Indians on the Canyon City road, two trains of pack-mules having been stolen. These things have seriously impeded the trade and business of the country. I trust now soon to hear of such interruptions having ceased. The cavalry expeditions of Captains Currey and Drake, each with 100 men, are now near Harney Lake. They can each leave their depots with fifty or sixty days' rations on pack animals ready for the most efficient action. I have been averse to calling them in and breaking up their plans on account of these attacks in the rear. I shall, unless something extraordinary happens, permit them to carry out the views indicated in my letters of the 20th of February and 1st of June. When the latter letter was written I was in hopes that no call for volunteers would be necessary, but the aspect of affairs changed as you saw in my letter of the 11th of June.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

P. S.—Since writing the above I am informed by Maj. N. H. McLean, U. S. Army, mustering officer of volunteers, that he has received from General J. B. Fry, provost-marshal-general, a telegram dated 24th of June, 1864, saying that the War Department sanctions the mustering in of the detachment of cavalry volunteers referred to.

B. A.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

8. Capt. James C. Doughty's company (I), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed by land on the 10th proximo to Chico. The captain will receive special instructions from this office relative to the movement and future operations. The quartermaster's and commissary departments will furnish the necessary transportation and supplies.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 28, 1864.

Capt. J. C. DOUGHTY,
Comdg. Company I, Second Cav. California Vols., Camp Union:

SIR: The general commanding desires you to make immediate preparations for proceeding with your company, equipped for active service, by land to Chico, Butte County, Cal. The movement will be made about the 10th proximo. Supplies for sixty days and such company property as may be absolutely necessary for the use of your command

after its arrival at Chico will be sent to that point by water. At Chico you will establish a depot from which to draw your supplies. Your operations will be confined principally to the counties of Butte, Plumas, and Tehama in this State, unless you may find it necessary, for the success of your expedition, to proceed beyond those limits. The object in view is to maintain the peace of that section of country, giving all necessary protection to the settlers and the peaceable Indians residing on the ranches. The general desires you to make frequent reports to these headquarters, relative to the state of affairs in the section of the State in which you are operating.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 30, 1864.*
(Received 10.45 a. m. July 3.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

Telegram of June 23 relative to Colonel Black received.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, Col. Henry M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will proceed without delay to West Point, N. Y.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Gaston, Cal., June 30, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES ULIO,
Adjutant Sixth California Volunteer Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Humboldt District:

SIR: It affords me pleasure to inform the district commander that on the 22d instant the last lot of Indians of the upper main Trinity River came to this valley and expressed their desire to remain here upon the same terms accorded the others. The Indians all say there are no more in that part of the country; that the soldiers may search as much as they please, but they will not find any Indians. This result has been brought about mainly by Captain Miller's company (C), First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, which has been operating about half way between this post and Weaverville since May 14. Three days ago the last of the Redwoods, known as Curly-headed Tom's band, arrived and are now here. They express themselves as tired of the war and willing to remain here. I have had several talks with the leading Indians and their professions are all right. This band of Redwoods is the very worst in the country, and have for years been

the terror of the people of the counties of Humboldt, Klamath, and Trinity. By their own admissions they have been the ringleaders in all the depredations about Humboldt Bay for years past. Three years ago they numbered some sixty warriors, but they have lost severely in the several engagements of the past year until they can now, according to their own statements, muster but fifteen fighting men. Small as their number is, they would yet be a formidable foe from their perfect knowledge of localities and long practice in murder and robbery. It is therefore, in my estimation, a great point gained to have them under partial restraint for the present, with the view of their being wholly so at no remote period. The Indians which have heretofore been living in the mountains and depredating against the white settlements, and have now ceased hostilities and have come in upon the assurance of their lives being spared, should be kept employed at some useful occupation and paid for their labor. The settlers can hire but a limited number, consequently work must be furnished them by the Government if they have it sufficiently to keep them out of mischief. At present I have fifteen cutting wood for the post, and intend to have a year's supply cut by them, but this will not keep a large number busy a great length of time. If I had authority to set a lot of them at work upon the trails and roads the effect would be most beneficial to the Indians. They say they are willing to work, and they need an opportunity to earn something; and more than that, they need to be kept employed. A few hundred dollars expended in this way, with care and judgment, would beyond a question be a great saving to the Government and lead to good practical results. I cannot in too strong terms urge upon the district commander the great importance of this matter of the employment of the Indians and paying them for their labor, for I feel fully convinced it is the best and most rational way of managing them. If left in idleness they will surely be in some mischief. Five hundred dollars in coin expended in the manner above indicated will contribute more toward a final closing of Indian difficulties in this district than tenfold that amount in military operations against them, should they again assume a hostile attitude.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Fort Gaston, Cal.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., July 2, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information and action of department commander. These are the Indians referred to in my letter of 30th ultimo as "expected to come in very soon," and it is with great pleasure I am able so soon to send you a report of their arrival.

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the superintendent of Indian affairs for his information. Please return.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: From the different reports of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Fort Gaston, Cal., received since I left Hoopa Valley, all of which have been forwarded to department headquarters, you will perceive that he has succeeded, and credit is due him for the same, in getting nearly all the Indians to come into his post. The rest are also expected to come in very soon; that is to say, all those who are well armed and who have been a terror to the people in the district. They say that they want peace and are tired of fighting. The activity, energy, and zeal displayed by different scouting parties from the commands of Major Wright and Captain Buckley, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, have in my opinion aided very materially in accomplishing the above result, and equal credit is due them for same. The reports of all scouts I have sent you in order that the department commander may know to whom credit is due. All or nearly all of the provisions of these Indians have been destroyed by scouts, besides killing a number of Indians, consequently they have to be fed to some extent, which is being done at Fort Gaston with as little expense as possible; all of which I fully believe is most economical for the Government, and that the department commander is with me I have not a doubt, for it is well known that they can be subsisted cheaper than we can possibly fight them. Now the question comes up, what shall be done with them? From the well-known treachery of their race, little or no confidence can be placed in what they say, nor can we tell how long this peace will continue. Shall all of them be seized to avoid further trouble? If so, the head men must be sent down to San Francisco Harbor as soon as seized, thus the backbone of the Indian troubles in this district will be broken, and I would most respectfully request in that case that you give me authority to send down such numbers of them as is deemed best for the interest of the Government. The early consideration of the foregoing and instructions of the department commander is most earnestly requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BLACK,
Colonel Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	12	1	13	15	.....	.....
District of California (Wright)	60	1,342	1,819	2,177	186	6
District of Oregon (Alvord)	48	584	863	1,214	10	27
District of Humboldt (Black)	40	527	694	1,040	.....	1
District of Utah (Connor)	31	673	796	1,317	.....	9
District of Southern California (Curtis)	25	806	1,086	1,228	1	6
Total	216	3,933	5,271	6,991	197	49

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Col. CALEB C. SIBLEY.

9th United States (three companies).
Native California Cavalry Battalion, Company B.

FORT POINT, CAL.

Lieut. GEORGE W. WALKER.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery H.
9th United States, Company I.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER.

3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries D and I.
6th California, Company A.
9th United States, Companies G and K.

POINT SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

Capt. FREDERICK MEARS.

9th United States, Company H.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Lieut. Col. AMBROSE E. HOOKER.

6th California (three companies).

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT A. WAINWRIGHT.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

CAMP REYNOLDS, ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. GEORGE P. ANDREWS.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.

FORT MILLER, CAL.

Lieut. Col. JAMES N. OLNEY.

2d California, Companies A and K.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT.

1st Nevada Cavalry (four companies).
1st Nevada (three companies).

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Company C.

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Capt. JAMES C. DOUGHTY.

2d California Cavalry (three companies).

FORT KLAMATH, OREG.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES S. DREW.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Capt. PHILIP A. OWEN.

1st Washington Territory, Companies E and H.
9th United States, Company D.

VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.

Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL.

9th United States, Company C.

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, WASH. TER.

Capt. WILLIAM H. JORDAN.

9th United States, Company A.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS C. ENGLISH.

1st Washington Territory, Companies A and B.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Maj. CALVIN H. RUMRILL.

1st Washington Territory, Company C.

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Maj. JACOB S. RINEARSON.

1st Washington Territory, Company F.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Capt. EGBERT H. TUCKER.

1st Washington Territory, Company K.

FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.

Col. REUBEN F. MAURY.

1st Washington Territory (three companies).

FORT HOSKINS, OREG.

Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.

4th California, Company D.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO TER.

Maj. SEWALL TRUAX.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company F.

CAPTAIN DRAKE'S INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Capt. JOHN M. DRAKE.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Companies D and G.

CAPTAIN CURREY'S INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Companies A and E.

CANYON CITY ROAD EXPEDITION.

Capt. RICHARD S. CALDWELL.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company B.

EN ROUTE.

1st Washington Territory, Company H,* Capt. William F. Mason.

DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.

Col. HENRY M. BLACK.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Col. HENRY M. BLACK.

2d California, Company I.

FORT GASTON, CAL.

Lieut. Col. STEPHEN G. WHIPPLE.

2d California, Company H.
1st Battalion California Mountaineers (three companies).

FORT BRAGG, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM E. HULL.

2d California, Company D.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL.

Capt. CHARLES D. DOUGLAS.

2d California, Company F.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL.

Capt. MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

2d California, Company C.

CAMP CURTIS, CAL.

Capt. EUGENE B. GIBBS.

Native California Cavalry Battalion, Company A.
2d California, Company E.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL.

Maj. THOMAS F. WRIGHT.

6th California, Companies E and G.

CAMP AT BOYNTON'S PRAIRIE, CAL.

Capt. THOMAS BUCKLEY.

6th California, Company C.

CAMP GRANT, CAL.

Capt. JOHN P. SIMPSON.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company E.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL.

Maj. WILLIAM S. R. TAYLOR.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company B.

CAMP AT FORKS OF SALMON RIVER, CAL.

Capt. ROBERT BAIRD.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company F.

DISTRICT OF UTAH.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER.

Col. ROBERT POLLOCK.

2d California Cavalry, Company M.
3d California (six companies).

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TER.

Maj. PATRICK A. GALLAGHER.

3d California, Company I.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER.

Lieut. Col. JEREMIAH B. MOORE.

3d California, Companies B and E.

CAMP CONNOR, IDAHO TER.

Capt. DAVID BLACK.

3d California, Company H.

CAMP CONNESS, UTAH TER.

Maj. JOHN M. O'NEILL.

2d California Cavalry (four companies).
1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies A and B.

*En route from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

2d California Cavalry, Company D.
Native California Cavalry Battalion. Company D.
4th California (three companies).

FORT YUMA, CAL.

Capt. EDGAR W. HILLYER.

4th California, Companies E and F.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Capt. ALFRED S. GRANT.

4th California, Company G.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

Capt. ALEXANDER W. COPELY.

4th California, Company A.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, CAL.

Capt. BENJAMIN R. WEST.

4th California, Company C.

FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX.

Capt. CHARLES ATCHISON.

4th California, Company I.

FORT TEJON, CAL.

Capt. JOHN C. SCHMIDT.

2d California, Company B.

CAMP BABBITT, CAL.

Capt. JAMES M. ROPES.

2d California Cavalry, Companies E and G.

EN ROUTE.

2d California, Company G,* Lieut. John E. Hill.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 1, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have to report my arrival at this place on the 29th ultimo, and that I have this day assumed command of the Department of the Pacific.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1864.

1. Pursuant to General Orders, No. 201, from the War Department, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell this day assumes command of the department.

2. Brig. Gen. George Wright will continue in command of the District of California, headquarters at Sacramento.

3. The department staff will until further orders remain as at present, with the exception of Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster-general, chief of the quartermaster's department, who has been relieved by Special Orders, No. 195, current series, from the War Department. He will be succeeded by Maj. R. W. Kirkham, who is announced as chief of the quartermaster's department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

4. The following officers are aides-de-camp to Major-General McDowell, viz: Capt. Franklin Haven, additional aide-de-camp; Capt. James D. W. Cutting, additional aide-de-camp.

By command of Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* En route from Fort Tejon to Fort Yuma, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City, July 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor and the pleasure to report for the information of the department commander that affairs in this district have assumed and still maintain a most peaceful and propitious aspect. The policy pursued toward the Indians has had a most happy effect. That policy, as you are aware, involved certain and speedy punishment for past offenses, compelling them to sue for a suspension of hostilities, and on the resumption of peace, kindness and leniency toward the redskins. They fully understand that honesty and peace constitute their best and safest policy. In consequence every chief of any importance in the district has given in his adhesion with profuse promises of future good conduct. Throughout the length and breadth of the Territory peace exists with all the wandering and heretofore savage and marauding bands. During the past winter and spring at various times the several chiefs and petty leaders have visited Camp Douglas, where they have been kindly received and hospitably treated by the command. In default of ability on the part of the Indian Department to provide fully for their wants, and also in pursuance of what was esteemed sound policy, I have from time to time distributed among them small quantities of provisions, such as flour, sugar, &c., to meet their immediate necessities, and in testimony of the good will of the military authorities toward them as long as they behave themselves and manifest a peaceful disposition. As a marked instance of the beneficial results and effects of the policy pursued I beg leave to invite your attention to the inclosed official report of Major Gallagher, commanding Fort Bridger, relative to the restoration of nineteen head of horses stolen last year from miners near Beaver Head by a wandering band of Shoshones. Measures have been taken to enable the owners of the stock to prove property and reclaim it. So far, then, as Indian matters are concerned I have to report peace throughout the Territory, and except the continued and frequent violation of the anti-polygamic law of Congress by the Mormons, and a covert and deep-rooted hostility to the Government by the leaders, affairs in this Territory may be said to be wearing a cheerful aspect beyond any former period. Instances of outrages upon unsuspecting and innocent emigrants by Indians and whites which so long disgraced this Territory are of very rare occurrence, if indeed they have not ceased entirely. This peaceful and happy condition of affairs has enabled me to pursue most vigorously the policy heretofore indicated of settling the Mormon question by peaceful means in the early development of the undoubtedly rich mineral wealth of the Territory. Wherever it could be done without interference with military duties, commanders of companies and posts have been directed to allow parties of soldiers to prospect the country and open its mines. Such disposition of the force under my command as would insure protection to citizens (miners) throughout the Territory against threatened interference by the Mormons has been made, and the country already feels the beneficial influences resulting from such a course. Miners and others, Gentiles, are flocking hither in considerable numbers, and the day is not far distant when a loyal Gentile population, acting in concert with the now oppressed but dissatisfied saints, will peacefully revolutionize the odious system of church domination which has so long bound down a deluded and ignorant community and threatened the peace and welfare of the people and country. You will permit me,

however, to add that the present state of affairs and future prospects are predicated upon the presence and continuance of an ample force of military in this district. If from any cause the quota of troops in this Territory should be withdrawn or permitted to fall much below the number now here the result would be disastrous indeed. The Indians incited by bad white men could not be relied on to maintain peace toward the emigration, the old system of church despotism would revive in tenfold vigor, the working of mines by Gentiles or disenthralled Mormons would be checked, if not entirely stopped, and the Territory would lapse again into its normal condition of disloyalty and abject subserviency to a traitorous church organization and open and avowed treason to the national Government. I have also the pleasure to report that the crops of the Territory are in a most prosperous condition, and a bountiful harvest beyond any former precedent is confidently anticipated. It is an axiom of political economy that a people raised above poverty and want with pecuniary independence opened cannot long remain in ignorance and the abject tools of despotism.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BRIDGER, WASH. TER., *June 20, 1864.*

Capt. M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Utah:

SIR: I have the honor to report to the general commanding that one of Washakee's Indians, named Wo-an-gant, brought to this post yesterday nineteen horses which had been stolen and delivered them into my charge, making the following statement: He says that being out hunting in the Wind River Mountains he came to four lodges of Indians, and that they are a branch of the Snake tribe called by the Shoshones, Sheepeaters. They informed him that they had stolen twenty-three horses from white men who were mining or prospecting some two months before near Beaver Head. This Indian says he told them that a treaty had been made with the whites last summer, which was the first information they had of it. They delivered up to him twenty horses (three having got away from them) to be brought by him to Fort Bridger. One of the horses was kept by one of Washakee's Indians, which I think I can get. Nineteen of the horses are here, which I shall keep until I know the wishes of the general in regard to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. GALLAGHER,
Major Third California Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 1, 1864.

Capt. G. H. ELLIOT,
U. S. Engineers, San Francisco, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: I have to thank you for your note of the 26th. I shall certainly visit Astoria after your arrival in the middle of August. I prefer to wait until the 15-inch guns get there. My original letter of

eighteen months ago urged expressly the sending of the whole apparatus to move those guns. I alluded to it again last December, for fear it would be neglected; lo and behold it was. I also recommended that vessels should be chartered to come around Cape Horn to the Columbia River. The way they come it costs as much to get the guns from San Francisco to this river as it would from New York. Now, General Ramsay writes saying one-half the guns promised by General Ripley on the 22d of December, 1862, will be sent. General Ripley promised those guns in December, 1862, after a full conference with General Totten and the War Department and the Senators from the State, with my various letters before them. The programme ought not to be thus lightly abandoned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,

Camp Douglas, Utah, near Great Salt Lake City, July 2, 1864.

[Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM:]

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the department commander that I have recently become cognizant of a persistent effort on the part of a few merchants and traders doing business in Great Salt Lake City to institute a forced change in the currency of the Territory, viz, from national Treasury notes to gold coin. Without knowing whether the movement had its origin in a desire to depreciate the national currency, and to this extent weaken the arm of Government, or in the selfish greed for gain, or, as is most probable, both combined, my first impulse was to arrest the originators on the first overt act to that end, and crush out at once and forever so unpatriotic and suicidal a policy. I have, however, on reflection, deemed it proper to submit the facts to the department commander, and ask for specific instructions on the subject should the attempt be actually made. You are respectfully informed that up to this time the only currency of the Territory has been that established by the Government—legal-tender notes—and notwithstanding the product of northern mines, in dust, there is not sufficient gold and silver coin in the Territory to suffice for one day's need in commerce, trade, and barter.

The only effect of the forcible measures threatened to be inaugurated by the merchants would therefore be to depreciate to an enormous extent the current value of the national currency, and disseminate among a suspicious people the opinion that the Government was fast going to pieces, and its pledged securities little better than blank paper. The efforts of bad men among them to sneer at the impotence of the Government and depreciate it in any manner would be furthered, and our great nation become a byword and reproach among a deluded community, already deeply inoculated with enmity and disloyalty toward it. In almost every other community the inevitable laws of trade would check and prevent the inauguration of so suicidal a policy as that indicated under the circumstances existing in this Territory, but it is greatly to be feared that unless some stringent measures are authorized, a very few disloyal and greedy merchants, owing and neither feeling any allegiance to nor regard for the nation, may consummate a most disastrous stroke in the forcible change of the currency. The whole

matter is respectfully submitted to the department commander for early instructions, by telegraph, if deemed advisable.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Gaston, Cal., July 2, 1864.

Hon. A. WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to represent that your presence in this section at an early day would in my opinion be productive of much good to the service. On the Mendocino Indian Reservation there are quite a number of Redwood Indians who were taken there several years ago by W. C. Kibbe, then adjutant-general of the State. It is believed that if you should bring with you one of those leading Indians he might exert a good influence on the balance of that tribe still in this part of the State. I have consulted with Col. H. M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Humboldt Military District, upon these subjects, and he is very anxious you should as soon as practicable come to this portion of the district, and he agrees with me that a Redwood Indian from the reservation would exert a good influence upon those here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols., Commanding Fort Gaston.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *July 2, 1864.*

Capt. A. MILLER,
First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Company C:

CAPTAIN: It is reported that the Indians are troublesome about Hyampom and above there. Every effort should be made to chastise them. The question of where your company headquarters is to be is left to your discretion, whether to remain at Burnt Ranch or remove up South Fork. It is expected Company C will protect the western borders of Trinity County from Indian depredations, &c. Attention should also be given that Indians from this valley venturing up the Trinity be punished. Credit is due Lieutenant Middleton for arrest of deserters.

By order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., July 3, 1864.

First Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters District of Oregon:

SIR: I have had no intelligence direct from Captain Currey's expedition since about the 15th of June. They were then all well and quiet,

not having found any Indians. Later reports have reached this post to the same purport; the expedition was moving toward Harney Lake. I am making diligent inquiry for intelligence from that direction, as well as from the emigrant routes from the east. I do not hear of any untoward events or any likelihood of their occurrence in either. In this connection I will mention that on account of the necessity of purchasing or hiring means of transportation to do so, I have not sent out the cavalry now here. The situation is satisfactory within their reach or power to effect anything. I have therefore concluded it best not to send them out and incur the expense of purchase of mules unless I have good reason to change my views. There are no Indians at Salmon Falls or on Snake River below that point, and but few in Camas Prairie or vicinity, and those mostly the Indians who were at this post during winter and spring. They are engaged in fishing on South Boisé River and digging roots in Camas Prairie by consent of miners and occupants of the country. Captain Smith, of the California volunteers, from District of Utah, is actively engaged in patrolling Snake River from his depot on Raft River to Salmon Falls. I do not look for any difficulty between this place and Fort Hall. Emigrants from the States are beginning to arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Volunteers, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 5, 1864.

SIR: The major-general commanding the department will during the present or early in the coming week make a public inspection of Fort Point, Alcatraz, Black Point, Angel Island, and the Presidio of San Francisco, and the troops thereat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commanding officers of Presidio, Fort Point, Alcatraz, Black Point, and Angel Island.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., July 5, 1864.

1. Capt. John M. Cass, Fourth California Infantry, will proceed to-morrow to the Soledad mining district, situated sixty miles north of the city of Los Angeles, and will investigate the extent and nature of the opposition which is represented to be made against Union people there. Those opposed to our Government are to be silenced and our friends encouraged and supported.

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4. The depot quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
Second Lieut., Fourth California Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT, *Fort Humboldt, Cal., July 5, 1864.*

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III. The camp at Boynton's Prairie is hereby broken up, and Captain Buckley with his company (C), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Camp Iaqua and report to commanding officer of same for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Colonel Black:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infty. California Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., July 6, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: By parties just arrived from California, via Goose, Harney, and Malheur Lakes, I learn that Captain Drake's command was in the vicinity of the latter; that they had scouting parties out expecting to fall in with Captain Currey. The travelers on this route have not reported any difficulty or the appearance of Indians or their sign for some time, which leads me to suppose that the Indians have either collected and await an attack or that they have left for the south and east. Small parties with large bands of stock are continually arriving without loss or molestation. I have not been able to hear anything of Captain Currey since about the 15th of June. It is near time that his supply train should be in. I shall make constant inquiries of parties from that direction, and at the risk of writing of matters of which you may be previously advised communicate all I learn. So far as I can from information determine Captain Drake's and Captain Currey's intentions, when last heard from, the latter must be some distance south of Captain Drake. Captain Currey will be compelled, I think, to turn the southern point of what is known as the Snow Range, which will take him south of Harney Lake. Rain and snow has been of every few days' occurrence up to the present time on the Owyhee Mountains. The range referred to is, I believe, one of perpetual snow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 9, 1864.*
(Received 9.40 a. m. 10th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I earnestly beg as a favor, both personal and official, that paragraph III, of War Department Special Orders, No. 207, ordering Major Montgomery to report to me for duty, may be changed, and that nothing be done to interfere with my having Major Kirkham, my chief quartermaster, as already ordered and announced. Major Kirkham, from his extensive personal knowledge of this department and his character, is

the most proper officer and most acceptable to me of any in the service. I trust you will let me keep him and not have the other. It is of the greatest importance to me.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to repair to San Francisco to attend the inspection of the fortifications in the harbor, to be made on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 44. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., July 9, 1864.*

1. A detail of twenty-three dismounted and two mounted men from Company B, Second California Cavalry, and one sergeant, one corporal, and ten privates of Company D, Native California Cavalry, under command of Maj. Henry Hancock, Fourth California Infantry, will proceed to-morrow, 10th instant, to El Monte and encamp at that place until further orders. The party will be furnished with necessary camp and garrison equipage, and rationed to include the 20th instant.

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By order of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
Second Lieut., Fourth California Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City, July 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Referring to the letter I had the honor of addressing you on the 2d instant relative to the attempt to depreciate the national currency by inaugurating in Utah a gold and silver currency, I beg leave to state that I have had reason since that date for modifying my opinion in relation thereto and the statements therein made. I then entertained and expressed the opinion that this unpatriotic movement had no other or deeper origin than the greed or disloyalty of certain merchants in Great Salt Lake City. It has since been rendered patent to all the world that the real origin of the movement was Brigham Young, the traitor head of the Mormon Church and people. On last Sabbath in the tabernacle one of the twelve apostles, the supple tool of Brigham Young, announced to the congregation the new policy, and counseled (which is here equivalent to an order) a gold currency in contradiction to that provided by the nation. It was announced that $12 per hundred

would be charged for flour, and that a convention would be called early in August to establish prices under the new policy. The next day the one article of flour rose in our markets from $15 to $23 per hundred, and it is still rising in price. If other evidence were necessary of the deep complicity of Brigham Young in this as in all other unpatriotic movements designed to cripple the Government and lead his dupes to the very verge of treason, the following single extract from the leading editorial article in the last issue of the Deseret News, July 7, the quasi organ of the church, which draws its whole inspiration from Brigham himself, would be sufficient. The whole article is replete with economic solecism and the crudest fallacies concerning currency, and is leveled directly at the integrity of national Treasury notes. A single paragraph will suffice:

> Mechanics, laborers, producers, and all concerned will understand at a glance that we deem greenbacks the most uncertain in value of all the commodities in their possession, and we trust will govern themselves accordingly, lest, though retiring at night with pockets overflowing with currency, they awake bankrupt.

In addition to this a daily paper has recently been started in the city, nominally under the control of T. B. H. Stenhouse, the nation's Mormon postmaster in Great Salt Lake City, but really an offshoot of the church organ. This paper, called the Telegraph, under the guise of commercial articles, as well as in its leading editorials, is daily engaged in puffing up the movement, insidiously bearing the national currency and advocating gold as the basis of trade, barter, and commerce. The word has gone forth to the people from the tabernacle, from the church organ, and its little coadjutor, while the high priest of iniquity and hypocrisy is perambulating the Territory, instilling the poison into the popular ear and striking a most fatal blow at the vital interests of the Territory, as well as at the currency of the nation. The convention will assemble early in August proximo, to more fully carry out the behests and traitorous designs of Brigham Young, a man hardly second in disloyalty and evil intent to Jeff. Davis himself. Without dwelling on the details of the effects of this unpatriotic movement, I beg leave again to ask for instructions from the department commander as to the course to be pursued, and for authority to check this most villainous undertaking of rank and deeply dyed traitors.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 9, 1864.
(Via Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

Capt. R. S. CALDWELL,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition on Canyon City Road:

CAPTAIN: The detachment of forty cavalry, Oregon volunteers, under Lieut. Nathan Olney, has been ordered to join your command as soon as it is mustered into the service, as see Special Orders, No. 94, of current series, from these headquarters. The general commanding the district desires you to give said detachment every opportunity of active service in the field. They have gallantly come forward to aid in the duty of keeping the Canyon City road free from the raids of the Snake Indians, and you will give them every opportunity of doing so. Your

instructions of the 24th ultimo are so far modified that instead of establishing your depot at the South Fork you are authorized to establish it at such point on the Canyon City road as you shall deem expedient, changing it if it shall become advisable.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 10, 1864.

Capt. W. M. KNOX,
First Washington Territory Infantry, Present:

CAPTAIN: You will take steps when on Puget Sound to procure information for this office on the following points: First. Will troops leaving the mouth of the Pysht River (understood to be near Clallam Bay) need pack animals in getting over thence to the mouth of the Quilliute? Second. Cannot troops leave that point with four days' rations in their haversacks and get to the mouth of the Quilliute? Third. Are 100 men necessary for such an expedition? How many men at the lowest are necessary? Fourth. Are there any armed men on the Shubrick? Would the Shubrick go to the mouth of the Quilliute to assist in such an expedition? This depends on the collector at Port Angeles. Unless troops can be obtained from San Francisco temporarily to repair to Puget Sound for this expedition it cannot be carried out now, but all the necessary information should be procured. You will, if necessary, proceed on the sound steamer to Port Angeles to discharge this duty. At Port Townsend make inquiries whether a pilot to go into the Quilliute Harbor can be obtained. The schooner Potter, of Port Townsend, has been there. This is stated by J. G. Swan in his communication on this subject. Report by letter as soon as you are ready to do so.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SACRAMENTO, *July 11, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

Arrangements made for protection of overland stages, mounted or in carriages, on Wednesday.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of my letter of instructions to Lieutenant Knight, Second Cavalry, commanding a detachment of

cavalry which will march hence to-morrow. Knight is shrewd and active, and if it is possible I think he is the man to capture those robbers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, July 11, 1864.

Lieut. W. L. KNIGHT,
Second California Volunteer Cavalry,
Comdg. Detach. for Special Service, Camp Union, Sacramento:

SIR: You have been selected to command a detachment of two non-commissioned officers and ten privates of the Second California Cavalry, detailed for special service. The object is to afford protection to the overland mail stage between Folsom and Carson City. Bands of robbers infest the whole route and have very lately stopped the stages and robbed them of treasure. The robbers are well armed and mounted. You will march from Camp Union to-morrow and proceed by the way of Folsom and Placerville to Lake Tahoe. The quartermaster's department will furnish you with one six-mule wagon, which will convey thirty days' rations for your men, two tents, and the necessary cooking utensils. See that your pistols and carbines are in order and that you have an ample supply of ammunition. On your march and after reaching the lake consult freely with the proprietors and agents of the stage company and afford every possible protection against robbery, and use your utmost exertions to arrest the robbers. You will first go through to the lake, but you can change your position to different points according to your judgment. Occasionally it may be well to throw six or eight men fully armed into the stage secretly at night. They should be in the rear stage, on the alert, ready to spring out should the advance stage be stopped. I will have arrangements made with the Overland Mail Company so that you can get forage for your animals at their different stations. Get the exact daily allowance for your horses and mules and give the agents receipts. I rely fully upon your well-known activity and energy not only to give protection to the stages, but to capture the robbers. Report to me when you change your position, and at least three times a week besides.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit a report for the information of the major-general commanding the department as to the expiration of term of service of the volunteer troops serving in this district, and of the necessity of timely steps being taken to replace them. They consist of six companies of the First Oregon Cavalry Volunteers, ten companies of the First Washington Territory Volunteers, and one company

(Capt. L. S. Scott's, D) of Fourth Infantry California Volunteers. The three years' service of six companies of the First Oregon Cavalry, viz, A, B, C, D, E, and F, expire from November to March next. Company C, not in my district, being at Fort Klamath, is eighty-five strong at last accounts. The other five companies in my district, Companies A, B, D, E, and F, have now 316 enlisted men. The time of four companies, A, B, D, and E, expires in November and December next. The time of service of five companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry, A, B, C, D, and E, expires from the 1st of February to the 15th of May, 1865. The time of the majority of Company F expires by the 1st of July next. The five companies contain now 327 enlisted men. After the 1st of July, 1865, there would remain one company (G) of First Oregon Cavalry, whose time expires in November, 1866, and five companies, G, H, I, and K, of the First Washington Territory Infantry, whose time expires from July to December, 1865. Of the First Oregon Cavalry thirty-one men have re-enlisted in this district, claiming the bounty given to veteran volunteers enlisted before the 1st of April, 1864. Six men of Company A, First Washington Territory Infantry, have also re-enlisted. It was the only company which came within the two years' service required. Capt. L. S. Scott's company (D), Fourth California Volunteers, is distributed between Forts Hoskins, Yamhill, and the Siletz Block-House, on the Indian Reservation west of the Willamette Valley. The three years for which the company was raised expire on the 18th of September next, but only twenty-two men of the company remain to be discharged on that day and thirteen in October, 1864. Thirty-five have re-enlisted in the company and fourteen enlisted since 1st of November last. The company is ninety-five strong. Captain Scott gets a good many recruits, and I recommend that special authority be given for Captain Scott and his officers to be remustered under their existing commissions into the service for three years, as provided in paragraph 1 of War Department Circular, No. 36, of 2d of May, 1864. It is true that the provisions of that circular have not been fully complied with, but I think that the general commanding will find it advisable to get permission in certain cases to perpetuate companies under their old organizations. I see nothing in the laws to prevent such discretion being given. Thus the time of 689 men expires in my district before the 1st of July next, 250 of them before 1st of January next. Now, it has been well tested that very few troops can be raised here by voluntary enlistment. On the 6th of January, 1863, the Governor of Oregon, pursuant to request of War Department, through General Wright, issued a proclamation calling for six additional companies of First Oregon Cavalry. Not until the 10th of August, 1863, was one company mustered into the service. It is the only company raised under the call. The remaining five companies have never been raised. The Governor finally abandoned the undertaking, revoking the appointment of the second lieutenants and recruiting officers conditionally appointed under the provisions of War Department General Orders, No. 75, of 1862. The causes of this failure are to be found in the mining excitement and temptations of this coast, in the depreciation of legal-tender notes, and the absence of the war stimulus. The first six companies of the First Oregon Cavalry were raised under the war stimulus of 1861. Many of the privates in the ranks were highly respectable citizens, some owning considerable property and volunteered from the most patriotic impulses. The regiment was raised also at a time when the status of affairs in Oregon was not quite stable and satisfactory. Governor Whiteaker was Governor, who had talked loosely about a neutral position for Oregon.

The field officers were appointed by the President. Thus the regiment was raised during the fervor of the Union sentiment. The whole twelve companies of the regiment could then have been easily raised, but orders arrived from department headquarters limiting it to six companies. When the effort to raise the other six companies was made last year all that excitement had died out. I desire here to record my conviction, in justice to the present Governor of Oregon, the Hon. A. C. Gibbs, that I believe he has left nothing undone in his power to do to raise said companies. He always showed the utmost desire efficiently and promptly to co-operate with me in carrying out the views of the Government. The question then occurs how are we to obtain troops to replace those whose time expires? They must come from the East or be obtained by the conscription. I doubt not that troops willing to come to this coast could be easily enlisted east of the Rocky Mountains, but it would take another season to get them out here overland, unless, perchance, some of the regiments now with General Sully in the Upper Missouri should be marched here. If an order should be soon sent to General Sully such troops could reach Fort Walla Walla before winter. But I see not well how troops can be obtained except by the conscription. I have not had troops enough for the wants of this frontier. Important demands of the Indian Department cannot be carried out for the want of troops, and the fortifications at the mouth of the river will require more troops. The incursions of the Snake Indians have rendered it necessary for me to seriously diminish the garrisons of Forts Colville, Lapwai, and this place. Therefore in asking for more troops I shall recommend the raising of more than I heretofore had in my district. I would say that we should have eight companies of cavalry and a regiment of infantry. This would make 1,600 men to be raised by conscription. It is highly desirable to retain the organizations and the officers of a large proportion of the companies now in the service. In this country it will be difficult to replace the officers when discharged from the service. I respectfully recommend that the major-general commanding the Department of the Pacific obtain special authority to dispense with the conditions imposed in War Department Circular, No. 36, of the 2d of May last. I recommend that authority be given to me to fill up the companies of the old organizations with drafted men, retaining in the service under their old rank and commission such officers as it may be deemed advisable to retain. The thirty-fourth section of the conscription act of 3d of March, 1863, authorizes the President to assign drafted recruits to "such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require." I can find no legal objections to the propositions I have made for retaining the officers and organizations in the service. Herewith I inclose to you a paper* stating the dates of the expiration of the volunteer companies of my district. The time of the company at Fort Colville (Captain Glasure's, C, First Washington Territory Infantry) expires 1st of April, 1865. Under Circular, No. 36, it could be detained two months before being mustered out. Troops could reach Fort Colville (500 miles from this place) next spring by the 7th of June, otherwise troops should leave here this fall for that post by the 1st of October. I should add that eight companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry in this district were raised in California. It was quite impossible to have raised that regiment in Washington Territory. In recommending the

* Omitted as unimportant.

raising of 1,600 men by draft for this district I do not say that they should all come from Oregon and Washington Territory. California has always furnished its share for our defense. Considering that her population has been seven times as large, and that the frontiers of my district are as large and remote as those of California, it will appear reasonable that she should contribute her proportion to the defense of this region. As the telegraph informs us that the new law requires fifty days' notice of the intended draft, you will perceive that there is but little time left for the necessary orders and arrangements.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 12, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to furnish at the request of Major-General McDowell the following memorandum of artillerymen required to garrison the forts in San Francisco Harbor: Alcatraz Island, 600; Fort Point, 700; Point San José, 100; Angel Island, 150; total, 1,550. This memorandum only covers the number of artillerymen required for the guns now in position and those which will soon be in position. It does not include artillery reserves or the guards of the batteries. I will add the number of artillerymen required for the forts at the mouth of the Columbia River: Cape Disappointment, 150; Point Adams, 200; total, 350.

I have the honor to be, colonel,

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City, July 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: For the information of the general commanding the department I have the honor to inform you that I have deemed it advisable to establish a provost guard in Great Salt Lake City, and for that purpose issued the necessary orders on the 9th instant, a copy of which has been duly forwarded to department headquarters. The main motives which at this time impelled this course are briefly as follows: The people of this Territory, under the implicit guidance of Brigham Young, are steeped in disloyalty and omit no opportunity of making display of it and injuring the Government by every means in their power. The recent gold currency movement (more fully adverted to in previous communications) has its origin in the disloyalty of the church authorities and their determination to depreciate the national currency. Wherever the arch traitor Brigham Young has been recently among the settlements instilling his poison in the minds of the people, Treasury notes are depreciated to a mere tithe of their value, and in not a few instances refused and repudiated altogether. I am in hopes that the establishment of a provost guard in the city, under the command of discreet officers, may be beneficial in its effect of checking, if not

defeating altogether, the machinations of those bold, bad men. In addition to this, it has long been apparent that there was necessity for such guard to take care of soldiers visiting the city, and to prevent noisy demonstrations of disloyalty by emigrants passing through to California and Nevada.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

CAMP AT WESTERN BASE OF GOOSE LAKE MOUNTAINS,
Seventy-two Miles east of Fort Klamath, July 12, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have to report that Indian matters in this vicinity appear favorable, and with Lieutenant Underwood in command at Fort Klamath during my absence I apprehend no difficulty with the Klamath Lake Indians proper during the present season. The Modocs also appear sufficiently friendly to warrant the belief that they, too, are disposed to remain quiet, for the present at least. La Lake's tribe of Klamaths, who live in the immediate vicinity of the fort, have all reported in person to Lieutenant Underwood at the post, and Moshun-kosh-cut's band, occupying Sprague's River Valley, through which I have passed, I have seen myself. Lieutenant Underwood reports that he is satisfied that none of La Lake's band were concerned in the attack upon Mr. Richardson, and I am convinced that none of Moshun-kosh-cut's were. An investigation of the matter shows conclusively that the attack was made entirely beyond the limits of the country claimed by the Klamaths, and in a country occupied by Indians of Ou-a-luck's band, who are giving so much trouble near Canyon City. I have also seen a few of the Modoc tribe, but not the chief. One of the principal men of this tribe has brought in three mules of the pack train connected with this command that had run away and could not be found. Mr. Richardson and train, the party attacked between here and Canyon City, 24th ultimo, are with me, as is also Mr. Allen, the conductor of another train which was some distance in the rear when the attack was made upon Richardson. Both trains will accompany me through the Sierra Nevada Mountains toward the Owyhee country. The route I have explored thus far is an excellent one, having a very easy grade, with an abundance of good grazing, good water, and is tolerably well wooded. If I succeed in finding a good pass over the Sierra Nevadas this will immediately become a portion of the main thoroughfare from Yreka, Jacksonville, Roseburg, and Eugene City to the Owyhee country. Sprague's River Valley, through which over fifty miles of the route is located, is larger than Rogue River Valley, and though the climate is cold, it is an excellent region for grazing purposes. The general character of the country passed over to this point is volcanic, but a reconnaissance yesterday, twelve miles ahead of this camp, disclosed indications of ironstone and granite, and some quartz, and, what is of more value just now, an excellent pass over the Goose Lake Mountains. The main range of the Sierras are plainly visible from a point one mile from the eastward of this camp; distant, I judge, about forty miles. I move across the Goose Lake Mountains to-morrow, and knowing little of the country ahead and nothing of the present disposition of the

Indians there, it will probably be two or three weeks before I send out another express. Discipline in this command is fully restored, and is of the very highest order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. DREW,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding Fort Klamath and Owyhee Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 12, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE B. CURREY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition:
(Via Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 2d instant from Camp No. 46, northeast of Harney Lake Valley.* He approves of your movements, as heretofore communicated. He is pleased to learn from this letter that you marched with the two commands next day direct toward Canyon City, intending to clear the region of John Day's River of Indians within the next thirty days, and to chastise the murderers of Lieutenant Watson and the plunderers of our people. This is a very important duty, and the general wishes you the utmost success. The Indian women captured near Camp Maury report that the chief, Po-li-ni, has some intrenched stronghold in the mountains. It will be well to examine into the truth of this report, though it may not be entirely reliable. If the Indians are found occupying such strongholds they can easily be dislodged by a charge on foot, a few men being detailed to hold the horses. They will choose points not accessible on horseback. It will be found of little account to fire at them while they lie concealed. A charge should be made with loaded rifles. The Indians will be sure to run, and can be shot down as they run. They were never known to stand a close charge upon their hiding places. If any terms of surrender or peace-making are offered, you will accept of nothing short of unconditional surrender, a promise to reside in peace upon the Klamath Indian Reservation, and a restoration of all the stolen property in their possession. The general confides, as heretofore, your movements to your own discretion. It will be an agreeable consummation if, in addition to chastising the Snakes, you shall be able to restore to the suffering citizens of Canyon City and The Dalles any of the animals stolen from them by these marauders. It would seem that there may be white men leagued with them, as on one or two occasions these Indians demanded the surrender of the mules without firing a gun.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *July 13, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Encouraged by the unfavorable news from the East, the Mormons are assuming a very hostile attitude. They have about 1,000 men

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*See Part I, p. 319.

under arms and are still assembling, and threaten to drive my provost guard from the city; alleged excuse for armed demonstration, the presence of the provost guard in the city. My command is much scattered, having only 300 men at this camp. If conflict takes place, which I will endeavor to avoid, can hold my position until re-enforced from neighboring Territories.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP REYNOLDS,
Angel Island, Cal., July 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In obedience to the direction of the major-general commanding I have the honor to submit the following report: There are thirteen guns mounted at this post, as follows: In Battery No. 2, six 32-pounders; at the wharf, five 32-pounders; at the flag-staff, two siege 24-pounders; total, thirteen guns. The following guns are assigned and are now here: 32-pounder barbette carriages, 4; 8-inch Rodman barbette carriage (front pintle), 1; 10-inch Rodman barbette carriages (front pintle), 2; 10-inch columbiad barbette carriages (center pintle), 2; total, 9. It is understood that one 10-inch columbiad now here was intended for the battery at the south end of Angel Island. One magazine, capable of holding 100 barrels of powder, is completed in Battery No. 2. Another magazine is under construction in Battery No. 1. One 32-pounder and the Rodman guns will be mounted without delay in Battery No. 2. One 32-pounder will be placed in position at the wharf. The guns mounted at the wharf are not placed there in pursuance of any instructions from the Engineer Department, but it is believed that the general commanding the department expressed himself satisfied with that location some three months ago. No other place has been designated for those guns. A parapet will be needed there. The Rodman guns are marked as the property of Col. R. E. De Russy. It is desirable that they be transferred to me. Ammunition: The powder in store is good; the amount is 7,400 pounds. Of shot unattached there are—for 24-pounder guns, 200; for 32-pounder guns, 1,500; for 8 inch guns, solid shot, 90. Of shell unattached—for 24-pounder guns, 50; for 32-pounder guns, 745. Of canister (filled)—for 24-pounder guns, 50. The fuses are the common paper kind, and burn in the open air at variable times. Some which should have burned ten seconds yesterday only lasted four, while others reached seven seconds; but all that have been timed so far burn short. Probably they have been a long time on hand at Benicia Arsenal. If the small-sized shells are to be used new fuses will be needed. It will be seen that the Rodman guns have no projectiles, except the few solid shot for the 8-inch; neither have they equipments of any sort save the naked iron chassis and truck. I therefore inclose a requisition for ordnance stores, which I hope may receive the approval of the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. ANDREWS,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Captain, Third Artillery, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., July 14, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: In my letter of June 7 I indicated my reasons for not sending out troops from this post to the vicinity of the Owyhee mines. In one of July 3 the question was alluded to again. By the arrival of the express from Captain Currey I learned that his depot had been removed much farther west, and immediately contemplated the probable contingency of difficulty in his rear—that is, in the neighborhood of the mines—and directed the quartermaster to make the necessary purchase of mules for the transportation of supplies for the detachment of cavalry. This up to the present time he has been unable to effect. Yesterday I learned that there was a large band of Indians near Boonville; that they had stolen much property, and had driven back a party of fifty citizens with a loss of three men. They are represented as well posted for defense on the north branches of Bruneau River, some fifty miles south of Boonville, and numbering 300 warriors. Captain Currey's supply train (wagons) is now here, and will leave in the morning. I will have it escorted by the cavalry to the vicinity of his depot, and will attempt to move such infantry as can be spared, with one howitzer. Including the cavalry the force will amount to about seventy-five men. To this will be added a few selected citizens from the Owyhee mines as scouts, guides, &c. All this, however, depends upon the procurement of transportation. I have directed the quartermaster to purchase, if possible. Owners appear desirous of forcing exorbitant prices for hire, rather than sell at any price. I think, however, that he will be able to purchase at moderately reasonable rates. No more than will be absolutely necessary will be purchased. A team or two will be taken as far as Boonville, where a deposit for temporary purposes can be made. All or whatever portion of the command that may be considered necessary will remain in that vicinity, at any event, until Captain Currey's return to Jordan Creek, which will probably be about the 10th of August. The delay of the supply train at Walla Walla is a matter of serious consequence. Having to fill Captain Currey's requisitions from supplies for this post will leave the contemplated expedition, supposing it takes forty days' rations, short of salt meat, and beef in that country just now appears to be a serious incumbrance. I have directed the acting commissary of subsistence to make a statement of subsistence stores on hand, and those already required, and in addition to make requisitions for a considerable increase of rations over the calculation made last spring, reasons for which will be stated on the transmission of his requisition.

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and assume command of Camp Union, near Sacramento, Cal.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *July 15, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Finding that I am prepared to resist any attack, and knowing that the city is at the mercy of my guns and will be surely destroyed if my troops are attacked, the Mormons seem to be quieting down somewhat, although armed forces are assembling inside of Brigham's yard, and having nightly drills with artillery and infantry. My impression is that there is no immediate probability of conflict. The excitement is dying away among the masses of the people; still in many parts of the Territory the national currency is openly repudiated under the dictation of the church. The leaders are buying up from the emigrants and others all the arms and ammunition possible.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

The major-general commanding the department approves of your determination to avoid a conflict with the Mormons. Do so by all means. Is there not some other cause than the mere presence of the guard in the city? Examine closely. Remove the guards and troops sooner than their presence should cause a war.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 16, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a copy of a confidential dispatch of the 8th instant, addressed to this Department by the acting U. S. consul at Havana, relative to an alleged plan of the insurgents to extend their operations to Southern California. The Mr. Frink to whom the dispatch refers is now here, and the expediency of employing him in the service, to which Mr. Savage refers, is submitted to your consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

CONFIDENTIAL. CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, July 8, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: Mr. Joseph A. Frink, who arrived here some days ago from Matamoras, has made to me the following statement: He has been for many years living in Chihuahua, Mexico, employed as a trader and carrier to and from Mexico, New Mexico, Texas, &c., has two brothers-in-law and many relatives serving in our armies, is a native of New London, Conn., and a Unionist in feeling, but circumstances have compelled him to appear as a secessionist, or rather the rebels have taken it for granted that he is one. Being in Monterey last April, he discovered that a scheme is on foot to strike a blow in Southern California.

A Colonel Collins, a native of Georgia or Missouri, has authority from the War Department in Richmond to issue commissions and raise a force for the purpose, and acting under that authority, which he exhibited to Frink, he commissioned the latter as a major in the Confederate Army. Collins did not communicate to him all particulars, but he learned from said Collins and others that many wealthy and influential men in California had urged the rebel government in Richmond to co-operate with them, in order to wrest the southern portion of the State from the U. S. authority, and many of them had bound themselves to contribute the means for accomplishing the plan; some have offered horses, others money, &c. The plot will be matured in Lower California and Sonora, which are filled with secessionists, as is also the case in Southern California. The conspirators expect pecuniary assistance from French mercantile houses. Eleven officers left for Sonora before Mr. Frink started from Monterey, and others were to follow. The plan is to strike in the higher valleys, so as to secure all under them, and because they rely upon assistance from the mining districts. Mr. Frink was ordered to come this way and proceed to California, and from thence to Acapulco, where he is to obtain information in regard to our mail steamers, not only as to the days of departure and number of crew, but also as to the rules, regulations, and arrangements on board, after which he is to meet Collins and others in Mazatlan.

The seizure of one or more of our steamers, laden with treasure, forms a part of the scheme. Frink was asked by Collins if he had money enough to meet his expenses, to which he returned an affirmative answer, believing, as he tells me, that he had. Collins was gratified, because, as he said, they had only about $18,000 to commence their operations with. Frink assures me that on his arrival here he was at a loss to know how to proceed, whether to go to Acapulco, ascertain all the particulars of the plot, names of the men concerned in it, and then to communicate the same to the U. S. authorities, or proceed to the North and advise the Government of what he does know already. He is without means, having consumed on the journey all the money he had. He has concluded, by my advice, to go North quietly and apprise you of the enemy's plans and offer his services to find out the particulars of the scheme, the names of the persons engaged in it, and especially of those living in the State of California who have offered their means and co-operation to carry it out. Collins is represented to be about six feet in height, strongly built, black hair and eyes, black mustache, heavy goatee, long, with a few gray hairs, intelligent and energetic.

Mr. Frink has shown me a letter, dated 1st of May last, from J. Quinterro, said to be the rebel agent in Monterey, to his brother, Antonio J., in Havana, merely stating that Frink is a major in the Confederate Army, and desiring him to inform Frink where Helm, the rebel agent, is to be found in this city. He also says that Frink desires no contact with Americans here. Frink had also a letter from Helm, which he presented, but, as he has told me, did not let Helm know what he had come for. He says that he wants no compensation from the Government, as he has no family, and possesses property in Chihuahua sufficient for his support. All he will require besides his expenses here and passage to New York and Washington is means to carry him to the Pacific. I have agreed to pay his debts here and expenses to Washington at my own cost, subject to reimbursement by the Government if Frink's information is deemed reliable and my course meets your entire approval. The man appears to be honest in his purpose,

for which reason I have deemed it my duty to facilitate his going North to confer with you. He will leave to-morrow in the steamer Liberty for New York, with a letter from me to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE,
Acting Consul-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 16, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: In obedience to instructions from Col. R. E. De Russy, U. S. Engineers, in charge of the additional defenses of San Francisco, &c., I have the honor to submit the following report on the character, position, and state of forwardness of the works on Angel Island: These works are three in number, and consist of earthen parapets twenty feet thick for barbette batteries, and are sustained on the inside by revetments of timber. They are at Point Stewart, at the entrance of Raccoon Straits; at Point Knox, a projecting point about 650 yards to the east, and at Point Blunt, on the southeast point of the island. The distance from Point Knox to Point Blunt is 2,200 yards. Point Stewart is a work for four guns, three of which are 32-pounders and the fourth a 10-inch Rodman gun. They all command the straits to within 200 yards of the shore, and the large one, being on the salient point of the island and on a center-pintle carriage, has a range of fire 255 degrees, crossing fire with Point Knox. The interior crest of this work is 111½ feet above ordinary high water. The excavation for the magazine is completed and the timber for it framed. To complete it will require from two to three weeks. A road to this battery has just been finished, which will allow the materials for the magazine and platforms to be brought to it. The guns will be mounted within ten days. The battery at Point Knox is for ten guns, seven of which are 32-pounders, two 10-inch Rodman, and one 8 inch Rodman. They have a range of fire of 180 degrees, crossing fire with Point Stewart, Alcatraz, and Point Blunt. Its interior crest is 129½ feet above high-water mark. The parapet and magazine are completed and all the guns will be mounted and the work in a state of defense within a week. The battery at Point Blunt is designed for seven guns, six of which are 32-pounders and the other a 10-inch Rodman gun. The interior crest is fifty-one and a half feet above high-water mark and crosses fire with Alcatraz and Point Knox. The parapet of the work is completed. A ramp and magazine were commenced four days ago. It is expected this work will require three weeks for its completion. These batteries are so arranged that no vessel can lie anywhere between Point Stewart and Point Blunt without its being commanded by one or more of their guns.

Respectfully submitted.

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Major, U. S. Engineers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, and report to Brig. Gen.

P. Edward Connor, commanding District of Utah, for duty. The major will assume command of the Second Regiment of Cavalry California Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will advance to Major McGarry sufficient funds to enable him to reach his destination without delay.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 16, 1864.

Capt. CHARLES H. POOR, U. S. Navy,
Senior Officer on the Coast of California:

SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith for your information, and such action as the case may in your opinion demand and you may have the means to afford, a copy of a letter dated June 9 [29], 1864, from the U. S. vice-consul at Guaymas, Mexico, inclosing a letter from the U. S. consul at Monterey, Mexico, and the statement of certain American citizens at Guaymas and Mazatlan, giving information of an intent on the part of rebel enemies to seize an American steamer on this coast. To guard as far as may be against mutiny and piracy on the part of persons going on board of steamers as passengers I have issued an order, of which I inclose a copy,* and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

MILITARY COMMANDANT OF THE PACIFIC:

I, the undersigned, vice-consul of the United States for the port of Guaymas, herewith transmit for your information the following documents, viz, an official letter from the U. S. consul in Monterey, and a representation from some of the loyal citizens of the United States, now residing in this place, whom I personally know to be worthy of respect. In submitting these documents to your consideration I can merely state that the facts described in the representation I believe to be wholly true. With these facts before me I believe the interests of our Government and the lives and property of the loyal citizens now residing and doing business here imperatively demand the constant presence of a naval force in this harbor, with that of Mazatlan.

Given under my hand and the seal of the consulate this 29th day of June, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

CHAS. G. BRYANT,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

U. S. CONSULATE, *Monterey, Mexico, May 17, 1864.*

U. S. CONSUL,
Guaymas, Mexico:

SIR: An American named Robertson, or Robinson, is on his way to the Pacific Coast expecting to capture one of the California steamers

*Not found as an inclosure, but see General Orders, No. 35, of July 19, p. 911.

at either Mazatlan or Guaymas. He has with him several men. They all came here from Texas, where they have served in the rebel army. He was heard to say while here that there would be no difficulty in accomplishing his object, as all the men on the California steamers running down the Pacific coast were Southerners. I have notified our consul at Mazatlan, and for fear of its being lost will write him again.

Yours, truly,

M. M. KIMMEY,
U. S. Consul.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

GUAYMAS, *June 29, 1864.*

U. S. VICE-CONSUL,
Guaymas, Mexico:

We, the subscribers, would most respectfully represent that there have recently arrived in this city certain parties from the valley of the Mississippi, among them a man known by the name of Robinson, and another as Kennedy; that we have good reason to believe that the object of these men is the seizure of one or more of the steamers running upon this coast for the purpose of converting them into privateers; that since their arrival these men have been constant in their efforts to organize and strengthen their party from among their sympathizers in this place, who are numerous; that among others one of the subscribers, Mr. Collins, was approached, to whom they in a manner developed their plans, and that another of the subscribers, Mr. Dering, was also approached, and in Mazatlan another of the subscribers, Mr. Duffield, ascertained that there was another party organized to act in concert with the parties here to carry out the objects above indicated; and we furthermore understand that official information has been received at your office from Monterey and Mazatlan that plans of this kind were on foot, and indicating the very parties now here as the agents. Now, therefore, we would most respectfully request that you would transmit to the head of the Military Department of the Pacific such information as you may be in possession of, and also this representation, with an earnest demand that a requisite naval force may be kept in this harbor, and that of Mazatlan, to protect the lives and interests of loyal citizens of the United States, and we, loyal citizens of the United States, would represent that without such protection we believe all our interests to be in imminent jeopardy.

M. B. DUFFIELD,
U. S. Marshal of Arizona.
W. H. DAUGHERTY,
Captain U. S. [Steamer] General Jesup.
J. J. RODGERS.
N. R. DERING.
NATHANIEL HILLER.
FARRELLY ALDEN,
Late Vice-Consul.
WM. G. MOODY.
JOSEPH TILDEN.
J. L. RIPLEY.
GEO. PHILLIPS.
JAMES COLLINS.
E. NAHEMAN,
Steamer Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS,
San Francisco, July 16, 1864.

Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Drum Barracks, Los Angeles, Cal.:

Order Sherman's company from La Paz to Fort Yuma, unless you deem its longer stay necessary.

By order:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 16, 1864.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,
Fourth California Volunteer Infantry,
Commanding District of Southern California:

SIR: The commanding general directs that the Fourth Infantry company in camp at or near La Paz, Ariz. Ter., will, unless you deem its longer stay necessary at that point, return to Fort Yuma.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 1, reporting the peaceable state of affairs in your district, and of July 2, reporting the determination of a few Salt Lake merchants to initiate a forced change in the currency of the Territory, and requesting the instruction of the department commander in relation to the course you shall take in the matter, it having been your first impulse to crush out at once and forever so unpatriotic and suicidal a policy. Soon after the receipt of these letters came your telegrams of the 13th, received last night, and of the 15th, received to-day, reporting a threatened insurrection on the part of the Mormons, on the alleged pretext of the presence of the provost guard in Salt Lake City. Last night I telegraphed you in answer to yours of the 13th as follows: "The major-general commanding the department approves of your determination to avoid a conflict with the Mormons. Do so by all means. Is there not some other cause than the mere presence of the guard in the city? Examine closely. Remove the guard and troops rather than their presence should cost a war." The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has every confidence in your discretion and good judgment, as he has in your zeal and ability, and is certain he will not have to appeal to these high qualities in vain. The condition of affairs at Salt Lake as reported by you is very critical, not only as regards your own command, but as regards this department and the whole country. The question is, are we at this time, and as we are now situated, in a condition to undertake to carry on a war against the Mormons—for any cause whatever—if it can possibly be avoided; not whether there are not matters that require to be changed, bad government and worse morals to

be corrected, and the authority of the National Government to be more thoroughly enforced; but can we not pass all these by for the present, at least, and thus avoid weakening the General Government, now taxed to its utmost and struggling for its very existence. Your forces are very few and scattered—so the general finds those in the other districts—so undoubtedly will be found those in the Territories adjoining you. To send you the forces necessary to resist the Mormons, much more to assail them, would require more means and men than could be gathered together and sent to you from this coast; to send away those which could be had would leave it in the hands of secessionists, and that at a time the inhabitants are looking with anxiety to the troubled and critical state of foreign affairs.

A war with the Mormons would be the opportunity which our domestic enemies would not fail to improve, and it is not too much to say that at this time such a war would prove fatal to the Union cause in this department. Under these circumstances, the major-general considers that it is the course of true patriotism for you not to embark in any hostilities, nor suffer yourself to be drawn into any course which will lead to hostilities. It is infinitely better that you should, under the present circumstances, avoid contact with them. The object of troops being at this time in Utah is to protect the overland route and not to endeavor to correct the evil conduct, manifest as it is, of the inhabitants of that Territory. This undoubtedly will tax your forbearance and your prudence to the utmost, but the general trusts it will not do so in vain. At this distance the general is unable to give you specific instructions as to the particular things to be done or to be avoided, and must necessarily leave the details in your hands.

To insure this dispatch reaching you it is sent by the hands of that excellent officer Major McGarry, whom you will retain, if you require him, at the headquarters of his regiment. He is informed of the contents of this dispatch, so that he may communicate them in case he has to destroy it. It would be well, however, if they were kept by you in strict confidence. A telegraphic cipher is also sent.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALT LAKE CITY, *July 16, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The excitement is fast abating; any indication of weakness or vacillation on my part would precipitate trouble. The presence of the provost guard was simply the excuse for the development of the innate and persistent disloyalty of the church leaders, who seek to force me into some position which will secure my removal and a consequent overthrow of my policy in Utah. The removal of the provost guard under the circumstances would be disastrous in the extreme. My opinion is decided that a firm front presented to their armed demonstrations will alone secure peace and counteract the machinations of the traitor leaders of this fanatical and deluded people.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP AT THE WESTERN BASE
OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,
110 Miles east of Fort Klamath, July 18, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Yesterday the petty chief and two others of the band of Indians of this vicinity came into camp by my direction, and with them a party of men representing themselves to be from Owyhee and ostensibly bound for Surprise Valley and the settlements of Northern California. The Indians came unarmed and remained at camp last night. This morning, after gaining what information I could respecting their country, numbers, &c., I dismissed them and sent them from camp in company with the two Indian messengers who had brought them. Soon after their departure the messengers returned and stated that the other three had been ambushed and fired upon by four of the party of citizens who came yesterday, and they thought all were killed. I immediately dispatched a detachment of ten men in pursuit, who succeeded only in finding the body of a Mr. Burton, one of the attacking party, with all of his equipments. These were brought to camp, and subsequently two of the survivors came in, and shortly after the other arrived with a detachment which I had sent to re-enforce the first sent out. The object of the attack upon these Indians was to get possession of some horses which they were reported to have, but for which the aggressors set up no claim whatever, neither for themselves nor for anybody else. The only excuse offered in justification of the act is that about a year ago the leader of the party (the four) lost some stock on the Malheur, and, to use one of their own expressions in the premises, this was their first chance to get even. They got possession of two horses, but the unarmed Indians being joined just then by armed comrades, the result is as stated. Both of the horses, however, remained near Burton's body, and have been brought in with it. They are inferior animals and poorly repay the cost of getting them. No evidence being at hand that their ownership is not properly vested in the Indians, I shall direct their return to them. No Indian depredations are reported to have been committed in this vicinity, though the principal traveled route from Red Bluff and Fort Crook to John Day's River and vicinity passes directly through the country which these Indians occupy. Several trains with families are on the road to the southward of me, and these I have notified to hurry forward to this point. I shall halt here a few days until I can ascertain, if possible, what the result of this affair will be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. DREW,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding Fort Klamath and Owyhee Expedition.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 35. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1864.*

There being probable danger of an attempt to take possession of steamers on this coast by men introducing themselves as passengers, and then rising on the officers and crew, the following regulations will be enforced:

1. Every person coming as a passenger on board of American merchant steamers plying coastwise between American ports, or between

an American port and a foreign port, or on an American vessel leaving an American port to ply between foreign ports, will be required to deliver any and every weapon in his possession to the officer of the ship who may be designated for the purpose by the master, owners, or agents thereof. This officer will effectually secure all arms so received, will give receipts for them, and will return them to their respective owners when they quit the ship at the end of their voyage.

2. That there be no evasion of this order, it is made the duty of the master of every steamer, as above designated, to cause passengers to be examined by one of the ship's officers as they come on board of the vessel, or of the lighter, boat, or tug which may carry them to it, and at the same time to cause every article of baggage which the passengers may have in their hands, or to which they have access, to be thoroughly searched. Through baggage which shall pass at once into the possession of the master of the ship, and to which passengers shall have no access during the voyage, need not be searched. Should there be an occasion for any one to visit it, it must be under the eye of one of the ship's officers, or the person so visiting it must be again examined as he quits the baggage room. Through baggage not in a baggage room, but placed on deck or elsewhere within reach of passengers, must either be searched or placed under constant guard, and no one allowed to open it except in the presence of one of the ship's officers. Passengers who may on the voyage go ashore at any intermediate ports will be subjected to the same examination when they return as when they first came on board.

3. The steamer's officers should have arms for their own protection and that of their vessel, and be on their guard that no one has an opportunity of seizing them.

4. As there are so few things so annoying as these examinations, those on whom this duty may fall are enjoined to make them with every consideration for the passengers consistent with an effective compliance with this order.

In view of the calamity which the seizure of a steamer on these distant seas would be to the nation, and the disaster it would entail on this coast, and the ruin it would prove to the unfortunate travelers on board, it is confidently hoped that all good and loyal people will, by their ready compliance therewith, be active in their support of the measures herein ordered, so that none but our covert enemies may be found denouncing, opposing, or endeavoring to evade them.

By command of Major General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1864.

1. Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will repair to Fort Miller and assume command of his regiment, headquarters Fort Miller. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. Lieut. Col. William Jones, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, and report to Brig. Gen. P. Edward Connor, commanding District of Utah. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 19, 1864.—For Carleton to Coult, relating to disposition of troops and supplies in Arizona, see Vol. XLI, Part II, p. 277.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Special Orders, No. 53, from your headquarters, appointing a provost-marshal and detailing a company as a provost guard to be quartered in the city of Salt Lake. The necessity for posting a guard in the city is not apparent to the commanding general, while on the other hand much dissatisfaction may result from such a movement. If the object was to keep soldiers out of the city and return stragglers or loungers to their companies it might have been accomplished by sending a patrol from Camp Douglas daily. The order above referred to will be revoked and the guard withdrawn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., July 19, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Since my letter of 14th instant nothing new has transpired. The reports from Jordan Creek as regards depredations and the defeat of a party of citizens by the Indians are corroborated. They are said to be quite bold, and display themselves on the mountain in the immediate vicinity of Ruby City. I succeeded in moving Lieutenant Funk, in command of forty-seven enlisted men of the infantry and a part of the cavalry, at daylight on the 18th, a portion of the cavalry having preceded him under Lieutenant Hardenburgh as additional escort to his supply train. They are expected to join the main party as soon as they can be relieved with safety to Captain Currey's supplies. I have no reports from the expedition of the latter. Some thirty-odd mules, with aparejos, were purchased at reasonable rates and a few hired. They carried forty days' rations for seventy-five men. I understand that a party of citizens have collected with the expectation of attacking the Indians. Whether they will await the arrival of the troops I am unable to learn, but hope they may. Lieutenant Funk will reach Boonville or Ruby City on the evening of the 20th, at which place I expect to join him, accompanied by Lieutenants White and Hobart. The court of which we were members having concluded its business to-day, I hope to reach Ruby City on the night of the 21st. My course will then be determined by information I may get there and attendant circumstances. I do not think of remaining longer or after Captain Currey's return to that part of the country, but will, if deemed advisable, leave part or all of the men somewhere near the mines. Reports have been freely circulated of trouble about ten miles above Salmon Falls. I am inclined to discredit them; at all events I have not been able to obtain any direct information on the point. Reliable information is received that there are now about 300 Indians (men) on Camas

Prairie. This I learned last evening from a Mr. Purvine, who is mining on South Boisé. There are as yet no indications of hostility. The larger proportion of them are said to be from the Humboldt Mountains, which is at least a suspicious circumstance. Mr. Purvine is a well-known citizen. I think the force at this post should be increased by at least one company of cavalry. It is, I presume, impossible under present circumstances, but as a sound precaution I would recommend that Captain Small's company (G) be sent here for winter, if possible to procure forage at any reasonable rate. Hay is already engaged at $35 and $40 (currency) per ton in considerable quantity, which is as cheap as can be expected, and no doubt more, if considered necessary, can be procured at the same figures. The quartermaster has been directed to advertise for grain and straw, the bids for which will be reported when the question of increasing the cavalry force can be determined. I think it necessary, but if grain cannot be procured at less rates than last season, it would make it very costly to maintain cavalry here in such condition as would enable them to operate efficiently at any time during the winter season. The work in all branches is progressing satisfactorily at the post. Captain Seidenstriker is left temporarily in command. Expenditures will be necessarily large, but everything that attention, with strict regard for propriety and the interests of the Government, can accomplish will be done. If anything of interest transpires during my absence I will embrace the earliest opportunity of advising the general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

In answer to your letter of the 9th and telegram of 13th instant, the major-general commanding directs me to say that he does not at this day deem it expedient to interfere by military force to regulate the currency in the District of Utah.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT GASTON, CAL., *July 21, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the department commander that the mail route between Arcata, Humboldt County, and Weaverville, Trinity County (Route No. 14849), is now considered perfectly safe for the conveyance of mails without escorts. Private citizens are continually traveling between these points without molestation, and supply trains are sent from this post to Burnt Ranch, distant about thirty miles, on route to Weaverville, without escort. I respectfully recommend that the above route be again opened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, July 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I beg leave to ask the attention of the major-general commanding to the case of the Mexican general, Emelio Lanberg, lately arrived at San Francisco. He has doubtless been sent here by the "council of five" for the purpose of bribing the Mexicans in our midst to pronounce in favor of the Imperial Government. I have no apprehensions that this traitor to his country will be successful in his mission, yet I would not permit him to remain in our midst, striving, as he is, to enlist the sympathies of our Mexican population on the side of usurpation and tyranny. I firmly believe that this man has been sent to California not only to bring over to the Imperial party the Mexicans residing here, but to ascertain the public feeling on this coast in relation to the occupation of Mexico by the French and to fan the spirit of disloyalty by promises of foreign aid. We must not disguise from ourselves the fact that France has an eye on California, and hence all agents sent here from Mexico should be distrusted. My sympathies from the beginning have been strongly in favor of our sister Republic, and I pray that the noble, patriotic, and thrilling responses of the generals, Vega, Uraga, and Trias, may strike deep into the heart of every Mexican and cause them to rise en masse and hurl back to the sea their ruthless invaders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, July 22, 1864.

First Lieut. Edward D. Waite, Ninth Infantry, is hereby appointed aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. George Wright. He will repair to district headquarters and report for duty. Lieutenant Waite will perform the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general for the district. Communications will be addressed accordingly.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SUSANVILLE, CAL., *July 22, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have visited the Indian country agreeably to orders from headquarters Fort Churchill, and found no Indians but what were peaceable. I have also visited Surprise Valley. The Indians are also quiet there, and I have every reason to believe that they will give the settlers in that portion of the country no trouble. I can see no use for troops in this portion of the country. It is very expensive, as I have to pay for forage and subsistence, legal tenders being very low. If agreeable to the general commanding I should like to be ordered back to Fort Churchill. Several of my men being sick and having no physician along with me, I have been obliged to employ one. Should the general commanding deem it necessary to have troops stationed in this part of

the country I would recommend Surprise Valley as headquarters, as it is a splendid valley for animals to graze. The expense of keeping a company or two there would be but little.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. WELLS,
Captain Company D, First Batt. Nevada Territory Vol. Cavalry.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Wright, commanding District of California.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 4, 1864.

Referred to Major McDermit, commanding Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., for special report. Return letter of Captain Wells to this office.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. STEAMER SARANAC,
San Francisco, July 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, with the accompanying documents. Being at Mare Island at the time, I regret to say they did not reach me in season to forward copies to the admiral of the squadron by the steamer of yesterday, but will do so by the next steamer, and have no doubt that he will take immediate action in relation to the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POOR,
Commodore and Senior Naval Officer Present.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City, July 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at the hands of Major McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, of your dispatch of the 16th instant, communicating to me the views of the major-general commanding the department in reference to present and future Mormon complications in Utah, and also your favor of same date inclosing a telegraphic cipher.

Last night I telegraphed you as follows:

McGarry has arrived; all quiet. The wishes of the commanding general will be strictly complied with.

With the addition of three or four companies from Fort Churchill I will be responsible for the protection of the overland mail and the peaceable solution of the Mormon question. I am aware how difficult it must be, even after the fullest exposition in writing, for one at a distance to fully comprehend the state of affairs existing in this Territory, and I feel sensible of the high honor done me by the commanding general in his expressions of reliance on my judgment and discretion. At the same time I am thankful for the very full exposition you have given me of the views of the commanding general, and take this occasion to repeat that they shall be implicitly observed by me, with the confident hope that nothing shall occur in my power to prevent which will cause him to feel that his reliance in me has been misplaced. For manifest reasons some of the acts performed by me or things done may at a distance appear a deviation from the peaceful policy which is at once my own aim and the desire of the general commanding, but I beg leave respectfully to assure you that those acts have been at times absolutely necessary to insure peace, and certainly always, in my judgment, calculated to promote it. The commanding general by this time, I presume, fully understands that in case of a foreign war the overland mail would stand in far more danger from the Mormons than from Indians or other foes, and to protect that route it is necessary that the former should understand most fully that there is not only the intention but there is also the power to hold them in check. The presence of the troops here, while giving no just cause of offense, and without infringing in the least upon the rights of any citizen, is potent to prevent difficulties and obstructions which would assuredly result in war. The exhibition of firmness and determination, accompanied by a display of force, will, I am confident, secure peace and prevent complications. Such addition to my present command as has been asked for, and which I hope is in the power of the general commanding to give, I am confident will enable me to do all that is necessary, and I have no hesitation in pledging myself to the maintenance of peace in Utah without compromising the dignity of my Government or pandering in the least to the threats or expostulations of the treasonable organization which holds so great a sway in this Territory. So long as my guns command the city as they do, and the force under my command is not too much reduced, I have no fear and will be responsible for the result. Brigham Young will not commence hostilities, I think, and I need hardly say that I will not inaugurate them so long as peace is possible without dishonor. I trust that I fully appreciate the anxiety with which the commanding general, in view of the circumstances surrounding him, regards the possibility of conflict in this Territory, and so appreciating, I need hardly add that nothing will be done by me tending to complicate the undoubtedly bad state of affairs existing here.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 25, 1864.*

Governor LOW,
Sacramento:

I wish to come up to see you. Will you be at home this week?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has duly considered the communication of Bishop Kavanaugh submitted by you on the 21st instant, since when he has received from him personally further explanations and statements touching his presence on this coast. From those and other sources the general is satisfied Bishop Kavanaugh is neither an emissary from the enemy nor from such organization known as the Methodist Episcopal Church South as exists in the States in rebellion, but that he came here from his place of residence in Kentucky on an invitation from church organizations already existing in this section of the country. The general places full faith in the protestations of the bishop that he has neither directly nor indirectly interfered in any way in political matters connected with the war, but has, here as at home, used his influence to soften the asperities which it has caused.

In consideration of the foregoing and of the readiness manifested by him to take an oath of allegiance to the United States of America, disclaiming and renouncing allegiance to any other Government, the general directs Bishop Kavanaugh to be released from further restraint. In doing so the general feels it opportune to call formally his attention and that of the churches to which he is now ministering to the designation they preserve of Methodist Episcopal Church South, the term South, thus used, having no significance in this extreme West, not connected with the States at war against the United States and with the cause of that war. It is, at this day, and under existing circumstances, of no practical consequence how they came to have that name other than that it was brought about, no matter how, by the same great cause which brought about the war itself, and its retention by the church in a section where that cause never existed and is never to exist has the inevitable effect to give rise to distrust on the part of large numbers of the best disposed of people who are led to suspect that it is not merely a term implying church organization, but one signifying a certain political affiliation as well. To this the bishop should attribute the origin, in a great degree, of the reports which have caused the personal inconvenience to which he has been subjected. The general was glad to be informed by him that he himself advised that their designation be changed, and that one of the articles of his church imposed the obligation on its pastors and members to be obedient to the powers that be. In these times of so much mistrust and misapprehension it is to be hoped that these facts may become more generally and publicly known, for they would go far toward removing one cause among many which threaten this peaceful department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. HAVEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 38. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1864.*

I. The arrest of a prominent citizen on the charge of endeavoring, among other disloyal practices, to excite certain citizens to armed organization against the Government of the United States, on the pretext that they were to be prevented by the U. S. military forces from exercising their right to vote at the coming Presidential election, is deemed a suitable occasion to inform all concerned that it is

made no part of the duty of the U. S. military authorities, and that there is neither an intention nor the slightest wish on their part, to interfere in any way whatever to influence even, much less to control or restrain, any one in the full and free exercise of his right to vote for whomsoever he pleases.

II. No armed organization will be suffered in the department save those sanctioned by competent constituted authority.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 25, 1864.

Capt. R. S. CALDWELL,
Comdg. Expedition on Canyon City Road, via Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to inquire whether you have had any communication as yet with Captain Drake. If not, he thinks it would be advisable for you to do so, and desires you to give him all the information in your power as to the hiding places of the Indians, and any other information which you deem of service. For this purpose you are authorized to employ an expressman, or a small party of your own men, as you may think advisable. If you consider that you have very little of importance to communicate, write to Captain Drake by Fort Dalles. The general had hoped that Captain Currey's command would have met you. The general thinks Camp Maury is about fifty miles south of you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 26, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

We have here but three small companies of artillery. I want to mount one of them as soon as possible, for there is not a field battery in the department, and I ask authority to raise a regiment of volunteer artillery for the defense in part of the fortifications of this harbor and city, they being now more exposed than the present state of the country justifies.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 26, 1864.*

Lieut. SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN,
Second Artillery, No. 143 Fifth Avenue, New York:

It is designed to raise a regiment of artillery for the defense of this coast. Should it be done, the Governor has promised to let me name the officer. Will you accept the place of colonel and come as my chief of artillery?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 162. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. Company F, Ninth Infantry (Capt. Charles O. Wood), will proceed to and take post at Alcatraz. As soon as convenient after its arrival Capt. William A. Winder, Third Artillery, will be relieved, according to his own request, and will proceed with his company to and take post at Point San José (Black Point). Lieut. George F. Hunting, of Capt. Winder's company, will remain on duty at Alcatraz as instructor of artillery. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

4. The occasion is taken to commend both captains Winder and Mears (now commanding at Point San José) for the zeal and activity they have shown whilst in command of their respective posts.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 49. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., July 26, 1864.*

1. In order to protect travel, clear the road of thieving, troublesome Indians, and complying with directions of the commanding general, Capt. John C. Cremony's company (B), Second California Cavalry, is hereby detailed to patrol the Fort Mojave road between Camp Cady, on the Mojave River, and Rock Spring.

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By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
Second Lieut., Fourth California Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN JOSÉ, *July 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON:

DEAR SIR: Having been favored by Bishop Kavanaugh with a perusal of your note, officially releasing him from restraint, and also the inclosed order* of Major General McDowell concerning the matter, it occurs to me that it would be productive of good to the State in its present agitated condition, and but justice to all concerned, to publish the said note and order. Much of the suspicion and excitement existing arises, as General McDowell suggests, from a misapprehension of facts. Many are ignorant of the facts in Bishop Kavanaugh's case. Many, too, know the bare circumstance of his arrest, but are unapprised of his considerate treatment by the officers to whom the matter was committed, and his subsequent release, indicating a disposition on the part of the military authorities to do justice and observe that scrupulous regard for truth and honor characteristic of the true soldier. From an expression in General McDowell's communication, I infer that he may not be unwilling that it should be published. If I am correct in this supposition, I would respectfully beg of you for the favor of a line to that effect. If General McDowell should be willing for the publication, he may have a choice as to the channel through which the publication shall be made. If so, his wishes in the matter will be followed, if indicated. I make

*See Haven to Mason, July 25, p. 918.

this request from a sincere desire to remove causes of misapprehension, to promote peace in California, where I have lived nearly ten years, and tried to perform every duty of a citizen who loves his country, and where all my earthly interests are staked. I am certain that the publication will do good, and will be an act of justice alike to Bishop Kavanaugh and General McDowell.

If you favor me with an answer, address me at San José.

I am, very respectfully,

O. P. FITZGERALD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
No. 59. } *Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,*
Near Great Salt Lake City, July 26, 1864.

Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Connor, Utah Ter., and assume command of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineer Corps, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: I took occasion a few days since to make, in company with some of the principal U. S. officers, civil and military, and citizens of this city, an inspection of the fortifications and armament of this harbor. I did this before I had heard of the appropriation by Congress for the land defenses of this city, and with the view of impressing on the company the necessity for such defenses, with the ultimate object of obtaining the necessary means from the State or city to enable me to make these land defenses myself, in case the matter could not be gotten through Congress and an emergency should arise for their immediate construction. Our excursion had an effect I was not calculating upon. It materially weakened the confidence which, to a certain extent, had heretofore been enjoyed by the residents here in the sufficiency of water defenses themselves. This as much, if not more, on account of the guns and ammunition as of the works which they were intended to arm. The charts of the harbor will show you the islands, the width of the channel, and depth of the water, but will not inform you of the prevailing winds which blow from the sea right into the gate; nor of the fogs which for a large part of the year enable vessels (as was the case when I arrived) to get quite inside before being seen. The Golden Gate is about as wide as the Narrows at New York, but the gate here opens right at once upon the broad ocean and not into a lower bay. On account of the width of the channel at the Golden Gate and the deep water at Lime Point, the work at Fort Point, about the size and kind of Fort Richmond, would be no barrier against steam vessels. Lime Point is a cliff with water at its base so deep and so swift that a lead has never (Captain Elliot, engineer, says) found bottom. To blast this cliff and build up a castle-work of masonry on the shelf is the labor of years at a cost of a million. It would not meet the existing emergency to do anything with it, and I would not in the present exhausted condition of the country advise its being even

commenced. Within a few hundred yards seaward of Lime Point, between it and the light-house, is a little valley—a recess in the line of cliffs—where a water battery could be constructed in a few days, and which, if suitably armed and the overhanging heights properly occupied, would do all that could be done to give immediate strength to the first line of works. This valley is a couple of hundred yards farther off from Fort Point than is Lime Point, and should have heavy guns, some of them rifled. This should be done at once. Passing the first line, which could now be readily done by Lime Point, vessels intending to force an entrance into the bay would have to do so either between Alcatraz Island and the city, between Alcatraz and Angel Island, or north of Angel Island by what is called the Raccoon Straits. Vessels going between Alcatraz and the city would be exposed to the cross fire from the guns at Alcatraz, and on the city side from those at Point San José, or Black Point, as it is called. To go through the middle channel they would be exposed to the guns on Alcatraz and the small battery on Angel Island. This channel is very broad, and has but few large and no rifled guns bearing on it. To go through Raccoon Straits they would have the direct fire of both the batteries on Angel Island till they should be well into the straits, when they would be exposed to only those of the north battery. This battery is a small one, placed in an excavation made in a friable rocky cliff, of which the island is mainly composed, and so high above the water (which is very deep a few feet from its base) that vessels could pass close in to shore with impunity. The south battery is also at a great height above the water, and would have, from the great distance at which vessels might pass from it and the caliber and kind of guns that have been provided for it, only a plunging fire. Vessels passing these batteries have nothing to stop them going up to the navy-yard at Mare Island or around the bay to the city, in front of which they could lie undisturbed. On this account I wish that the temporary water batteries at the wharf on Angel Island be included in the system of defense; that earth-work batteries like those you have made on Staten Island and adjoining Fort Hamilton might at once be commenced on Yerba Buena Island and at the base of Rincon Hill, the former to aid in defending Raccoon Channel, and the latter to make it impossible for a fleet to remain if it should get within the lower lines of defense. In this harbor where large caliber and rifle guns, one or the other, or both, are especially applicable, there are but two 15-inch guns and no rifle guns whatever, and the allowance of such guns, as fixed (according to General Ramsay's report) by the Secretary of War, is for this harbor six 15-inch guns and twelve 7-inch rifle guns. In case of difficulties with a foreign maritime power (concerning which the people here are sensitive) we could get nothing from the Eastern States except with great risk. We have no establishments for casting guns. It would be impossible to send us those of the proper caliber and kind overland, and we would have to get along with those we might have on hand or which might escape hostile fleets. For this reason this coast ought to be well supplied at once and in advance of the other coasts. I do not know how far the Engineer Department have this matter (of fixing the armament) in charge, but to the extent it may have I wish some of the same enlightened judgment in this matter which gave us such a number of heavy guns for our Eastern works may do the same for the harbors of the Pacific Coast, where they are more needed than on the Atlantic. In the matter of the land batteries on Yerba Buena and at the foot of Rincon Hill in front of the Marine Hospital, and in respect to the land defenses for which recent

appropriations have been made, I trust that as far as possible such direction may be given as will enable them to be commenced at once, require them to be carried on with as much dispatch, consequently as little reference back to Washington as possible, and with regard to the uneasy state of feeling here, our distance from home, and the present unsettled state of the political world. I trust you still recollect our conversation in New York on the subject of land defenses here and of the objects they should fulfill.

Yours, very sincerely and truly,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 50. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., July 27, 1864.*

I. In compliance with directions from headquarters Department of the Pacific, of date 14th instant, Company H (Cass'), Fourth California Infantry, including twenty-five men of Company C (West's), same regiment, temporarily attached, is hereby detached from its post and will take up its line of march on 2d of August proximo for the town of San Luis Obispo, where it will encamp until further orders. Its route of march will be the sea-coast road via Santa Barbara.

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By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
Second Lieut., Fourth California Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Commanding District of Utah, Salt Lake City:

The general is willing a small police guard (less than a company) shall be kept in the city of Great Salt Lake for police purposes, connected with the troops, to prevent them committing any disorders or being absent without authority, but let it have nothing to do with the Mormon question. The companies of Third Infantry at Ruby will be relieved by a company from Fort Churchill, and you can draw them in as soon as relieved. The four companies of cavalry now at Fort Churchill will be sent to replace the troops at Camp Douglas who are mustered out. Two of these companies will come to you dismounted and will be mounted and equipped by you from the horses and equipments of the men of Second Cavalry as they are mustered out.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 39. } *San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1864.*

As soon as the necessary transportation can be procured the following movements of troops will be carried into effect in the order in which they are numbered:

1. Company A, Nevada Territory infantry, will proceed to the Smoke Creek country and relieve the company of cavalry now operating there. When relieved the latter will return to Fort Churchill, preparatory to marching to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.

2. Company B, Nevada Territory infantry, will proceed to and take post at Camp Ruby. As soon after its arrival as practicable Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Third Infantry California Volunteers, with the two companies (B and E) of his regiment, will take up the line of march for Camp Douglas.

3. Companies C, D, E, and F, Nevada Territory Cavalry, will proceed by squadron to Camp Douglas, the dismounted companies marching first and some days in advance of the mounted squadron. The dismounted companies will be mounted and equipped in Utah from the horses and equipments of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers as the men of the latter regiment are mustered out of the service.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 29, 1864.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War does not approve of raising troops for special or local purposes. Volunteers in the Department of the Pacific can be raised through the Governor, under authority already given, and infantry which will be available elsewhere can be instructed at artillery firing in the forts. Volunteer regiments of artillery here have been nearly all converted into infantry, and no more such regiments will be raised.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Napa City, July 29, 1864.

Major-General MCDOWELL:

DEAR SIR: I am certain that you will consider the statements which I now make as prompted by no unreasonable fear, and at the same time will look upon them as the result of a very long and careful consideration of affairs as they now exist in this county.

May I beg your attention to the statements which follow: This county is known as "for the Union," but there is but a small majority against the party called "Democratic," and which, at least in this locality, are the most open-mouthed secessionists and enemies of the Government. In ordinary times we should consider ourselves perfectly able to maintain our position as loyal men, and indeed may be able to do so now, but still think it best to report to you, sir, as the commandant of this department, the following facts within our knowledge: 1. The majority of the population outside of town are, as we believe, thoroughly secessionized, and there may be counted among their numbers some of the most rabid and determined enemies of the Government. 2. We have here three volunteer companies, one of infantry, one of artillery, and one (just organized) of cavalry. This force, small as it is, might give us some assurance of safety were it not that the armory of the infantry company is in a building owned and held by a rabid secessionist, so that the arms, &c., would be at the mercy of any gang that might choose to take them, especially if an attack should be made at night. The pieces belonging to the artillery, although in a building

owned by a sound Union man, are exposed to the same danger, as no guard is kept over the premises. It is, of course, impossible for us to say whether authority exists in your department to render these munitions of war more secure, but upon the presumption that such authority exists, we beg to ask your attention to the facts as stated. It is undoubtedly true that great mischief might arise from a sudden attempt on the part of the disloyal element to create a disturbance.

If it shall seem to you that these representations do not require present attention, at least a duty will have been discharged in stating the facts of the case.

Very respectfully, sir, yours,

RICHARD T. MONTGOMERY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 30, 1864.

Hon. Mr. WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

SIR: The major general commanding would be pleased to see you at this office on Monday morning next, with reference to affairs pertaining to the Indian Department on this coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, *August 1, 1864.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

It is officially reported that photographic views of the interior and exterior of the batteries on Alcatraz Island have been taken by permission of Captain Winder, commanding, and that their publication has been sanctioned by Colonel De Russy. The Secretary of War directs that you take measures to suppress such publication, and that you report to the Adjutant General whether or not Colonel De Russy and Captain Winder gave their sanction and permission, as above stated.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I beg leave to call the attention of the commanding general to the embarrassment existing in the department in consequence of the depreciation of Treasury notes, now worth only 40 cents on the dollar. As a circulating medium Treasury notes are not used on this coast, consequently when an officer draws his pay the first thing to be done is to convert his notes into specie, and if the proceeds are sufficient to enable him to pay his mess bill he will be very fortunate. For example, all my pay and allowances for last month barely sufficed to

pay for the board of myself and Mrs. Wright. The subject is one of grave consideration. Our officers are patriotic and devoted to the Union; they give their services freely to the Government. Many of them have families to support, and unless they happen to have means independent of their pay it is absolutely impossible for them to get along. Some time since an order was sent from Washington directing that the troops in this department should be paid one-half in specie, but the authority was revoked on the following day. If authority was given for half pay and the commutation for quarters and fuel for officers stationed in cities to be paid in specie it would relieve us exceedingly. It is with extreme reluctance that I make this appeal to our Government, knowing as I do the embarrassment under which it is laboring to meet the demands against it. General McDowell, having served long in the Eastern States, will comprehend our difficulties here, and I most earnestly request the general to use his influence to relieve us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 1, 1864.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Churchill:

The four companies of Nevada cavalry are ordered to Salt Lake. One company of Nevada infantry relieves the cavalry company in Smoke Creek region, and one company goes to Camp Ruby; the other remains at Fort Churchill.

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT, *Fort Humboldt, Cal., August 1, 1864.*

I. Capt. E. R. Theller, Second Infantry California Volunteers, having been relieved by Capt. D. M. Greene, Sixth Infantry California, as assistant commissary of musters, District of Humboldt, will proceed without delay to Light-House Point, Humboldt Bay, Cal., and assume command of the troops at that place.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple:

JAMES ULIO,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Sixth Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I would respectfully suggest to the major-general commanding that if the Secretary of War would call Colonel Black to Washington after his arrival at West Point and refer the Secretary of the Interior and Indian Commissioner to him for information concerning matters

in the northern part of this State that much valuable information might be gained and many of the complications which have heretofore locked the Indian and military departments would no doubt be satisfactorily disposed of.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have no doubt Colonel Black could give valuable information to the Department of the Interior, and suggest this communication be referred to that Department, that, if the Secretary should approve, he may be directed to communicate it in person.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. The superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of California having reported that there were no longer any Indians in the vicinity of Fort Tejon, that post will be abandoned, and the troops garrisoning it will proceed to and take post at Drum Barracks with the last train carrying Government property. Measures will be taken at once by the proper staff departments to remove to the Wilmington depot in the most economical way all the movable public property.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., Los Angeles County, August 4, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to communicate for the information of the major-general commanding that a few weeks since the secession population of this county was unusually busy in overhauling and repairing its fire-arms—private property. That those localities having secession majorities were visited by two strangers traveling from the northward, who evidently were emissaries of the Confederacy, and whose business was to advise and assist in having their friends armed. That this activity extended beyond the limits of the county I am not advised. The information is considered worthy of communicating, as indicating prearranged plans having their origin beyond this vicinity. During the month of May last I dispatched Captain Sanchez, then commanding a company of native California cavalry at this post, to Lower California in order to obtain information of the number of Americans located across the boundary of the United States in Mexican territory. The

captain crossed the line near San Diego and successfully accomplished his errand, reporting upon his return having seen some fifty men, mostly with families, who had recently emigrated from this State, as they said, "to avoid a draft." They were settled at three different points a few miles south of the line, and were employed in raising crops of grain. Although their number has not been materially augmented since that time, I have reason to believe it would be in event of a draft, or the immediate prospect of one for military purposes. The locality offers many facilities for a rendezvous of secessionists. More rain has fallen there than in any portion of Southern California, and the grazing is comparatively abundant, while all of this district is suffering terribly from drought. The undersigned observes no indications of intended hostilities or of combined opposition to law within this district. There are many points, however, where hostilities would be provoked and where loyal people could not live were it not for the controlling influence exercised by the presence of troops. During the months of September and October next a very large proportion of the three-year volunteers serving in this district will be discharged by expiration of enlistments. It is considered essential to the peace and quiet of the country that their places be promptly supplied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,

Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I received and answered yesterday the telegram of 2d instant from Captain Haven, saying that you would sail on the 17th, &c. I wrote immediately to the collector at Port Angeles, copying said telegram, and asking him to be good enough to reply promptly, so that I might, if possible, be able to telegraph to you the same before the 17th. It is doubtful if I can get any reply by that date. If you should fail to get the Shubrick, you would probably have no trouble in getting the Eliza Anderson (steamer which runs on the sound) to stop for you at San Juan Island. I recommend to you to read, general, the article on the San Juan question in the Edinburgh Review for April, 1864. It gives the British side of the question. You will notice (p. 233) that he says that the Canal de Haro Passage was not used until recently. This has been studiously asserted; Governor Douglas once at Victoria said so to me. I instantly reminded him that Wilkes' voyage and exploration was in 1843. His chart of Puget Sound was out some years before the treaty of 1846 giving with minuteness the soundings (or rather, such is the depth, the no sounding, the no bottom) of the Haro Passage. Since I have been in command several tangled questions between the residents on San Juan have arisen. Our civil authorities in the county were disposed to raise questions. I appealed to their patriotism to await the conclusion of the war before urging their claims imperatively upon our Government. My course concerning San Juan, with the concurrence of General Wright, has been to administer opiates and stave off puzzling questions growing out of the joint occupation. I recommend to you to get the Shubrick to take you into Port Discovery (some of the naval gentlemen have spoken of Port Discovery as a naval depot,

but I think that the anchorage is too deep, so it is said), a fine harbor on our side; also to show you Point Defiance, twelve miles north of Fort Steilacoom. They should probably some day both be fortified, especially the latter. Point Defiance and Gig Harbor, opposite, were declared a military reservation in 1860, and surveyed by Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, of the Engineers, by order of General Wright. It is a point which should at once be fortified if we wish to defend the sound. I have met with such poor encouragement in reference to the mouth of the Columbia, the temporary fortifications being begun, and the few ordnance being sent only after long and incessant importunities, that I have not been encouraged to say much about Point Defiance. The Coast Survey map of 1854, entitled "Reconnaissance of Canal de Haro and Strait of Rosario and Approaches," you will find to be admirable on the whole. General Totten recommended for the Columbia River a heavily armored battery and ram, and I have made several unavailing efforts to get one. I shall invite your aid in the matter. I shall be happy to see you here, and have thus cursorily hinted some of the topics I may call to your notice. I shall be pleased to welcome you to my quarters on your arrival.

I remain, general, very truly and respectfully, yours,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 5, 1864.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

In compliance with the orders communicated by Major-General Halleck by telegraph on the 2d instant, I have to report having suppressed the publication of the photographic views of the batteries of Alcatraz Island. The provost-marshal-general has all the negatives and all the copies, except those Captain Elliot sent to the Engineer Department. Captain Winder reports, in answer to the inquiry directed to be made, that the pictures were taken in compliance with circular orders from the Quartermaster-General, and that to save expense he gave permission to sell some of the detached views as would be of no particular use in the hands of improper persons; that the proofs were all submitted to Colonel De Russy before this permission was given. Colonel De Russy reports that some small photographs of different parts of the works on Alcatraz Island were sent to him by Captain Winder, then commanding at Alcatraz, to know whether any objections could be made to printing them, and that on examination he said there was no impropriety in those he saw being printed.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineer Corps:

I am struck by the fact that at this time, in this distant port and in the present unsettled and delicate state of our affairs, there are now lying English, French, and Russian men-of-war covering the shipping and town completely, and that we have not a single gun, either ashore

or afloat, bearing or that can be brought to bear on them, to require them to leave should we wish them to go. I think we need earth batteries on Yerba Buena and at foot of Rincon Hill to control the harbor should vessels pass the lower lines. Have written more in full by mail.*

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

I am convinced your department has not provided enough heavy and rifled guns for this coast, and beg that something be done to increase the number and place us here at an early day in a better state of defense. There are now some heavy rifled guns at the navy-yard at Mare Island, in this harbor. Can you not get authority for their transfer to the land service at this place?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, August 5, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed letters from different parties relative to organizations existing in this State in hostility to the Government of the United States. I have in the last week or two received many official letters from militia officers asking for ball cartridges for their companies, and in every instance they state that they have reason to believe and do believe that there are armed organizations in their respective counties ready at a moment's warning to resist the execution of the Federal laws, and particularly in case of a draft. I have, or the State has, no ball cartridges on hand, so of course I have furnished none, and the militia of the State are entirely without ammunition, not even having bullet molds. The writers of the communications from Sonora I know personally; they are both good citizens, loyal men, and of good character and standing in the community. I therefore thought it my duty under the circumstances, the Governor being absent from the State and likely to be so for some week or ten days to come, to transmit those letters for the consideration of the general commanding the department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Adjutant-General State of California.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SONORA, *July 28, 1864.*

General G. S. EVANS,
Sacramento:

DEAR GEORGE: From various reliable sources in different portions of the county I learn that organizations are being formed for the purpose of resisting by force any draft or other order of the Government.

* See July 27, p. 921.

They are styled Democratic clubs, and propose to arm and be prepared for any emergency. The members are generally Copperheads, the secessionists being rather inclined to keep aloof from any active participation in the movement. The Sonora club had a meeting on Saturday night last, and was addressed by District Attorney Brewer in a speech full of treason and hostility to the Government. Among other suggestions he advised all his Democratic friends to arm and be wholly prepared to repel any attempt to enforce any unpalatable measure. The entire speech is said to have been a rehash of Weller's, and in the same strain of invectives. It would seem as if the chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee had distributed the programme of opposition throughout the State. Of the existence of the club or its purposes no secret is made. The design is to resist, and the power is openly avowed. Under these circumstances it has been suggested to me to address you on the subject, with a view of enlisting your aid and influence in getting a company of soldiers stationed here. You know how inefficient and unreliable the military companies in the county would be in the event of an outbreak, and as for the civil authorities, nothing could be expected from them. In a political point of view, the presence of a military force would be advantageous in this, that it would intimidate and choke off the Italian vote, at least one hundred strong, in the county, which, as you know, has been for years illegally cast for the opposition. This, however, is a minor consideration compared with other advantages that might be derived from the proposed measure. Will you at your earliest convenience give me your views on the subject, together with suggestions as to the best mode of representing the matter to the proper authorities. Redmond continues to exercise the functions of notary public, because, as he says, his successor has not been appointed and qualified. How is this? Several have spoken about it. How is your stock? Doc. Brown is elated with the prospect of the claim, and hopes you will make a fortune of your stock. Everybody is well so far as I know, and the weather awfully hot.

Yours, truly,

McW.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SONORA, *July 30, 1864.*

General EVANS:

DEAR SIR: Believing the time has come when it is necessary that the Government should have some troops in this county to preserve the peace and enforce the rightful laws of the land, and knowing you as a loyal citizen, equally with myself interested in preserving the peace of our county, I have thought it proper that I should communicate with you in relation to having a company of cavalry stationed here, believing you can assist us in obtaining the same. That the secesh portion of the Democracy are arming and have secret organizations throughout the county, there is not a reasonable doubt. You know the men who are the leaders of the Democracy in this county. They are unscrupulous, and I verily believe that they have fully determined on carrying out the same programme that their party have organized in Missouri. I believe a company of cavalry located here would have a good influence in giving us a nucleus to rally around in case of necessity, and may be the means of preserving our county from strife and bloodshed. I am informed that the secesh have a secret organization in every precinct in our county, that they are armed, and it is the general opinion among well-informed Union men that unless we have troops here ready

to move at a moment's notice we shall have trouble. Please answer, and inform me how we shall proceed to get a company of cavalry stationed here.

I remain, yours,

CH. SUNT,
Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

Have the Indian troubles east of Salt Lake been settled?

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *August 5, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m. 6th.)

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All settled before I left Bridger last Saturday. Do not apprehend any further trouble from Indians.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT CHURCHILL, *August 6, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

Order No. 39 received. Company C, Nevada infantry, have returned. Company A will leave for Smoke Creek on Tuesday, 9th instant. Other companies will leave as per orders as soon as transportation arrives. Will quartermaster turn over to Company A, infantry, six horses.

C. McDERMIT,
Commanding Post.

CAMP WATSON, *August 6, 1864.*

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 25, received on the 4th instant. I communicated with Captain Drake before leaving Fort Dalles, giving him all the information I possessed. Captain Currey returned to Camp Maury from here on the 25th ultimo in full possession of my views and plans, and at any time I deem it necessary I shall send to Captain Drake. Lieutenant Olney will start in that direction in about ten days, and will see Captain Drake before he returns. I have nothing to report of importance. Lieutenant Olney will go next week to Yreka Valley north of John Day's. His movement has been delayed awaiting the arrival of pack animals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. CALDWELL,
Capt., First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Canyon City Road Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 8, 1864.

Hon. Mr. WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco:

SIR: The commanding general desires to be informed at your earliest convenience whether there are any Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Yuma of a sufficiently hostile character requiring the presence of troops at that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., August 8, 1864.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to herewith return Captain Wells' letter of July 22, 1864.* I would respectfully report for the information of the general commanding district that some trouble has recently taken place between the whites and Indians of Surprise Valley; to what extent I am unable at this time to state, but expect a report from Captain Wells in a few days, he having gone with a part of his company to the point where the disturbance took place. When I hear from him I will report at once to district headquarters. The Indians inhabiting Surprise Valley and that vicinity are of the Bannock and Pitt River tribes; also a few renegades from the Pi-Utes, and in order to prevent future troubles in this section of the country I am of the opinion it will be necessary to have some troops stationed in or near Surprise Valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters, with the recommendation that the infantry company ordered to the Smoke Creek country by General Orders, No. 39, current series, be kept there for the present.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., August 8, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Although nothing of sufficient importance has occurred at this post or information received from the scene of operations of the several expeditions in the field since the departure of Colonel Maury with his

* See p. 915.

command to form the subject of a special communication, yet, knowing the interest which will be felt by the general commanding the district and his desire to be in receipt of frequent advices, whether of great moment or otherwise, I have deemed it proper to address this communication, however unimportant it may appear, giving a brief statement of events which have transpired, of rumors circulated, and such other information as has come to my knowledge. Nothing official has been received from any of the expeditions since the date of Colonel Maury's departure, and the only information received from his command, as brought by a citizen, was to the effect that on the 22d ultimo he was about sixty miles from Ruby City, making his way up the Owyhee, where reports (from the same source) indicate that he will come up with the main body of the Indians, and it is generally believed that they will offer battle, as they are reported to be in strength and favorably posted. You have doubtless learned ere this that a party of citizens from Boonville, Ruby City, &c., have had another engagement with the savages, in which 2 of the citizens and 35 or 40 of the Indians were killed. A private letter received by me from a party at Boonville states that there were but two warriors among the slain, the remainder being women and children. All accounts agree as to the number killed, but do not exactly concur in determining the age or sex. From all I can learn from other sources, and taking into consideration the chorographical descriptions of the country and the well-known tactics of the Indians in the matter of scattering their forces and occupying the most inaccessible positions from which they can inflict damage upon an attacking force with comparatively little danger or loss to themselves, induces the unwelcome belief that much difficulty will be encountered in the attempt to inflict the proper chastisement upon them. To a person who is not familiar with the face of the country to be traversed by troops in the region which is now the theater of all the Indian troubles it is quite impossible to form an adequate conception of the almost incredible difficulties and obstacles which are to be overcome. It is said to be, and I believe generally acknowledged, by those who are competent to judge from actual observation that the region of country indicated is, in the nature of its peculiar formation, as difficult of penetration (excepting along the few Indian trails which traverse the country) as any country in the world. Cañons and fissures and yawning abysses of unknown depths and perpendicular walls frequently put an abrupt termination to a march when least expected, involving the necessity of making wide detours and perhaps protracting an already extended journey, with sometimes the desired haven close in view, but unapproachable. Abrupt and precipitous ranges of rough and broken hills and mountains form another feature of this wild and inhospitable region, and present impediments at times which are absolutely insurmountable. Extensive and arid sage plains, destitute of water and other vegetation than the inevitable sage bush, are quite common, and as much to be dreaded and avoided as any other of the obstacles named. Then, again, the scarcity of water, wood, and grass, except in certain localities, the impracticability of trails for transportation of supplies, and the consequent necessity for following the main traveled trails, together with the almost total absence of anything like a correct geographical knowledge of the country, almost entirely precludes the possibility of penetrating into the region occupied by the Indians, and where they invariably take refuge upon the first symptoms of alarm, and when closely pursued and overtaken it is quite certain to be in a position inaccessible to anything save footmen, and in favorite and

chosen localities, where every advantage is with them. From all the information I can gather such I believe to be the position of the enemy with which Colonel Maury has to deal, but I do not doubt for a moment that if it be possible for any one, under all the disadvantages and embarrassments of the situation, to dislodge the savages and either drive them from the country or bring them to a fair stand-up fight, he is fully equal to the task. He has got a fine body of men with him, and if it ever comes to a fair, open engagement, with anything like equality, I apprehend the villains will be taught a lesson which the survivors will remember for all time to come.

Nothing further has been heard relative to the reported outrages in the vicinity of Salmon Falls, and the Indians on Camas Prairie appear to be quiet. I am informed, however, by the agent of the stage company that from some indications on the part of Indians south and east of Snake River, they are apprehensive of having difficulty between the river and Salt Lake, and are fearful of losing their stock. The company evidently relies upon military protection to secure them an uninterrupted line of communication. A party of six men who left here some three weeks ago on a trading expedition to the plains were most foully murdered at Camas Prairie, supposed to be the work of what are generally termed in this country "road agents," or more plainly speaking, highway robbers. No clew has yet been obtained as to the perpetrators of this brutal affair, but there is no doubt it was the work of fiends with white skins, as robbery appears to have been the only incentive. The Indians were the first to bring the intelligence. A party of some twelve or fifteen Indians, men, women, and children, came into the garrison a few days since from Camas Prairie, but being without subsistence of any kind, and being, as I conceived, only a feeling party sent forward to ascertain the degree of hospitality and welcome which would be extended to them, and doubtless in case of a favorable report, would have been the prelude to the entrée of the entire tribe, I promptly sent them back to the prairie, with instructions to the effect that when wanted they would be advised. I also caused to be burned up the brush houses which they occupied last winter in close proximity to the garrison, for the reason that during this hot weather the filth which naturally accumulates around an Indian camp, and had accumulated here, was offensive and unwholesome.

Roots and fish are abundant at this season of the year, and I could see no good reason for giving them encouragement in leading dissolute and vagabond lives around the garrison. There is no work to do in which they can be made serviceable, and now is the time of their harvest, which should be improved. An express arrived here one day last week from Camp Alvord (Captain Currey's depot), but brought no news from the command further than that they were supposed to be at Harney Lake. The expressman reports that no tidings had reached Camp Alvord relative to the expressman who left this post on the 20th ultimo for Captain Currey's command. He had a large mail, and I believe it was understood to be his intention to go via Camp Alvord, as he had considerable mail matter for Captain Barry's command at that place; and, moreover, it was not positively certain but that he would there meet with Captain Currey, or at all events ascertain his whereabouts. We shall, doubtless, be in receipt of another express from Captain Currey before many days, when the fate of this man will be determined. Sergeant Little, of Company A, and Private Lockman, of Company D, accompanied him on their way to join their companies. The immigration is beginning to arrive and looks well. They appear to be well

provided and equipped, and the stock generally looks well. Some of them have already been employed by the quartermaster and others are settling down in the valley. The great majority, however, are making their way direct to the mines. Everything is progressing favorably at the post in the way of building, under the vigorous management of Lieutenant Robinson, detailed reports of all which operations you are doubtless furnished by him. Should anything important occur at the post or any news reach here from the field of operations in the Indian country the general commanding can rely upon being promptly advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SEIDENSTRIKER,
Captain, First Washington Territory Infantry, Commanding.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have become satisfied that I misunderstood Sergeant Mallinsbery (the expressman from Camp Alvord) in his statement with regard to the expressman who left here for Captain Currey's command on the 20th of July. He had arrived at Camp Alvord en route for Captain Currey's headquarters, but had not yet returned, and hence the cause of their unnecessary anxiety at that camp and the original misunderstanding and apparent mystery involved in the case.

F. S.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
August 9, 1864.

Lieut. WILLIAM L. KNIGHT,
Friday's Station, near Lake Tahoe:

Mr. McLane thinks there is no necessity for your remaining. Return to Camp Union with your party.

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: I am instructed to inform you that since the general orders directing the movements of troops from Fort Churchill have been issued, the commanding general has directed the chief quartermaster at these headquarters to mount the two companies of Nevada cavalry previous to the commencement of the march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 5th instant suggesting that earthworks be constructed at Yerba Buena Island and at foot of Rincon

Hill, to control the harbor of San Francisco, is received. The effect of building and arming these batteries would be to bring a certain portion of the bay under fire which is not now under fire. But the vessels could find many other places to anchor, and still be out of reach of any batteries we might establish. A board of engineers has within a year considered the subject of additional defenses at San Francisco, and has come to the conclusion that it is best to bring a certain belt, or part of the harbor, through which all vessels entering it from sea must pass, under as heavy fire as practicable at the earliest day, in the first place, and after this is effected the subject of covering other portions of the bay with fire is to be undertaken in connection with floating defenses. This appears to me to be a prudent policy, and the most that we can undertake while our supply of ordnance suitable for these purposes is so very limited. I think your best remedy at present might be to procure a general harbor regulation from the proper authority (say the State Department) requiring all foreign warships to anchor only within certain defined limits, which you shall prescribe, where they will be subject to the fire of existing forts and batteries, a common practice with Europeans. A due proportion of such ordnance as we have been able to obtain has heretofore been allotted to San Francisco, and, upon notice just received from the Ordnance Department that there are now some guns available for distribution, I shall ask to have sent to San Francisco the following: Three 15-inch guns, ten 100-pounder rifles, two 200-pounder rifles. In response to your request for General McPherson's reports, I have asked Colonel De Russy by telegraph to place those papers in your hands for examination. Please to regard them as strictly confidential, and return them to him as soon as you are done with them. I will request Colonel De Russy to put you in possession of all information he may have on the subject of the defenses of San Francisco and California generally. A board of engineers has just been ordered to make and devise plans for covering the rear of the works at Fort Point against a land attack, as also the heights still farther in rear to cover the approaches to the rear of Fort Point, and at the same time protect the city. I calculate the labors of this Board will meet your views on this subject. The amount appropriated for these land defenses is $177,000.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
General and Chief Engineer.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 40. } *San Francisco, Cal., August 10, 1864.*

I. Owing to the great scarcity and high price of hay and grain in this department, costing the Government in certain places as high, respectively, as 8½ and 23¼ cents per pound, the greatest economy consistent with efficiency must be enforced.

Where companies of cavalry are at their posts or camps and not engaged in active duty only half rations of grain will be fed the public animals. When what is called oat hay (oats cut green when the grain is in the milk) is supplied, but quarter rations of grain will be allowed. Commanding officers of cavalry companies will report monthly to department headquarters the amount and kind of forage they have used, and officers of the quartermaster's department will make similar

monthly reports to their chief at department headquarters of the amount and kind they have used.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 174. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., August 10, 1864.

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3. The company of Native California Cavalry mustered into service at Santa Barbara will proceed to and take post at Drum Barracks. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

4. Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, Cal., is hereby detached from the district of Southern California and transferred to the District of California (headquarters Sacramento, Cal.).

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of my investigations of the secret work of the association called "The Knights of the Columbian Star," through Hiram Potter, one of their number. This has been a very tedious and slow business, for the reason that the whole system is so cloaked and guarded that but few of the members really know anything about it. The organization, as near as I can now determine, is as follows: There is a governor-general for the State, and a lieutenant-governor-general for each locality, who has a deputy lieutenant-governor-general to assist him. There are no large meetings held of the order in their capacity as an association, but a few only of the officers and trusted members get together to initiate new members and devise the work which is to be carried out. Potter has only lately learned that there is a third degree, which he has not yet obtained, but it is proposed to give it to him soon. I may here remark that it is one of the cardinal principles of the order that no member of an inferior degree knows of a higher until he is prepared and expected to receive it. In the first degree, which is called thirty-three defenders, the candidate is first examined and [if] found to be a suitable person for their use, he is then sworn in a solemn and imposing manner. The substance of the obligation is that he will not support in any election or employ in business an abolitionist if any other person can be had; that he will obey his officers in all things; that he will resist the enforcement of any and all unconstitutional laws by the Administration, his officers being the judges of the unconstitutionality of the laws; that he will furnish himself with a rifle or double-barrel shotgun if possible, and positively to furnish a revolver pistol and bowie knife, and always to keep on hand a supply of ammunition for a three-days' hunt. After taking this obligation they are

invested with the signs, password, and grip, to enable them to recognize their brothers and make themselves known, which are: First, to attract attention of any brother present, take hold of the breast of the coat or about the third button, carrying the hands about an inch out from the body and back twice, as if in the act of fitting the coat to your body. The answer to this sign is to throw the left hand to the small of the back carelessly. This satisfies the party that they are recognized, but they will have no communication until they have been further proved. After selecting a proper place the challenger proceeds to prove his brother as follows: Q. "Do you know Jones?" A. "What Jones?" Q. "Preacher Jones." A. "Yes." Q. "Have you the password?" A. "I have." Q. "Will you give it to me?" A. "That is not the way I obtained it." Q. "What will you do with it?" A. "I will divide it with you." Q. "Well, you divide it, and begin." A. "No; you begin." Q. "No, you begin; the word is yours." A. "Death." Q. "To." A. "All." Q. "Traitors." They then take hands, giving the grip, which is given by inserting the little finger between the little finger and the next one and then clasping the hands, the questioner giving one shake and saying "Right," the answering man another shake and saying "Brother." This completes the proof of each belonging to the thirty-third or first degree, and any communication between them is proper. So far neither man is supposed to know that any other or higher degree exists. But for the purpose of explanation we will suppose that they both have the second degree, or what is called the fifty-seventh degree, meaning "constitution." The first hailing sign in this degree is made by taking off the hat with the left hand, bringing it down to the side of the head, and placing the right hand on the top of the head in an easy, careless manner; this is answered by taking off the hat with the left hand in the same manner. Test sign follows: The thumb and forefinger of left hand rub the under lip; the answer is made by touching the pit of the stomach with the thumb and forefinger of right hand, as in the act of holding a pen. This having been properly answered the question may be asked: "Have you the password?" Upon the reply in the affirmative the password is given with the same ceremony as before, being divided. The word is "Andalusia," being divided An[1]-da[2]-lu[3]-sia[4]. The questioner then asks, "Have you the sacred password?" and upon an affirmative answer the same process of getting is observed, with this difference, that this word is lettered. The word is "Eloi." After this the grip is given. The right hand of each is placed together and thrust up until each grasps the wrist of the other, and the questioner gives one shake, saying "Right;" the other party then reaches with the left hand and takes the left hand of the questioner in the same manner, giving it one shake, and says "Brother." This completes the proof of membership in the second degree. There are some other signs for special occasions. Sign of caution or danger: Place the left hand upon the breast and raise the right vertically, the elbow as high as the shoulders. Sign of distress: Clasp the hands together, unlocking the fingers; raise them to the chin, saying, "Santa Maria." Sign of recognition on horseback: Grasping the left breast of the coat with left hand, giving two moves of the hand and coat about two inches and back, the party answering salutes with right hand. There is a night sign, made by clasping the hands and calling out "Ho!" which is answered by saying "Hi!" Before being invested with these signs the candidate is carefully examined as to his age, occupation, residence, former place of residence, birthplace, what military service he has done, his opinions upon the

political views of the day, State rights, slavery, the right to resist unconstitutional laws, &c. If this examination is satisfactory, he is sworn. The oath is very long and elaborate. The substance only can be given, which is to resist the election of Lincoln for President by all possible means, including the force of arms; to adhere to and obey the call of the governor-general of the State or the lieutenant-governor-general of your district in all cases and at all times; that you will resist any and all unconstitutional laws by the Administration; that you will adhere to and support the old State rights doctrines and the right of each State to govern itself; that you will support the right of each State to protect itself, and assist it to carry out the right to maintain slavery or any other domestic institution to which it is entitled, by force of arms if necessary; that you will resist with arms any attempt upon the part of the U. S. authorities to execute any unconstitutional law of any kind or character, your officers being the judges of the unconstitutionality. In addition to this, Potter says he has ascertained that there is a third degree, and has the promise of having it conferred upon him. Beriah Brown, editor of the Press in San Francisco, is the present governor-general of the State; C. L. Weller, who has lately been arrested, is lieutenant-governor-general of the State, or of the district of San Francisco; not certain as to the extent of his jurisdiction. It is contemplated to elect a governor-general of the Pacific Coast, including Nevada Territory and Idaho, who shall have the general supervision of the order. Joseph P. Hoge, of San Francisco, is talked of for that position. This will not be done until after the nomination at the Chicago Convention, when a meeting of the governors and lieutenant-governors is to be held at some point not yet known. Each member of the order pays money into its treasury, and when parties cannot get arms for themselves they are to be furnished by the society, the intention being that every man who is with them shall be armed for instant service when required by his officers. They only make one member of the fifty-seventh degree for from three to seven of the thirty-third degree, and it may well be imagined that the third degree is still less in number than the second and still more dangerous, all the power resting in a small council or single governor. The officers in the Sacramento district are: General J. L. English, lieutenant-governor-general; J. C. Goods, deputy; Thomas Edwards, secretary, and A. A. Bennett, treasurer. Ex-Governor John Bigler is a prominent member, and has lately left as a delegate to the Chicago Convention; he is reported as having carried $160 in money to be delivered to the rebel sanitary fund; the money was sent from here to Maggie Perry, in San Francisco, to be delivered to Bigler there. John R. Ridge, at present of Nevada City, was a traveling agent of the order, and is now an officer in the Nevada district. Doctor Fox, of San Francisco, is one of the most active agents of the order in the State. He estimates that there are 24,000 men at present in the order and reliable for their purposes, and that this order, with the Knights of the Golden Circle and the men they can control, will reach 50,000. The actual number is very hard to arrive at by any one below the head of the order, or a general agent, as the utmost secrecy prevails between all its parts, and all are subject to the power of an officer whom they do not know. Amongst themselves it is freely talked of that there will be war in California; they expect it and are all the time providing for it. General J. L. English here talks peace, and the other officers and prominent men say he is an old fogy and afraid he will lose his property. Whenever they feel strong enough to make resistance to the laws they intend to do it.

This seems to be the tendency of all the circumstances that come to my knowledge, and their conversation reported by Potter will bear no other construction. There is also a regular system of raising money to be transmitted East under pretense of giving to the rebel sanitary for rebel prisoners. Since I reported to you that trouble was expected in San Francisco at the time of the meeting an order has been issued by Governor Brown (as is reported) that all Democrats cease to carry arms until further orders, but to have them always ready where they can find them. In relation to the arms heretofore spoken of, the only further information we have been able to gain is that the muskets, "about 1,000," were under the control of Don Juan de Dias, a Mexican, who disappeared about two weeks since, and whether the arms went with him or not cannot be ascertained. The result of my observation is that the secret political organization is very powerful and very dangerous. Second, that the moving power which controls it is in sympathy with and acting for the benefit of the Southern rebellion. Third, that it is most important now to ascertain exactly who they are and what they are doing. Fourth, that more men should be employed in this service unknown to each other, so that their information may be compared. Almost any man who takes upon himself these obligations is more or less unreliable to us, and I do not feel safe in relying altogether upon one man, more especially as I have some reason to believe that he does not push his inquiries as fast as he might, or else keeps back something that he ought to inform us of.

I submit, then, this matter to you, in addition to what I have heretofore reported, for your consideration and advice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., August 10, 1864.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a message received from Governor J. W. Nye at 3 p. m. on yesterday. Major George, Major Purdy, and Captain Calder, with fifty men of his company (F), First Nevada Cavalry, proceeded at once to Dayton. When they arrived there the excitement had partially subsided, and this morning when the command left Dayton the mob had dispersed and everything was perfectly quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

(Same to Col. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, San Francisco, Cal.)

[Inclosure.]

CARSON CITY, *August 9, 1864.*

Major McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Send immediately fifty men to Dayton. A vigilance committee has hung one man, and more are in danger. Come yourself, if possible. I will meet you there.

JAS. W. NYE.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 10, 1864.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Fort Churchill:

What is the occasion of sending a company of cavalry to Dayton?

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT CHURCHILL, *August 10, 1864—4 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

By request of Governor J. W. Nye to suppress a mob. All is quiet now at Dayton, and the troops have returned.

CHAS. MCDERMIT,
Commanding.

CAMP BIDWELL,
Near Chico, Cal., August 10, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that since I arrived with my company at this post, on the 18th of July last, I have made two expeditions in the mountains in the vicinity of this post for the purpose of gaining information in regard to the nature and number of the Indians in this section of the country. I left this post on the 26th of last July with twenty-one men, and marched to Cherokee Flat, twenty-five miles, passing through the section of country that the Indians have committed the depredations in heretofore. On making inquiries of the citizens in the vicinity of Chico what tribe usually committed the depredations, they informed me that they are the Deer Creek Indians, which are composed of renegades from all other tribes in this section of country, and number about twenty or twenty-five warriors, and have a roving disposition, but they are generally on Deer, Mill, and Butte Creeks, an area of fifty miles square, which is a mountainous country, covered with brush and rocks, and traversed by ravines, and is about fifty miles from this place. However, on making inquiries concerning them of the people of Mesilla Valley and Cherokee Flat, I find that they blame another tribe of Indians for committing the depredations in the foot-hills between here and Cherokee Flat. The Indians referred to above number about 300 all told, and are located between the North and Middle Forks of Feather River, in the vicinity of Bald Rock and Berry Creek, and about fifty miles to the eastward from here. From the Cherokee Flat I marched twenty miles northwest, passing up in the vicinity and parallel with the West Branch of Feather River, through Dogtown to Nimshew, which is near the forks of Butte Creek and Helltown. From Helltown I marched down Butte to Centerville and Diamondville; from there to this camp, arriving on the 29th of July, having marched sixty-five miles. On the 1st day of August I had a detail of twenty-one men, and proceeded up the Chico and Humboldt road in a northeast direction, between Butte Creek on the south and Chico Creek on the north, to Butte Creek, sixty miles from here, over a mountainous country, but a splendid road. At Butte Creek I left the Chico and Humboldt road and marched to Deer Creek Meadows, with the intention of procuring the services of Capt. Hiram Good, who is well known here as one of the best Indian hunters in the country, and a man who knows the geography of the country in which

the Deer Creek Indians range, and to take the old Lassen road down to the valley between Deer and Mill Creeks, for the purpose of finding the Deer Creek Indians, but when I arrived at the Deer Creek Meadows I found that Captain Good had left for the valley, and that the Lassen road was almost obliterated. I gave up that route for the present and returned to Butte Creek, and from there I went to Lassen, or Big Meadows, some twelve miles northeast of Butte Creek, and from there I returned, taking what is known as the Dogtown road, passing through Humbug Valley, between Butte Creek on the north and the West Branch of Feather River on the south, to Inskip's, where I took fourteen men and crossed the West Branch of Feather River, sending seven men with my team down the Dogtown road to Pentz's ranch, and proceeded down between that stream and the North Fork of the Feather River, on the south side, in a southwesterly direction some thirty miles, passing Balsom Hill, Crain Valley, Kimshew, Flea and Concord Valleys, to Yankee Hill; there I crossed the West Branch of Feather River to Pentz's ranch, in Mesilla Valley, and from there to this post, where I arrived on the 9th instant, having marched 160 miles. I have not gained enough information to know what Indians it is that have committed the depredations. I will send out another expedition in a few days, when I am in hopes of gaining more knowledge of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOUGHTY,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have received the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, First Oregon Cavalry, dated at Surprise Valley, July 23, referred to me from your office. I would recommend that the lieutenant-colonel be directed to return to Fort Klamath with his command forthwith, as I desire to have a thorough investigation of all the circumstances connected with the expedition made at an early date. The letter from John Tool, a citizen, dated San Francisco, July 15, indorsed by Captain Mellen, the commander of Fort Crook, I have also received, and recommend that Tool be held in custody of the military authority at Alcatraz Island for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 13, 1864.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,
Fourth Cal. Vol. Infty., Comdg. Dist. of Southern California:

SIR: The commanding general desires you to withdraw the company stationed at Santa Catalina Island to Drum Barracks as soon as possible. All the property and material on the island belonging to the Government will be sent to the Wilmington depot, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., August 15, 1864.*

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2. Capt. James T. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will forthwith relieve Capt. William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, from his duties in this city.

3. Capt. William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, will proceed by the first opportunity to Fort Boisé and retake charge of the quartermaster's department at that place. He will take immediate measures to reduce the expenses and finish the buildings in the most economical manner for temporary occupancy. The chief quartermaster will give such special instructions as may be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

4. Capt. William F. Swasey, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, at Benicia, and Capt. William G. Morris, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, at Wilmington Depot, will relieve each other under such instructions as they may receive from the chief quartermaster at department headquarters.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, *Drum Barracks, Cal., August 15, 1864.*

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2. The detachment from this post encamped at El Monte under command of Major Hancock, Fourth California Infantry, will break camp on 19th instant and return to its post.

3. Captain Sherman's company (F), Fourth California Infantry, will break camp at Camp Lincoln, near La Paz, Ariz. Ter., and return to its post, the acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Yuma furnishing necessary transportation.

By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
Second Lieut., Fourth California Infty., Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
August 15, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Respectfully transmitted.

A report made by Captain Sherman, commanding at La Paz, to these headquarters, of date 5th instant, states that the civil authority of Arizona Territory was represented at La Paz; that the Indian Department had a sub-agent located there; that the white population is not increasing, and that the place is rather diminishing in importance. No further necessity exists for the presence of troops there, and the command is ordered into Yuma.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 15, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 11 a. m. 16th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

At this particular time it is of great importance that we should have on the Pacific Coast not only good military commanders, but men who will give satisfaction to the people. From what I learn unofficially, we lack this both in the selection of a commander for the department and for the District of Oregon and Washington. I know Alvord well. I do not think he is fit for the command, and he ought to be called East. He is a good man in his intentions and would do well to place on any kind of a board, but I know of no other duty he is eminently suited for. McDowell, if I am not wrongly informed, is likely to do more harm than good where he is. I am in favor of Halleck for that department. He is acquainted with the people and can combine civil with military administration, which is required in that department. McDowell is only a soldier and has never been anything else. It would not be necessary to send any one to relieve Alvord at present—simply to order him East would be sufficient. If Halleck cannot be spared from where he is, then to restore Wright would do. Have you any information from the Pacific Coast leading you to the same conclusion as to the necessity for a change?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 16, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General MCDOWELL, *Commanding:*

Lieut. Col. E. B. Babbitt is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster, Department of the Pacific, with the rank of colonel.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., August 16, 1864.*

I. Paragraph 5, of General Orders, No. 29, current series, from these headquarters, announcing Lieut. Col. Robert A. Wainwright, Ordnance Department, chief of ordnance on the department staff, and all general and special orders appointing acting ordnance officers for the several districts in this department, are hereby revoked.

II. The following telegram from the War Department is published for the information and government of all concerned.*

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., August 16, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Since my letter to your headquarters of date 4th instant, wherein it was stated that the secession population of this county had

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* See next, *ante*.

been employed in arming itself, I have been on the alert to ascertain the objects which such a move might have contemplated. Rumors have since reached me from different sources that an organization of secession sympathizers with hostile purposes was being effected and there are grounds for belief that such is contemplated, if not already in progress, both in this county and San Bernardino, but so quietly and secretly are their movements conducted that our efforts to obtain accurate information have thus far been baffled. Other portions of the State are connected in this move, and it is by no means sure that any hostile gathering or demonstration would be first made in Southern California. In this connection I would suggest respectfully for the consideration of the commanding general the propriety of supplying the post with a section of a field battery, say 6-pounder or 12-pounder brass guns with team harness complete, and a supply of canister and round shot. One 12-pounder gun at Catalina Island is the only piece of artillery nearer than Fort Yuma, where a few pieces are well placed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 16, 1864.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL,
Ninth U. S. Infantry, Commanding U. S. Troops,
San Juan Island, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Major-General McDowell leaves San Francisco on the 17th instant to visit some of the military posts in this district. The revenue cutter Shubrick will meet him at Esquimalt. He will probably visit your post before he makes the tour of the sound.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 17, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We ask for authority to have one of the rifled field batteries now at Benicia Arsenal turned over to the State of California to arm a uniformed militia company of artillery.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.
FRED. F. LOW,
Governor of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 17, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The term of service of most of the volunteer regiments raised in California will soon expire. Most of the officers are from their experience better than new ones would be. Some recruits have from time to time been made, whose terms of service extend beyond that of the

organizations to which they belong, but not enough to make, under existing orders, any regiment a veteran regiment. Enlistments in the regiments raised on this coast having been made as in the regular service. The troops are widely scattered, and are frequently in small detachments, and the existing orders for mustering out and mustering in hardly apply. Under these circumstances, and in view of the current and prospective wants of the service, we request the following authority be granted: First, to make such consolidation of the old regiments, and to retain such officers thereof as the Governor of the State and general commanding the department may find best for the interest of the service. Second, to raise successively such new regiments as shall make the total number from California amount to eight regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, in addition to the four companies of Native Cavalry and the six companies of Mountaineers.

FREDK. F. LOW,
Governor of California.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 17, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
War Department, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have to report as follows concerning the state of the department for the month of July: In the District of Oregon there have been some small parties of troops sent out to guard emigrant routes, and there is a difficulty existing with the Quilliute tribe of Indians, who refuse to surrender the murderers of Cook. The district commander proposes to send an expedition to force them to do so. In the District of Humboldt Indian difficulties are now quieted, and the superintendent of Indian affairs has gone up to make arrangements for establishing an Indian reservation on the Trinity River at Fort Gaston. It was the intention of my predecessor to remove the Indians in this section to Catalina Island, and he had for this purpose taken possession of the island. But the Indian Department has refused to have the Indians removed, and requires them to be kept in the section in which they now live. In the expeditions made after hostile Indians many are taken as prisoners, and as in the case in the Humboldt District, sometimes several hundred have to be fed from the military supplies. The Commissary Department at Washington refuses to allow their officers to issue subsistence to Indians, save in small quantities when visiting military posts, and refuses to permit any regular daily or periodical issues. This they urge is the duty of the Indian Department. On the other hand the Indian Department decide that they cannot feed Indians who are prisoners in the hands of the military; that the military have always fed their own prisoners; that they cannot refund money disbursed by officers over whom they have no control; that if Indians are turned over to them at their reservations they will be provided for, &c. These clashing routine decisions of these departments tend to embarrass the service, which requires a course not provided for by the Regulations. We have now several hundred Indians in our custody. Some were brought in; some came in and surrendered.

Their country has been scoured by our military parties and their food destroyed and no Indian agent present. We have been obliged to feed them till the Indian Department receives them. To refuse to do so would drive them to the necessity of committing fresh depredations, and thus reopen the war. Having fed refugees from slavery and prisoners of war in the East, I am at a loss to see any reason for not doing the same to the red man in the West in cases where we have taken him from his country and destroyed his means of subsisting and there is no agent at hand with food to keep him from starving, or from fighting that he may not starve. The officer of the commissary department at this station and the Indian superintendent here are doing all they can to soften these impracticable rules and save the frontier from the fresh outbreak which a compliance with them would unquestionably produce.

In the District of Utah matters have been in a very delicate state with the Mormons. On the 1st of July Brigadier-General Connor, who is stationed near Great Salt Lake City, telegraphed me that the Mormons were arming to drive him out of the city; that they had 1,000 men under arms, and were still gathering; that he could hold his position till re-enforced from neighboring Territories. I transmit herewith (marked A, B, C, D, E, F) the correspondence had with him in the matter.* General Connor bears the reputation of being a good soldier, and his last letter shows he deserves the reputation.

In the District of California the sympathizers and friends, more or less active of the rebels from time to time, give evidences of a desire, if not a design, to embarrass, if not openly oppose, the Government. On the evening of Thursday, July 21, Mr. C. L. Weller, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, addressed a public meeting in such terms as to make me judge the public safety would be best guarded by taking prompt and decided measures. I, accordingly, ordered him arrested and confined on Alcatraz Island, which was done. Efforts were made by his friends to obtain a writ of habeas corpus, but thus far without success, the feeling of the courts being in accord with the law suspending the writ in such cases. I send herewith the papers bearing on the case (marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H).† At the instance of many citizens, and on the assurance that Mr. Weller would be faithful to his oath, if he took it, and believing that all the good had resulted from his arrest that was expected, I have to-day ordered his release on his taking the oath and giving bonds together with three loyal citizens for $25,000. A few other arrests of persons of minor importance have been made, and the persons released on the same terms (except as to amount of bond) as Mr. Weller.

In the District of Southern California, the secession element is reported to be greater in proportion than elsewhere, and it is in that quarter that principally an outbreak is looked for. No open hostile movements have as yet been made.

I have, in compliance with "general orders," seized a large quantity of arms and munitions of war, which were being taken out of the country, nominally to go to the Colorado River, but in reality to go to Mexico. They have been ordered for safe-keeping to Benicia Arsenal. Part of them were seized in Half Moon Bay after they had eluded the custom-house officers. A French ship of war has been in this harbor for the last six weeks. She is said to be taking in supplies for the French fleet at Acapulco. At the request of the collector, made at my instance,

* See July 2, 13, 15, 16 (two), and 24, pp. 889, 901, 904, 909, 910, 916.

† For inclosure G, see General Orders, No. 38, July 25, p. 918. The other inclosures pertain exclusively to Series II.

I have seized and hold a war vessel just built, said to be for the Peruvian Government. There were, the collector states, suspicious circumstances connected with her. The Peruvian consul states that she is built for his Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 18, 1864—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Frequent complaints have reached the Department in respect to General Alvord and I had determined to supersede him as soon as a good officer could be spared. But as you think his presence not indispensable he shall be relieved at once. No complaint from any source has been made against General McDowell to the Department and I had not heard that his administration was objectionable to any one. He appears to be acting in entire harmony with the Governor of California. There had been frequent applications for the removal of General Wright, but as his administration was acceptable to the Department they were for a long time resisted. McDowell has been in command for a very short period. He is believed to be an officer of good administrative faculty, although unfortunate in the field, and to be rigidly honest. To make a change so soon ought to require some very good reason for its justification. You know as I do that no man can please all sides in any department, much less in California. But in this as in all other matters relating to military affairs it is the desire of the Department to conform to your judgment. In respect to General Halleck it would be extremely difficult to spare him since Canby has gone.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *August 18, 1864.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War authorizes the consolidation of regiments and the raising of new troops, as proposed in yesterday's telegram of yourself and Governor Low.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 183. } *San Francisco, Cal., August 18, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

6. Company G (Ropes'), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal., the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 18, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT CHURCHILL:

SIR: The major-general commanding the department instructs me to inform you that the provost guard at Virginia City will consist of twenty-five enlisted men, selected from one of the Nevada Territory cavalry companies under the command of a subaltern. The men and officers selected as above directed will not accompany the movement directed in General Orders, No. 39, current series, from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WRIGHT,
Round Valley, Cal., August 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: Captain Lawson, of the Lawson Rangers, has this day communicated matters to me which I deem of the utmost importance, and deem it my duty to report it directly to the general commanding for his information and consideration. The captain reports that, from what he has been able to learn in this and surrounding valleys and mountains, that the disloyal men of these counties and valleys have a well-organized party for the sole purpose of attacking, and, if possible, capturing this post, arms, ammunition, and stores, together with the stores on the Indian reservation; that he is satisfied that such an attempt will be made in case of any trouble or appearance of trouble in the State, and that this party number some hundreds in its organization at present. He has not been able to learn the names of any of the leaders or members, but will use all possible efforts to do so. On the night of the 12th instant two men (brothers-in-law) named Hornbrook and Gamble, in the presence of Captain Lawson and Edward Smith, made use of the following language: "That if any trouble would arise anywhere in this State between the Government and the Southern party, the Government would be out the small force at Fort Wright, with their arms, ammunition, and stores; that they expected and felt quite sure such trouble would soon come." It is my object at present to avoid exciting the suspicion of these men as to the extent of my knowledge in regard to their sayings and doings, consequently I deemed it best not to arrest Hornbrook and Gamble until the pleasure of the commanding general was known in the matter. They can be arrested any time if deemed necessary by the department commander. I feel confident that an attempt will be made to capture this post just as soon as a similar attempt is made at any other point in the State, and I know that they can organize a party in these valleys strong enough to capture the post with its present very small garrison and which will be much smaller by November unless it be re-enforced. I therefore respectfully and earnestly request that if at all practicable a re-enforcement of one company be sent here before the November election comes off, for if an attempt to capture this or any other post be intended by these disloyal men, it will be attempted about that time. This post is near to the county lines of four counties, which four counties are intensely disloyal. The isolated position of this post and the large amount of supplies at the post and at the Indian reservation make it a very desirable point for a rendezvous for a party of guerrillas, and

a much larger force than my small command is absolutely necessary to defend the post and reservation in case such attempt is made. It is for the department commander to determine whether there is or there is not a probability of a civil war or trouble of that nature taking place in this State. I am fully satisfied that the disloyal element in these counties and valleys are confidently expecting that an attempt will be made this fall to plunge this State in conflict with the General Government, and that they are only waiting the approach of the November election and a signal from their leaders to inaugurate a guerrilla warfare in these valleys and mountains. I have taken all the precaution possible to guard against surprise without exciting their suspicion.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. D. DOUGLAS,
Captain, Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Wright for his information and action.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, August 29, 1864.

Respectfully returned to department headquarters. Measures will be taken to suppress any attempt at violence or unlawful proceeding by any parties within the District of California.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VANCOUVER, *August 18, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

I am pleased to announce that the telegraph is completed to this place, crossing the Columbia by submarine cable.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CITY POINT, *August 20, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I know nothing officially of any dissatisfaction with McDowell's administration in California, but, as stated in my previous dispatch, have heard that he was not liked. I know that the Pacific Coast requires a commanding officer of firmness enough to do his duty in spite of opposition, but without interference with civil rights and without trying to enforce his own peculiar opinions upon the community. I am not well enough acquainted with General McDowell to judge how he will do, and therefore do not ask his removal unless there is something known at your office demanding it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CAMP ALVORD, OREG., *August 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: Not wishing to make any suggestions in my official letter to you, I hope you will not deem me intrusive if, as an officer anxious to secure the permanent peace of this border, I shall make a recommendation that troops be kept in this region during the coming winter for the following reasons: First. I think experience among the Indians amounts almost to a demonstration that the winter is the most effectual time to operate against them. Second. A small force stationed here will have the effect of fostering a permanent settlement, for within sight of my camp more than 100 first-class farms can be selected. These would all be located within sixty days from the announcement of a cantonment establishment here or near this point. Third. Thirty-five miles to my south a few miners have begun a mining camp (called the Pueblo Mines) working for silver, and from the best information I can gather, with a little assistance by way of protection a rich mining region will soon be developed in a country now regarded as the haunt of Indians. The military advantage of a settlement here is apparent. Fourth. I see no evidences of severe winter here, and so abundant is the wild grass in this valley that a responsible citizen now employed as pack master of my train offers to cut hay within a short distance of any point selected in this valley at $25 legal tender per ton. With plenty of hay and a small lot of grain for extra storms, horses and mules can be wintered here and kept serviceable all winter, I think. Fifth. By returning from the country in the fall the labor of the summer will in a great measure be lost, however successful the latter part of the campaign may be. Authority granted within three weeks from this I can make both men and animals comfortable for the winter. I think at least one-half of my command whose term of service expires during the early part of the winter would be as well satisfied to receive their discharge here as to go into settlement, as many of them are desirous of locating land claims out here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST OREGON CAVALRY,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., August 20, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: In regard to the subject-matter of your letter, referring to the collecting and settling upon reservations of the roving bands of Indians occupying the country embraced within the limits hereinafter named, I have deferred reporting until by further observation and inquiry I could do so with better understanding. In the first place, I presume it will be advisable both for the Government and the Indians themselves that all the Indians not treated with or provided with reservations east of the Cascades and west of Fort Hall, numbering perhaps 1,500 souls (this, I think, will approximate the number, though I have no data beyond the impressions formed during the last two years), should be collected or settled upon one reserve. Although occupying different tracts of country, they speak the same language and intermix freely,

their separation into small bands, as I imagine, being purely the result of compulsion, rendered necessary to sustain themselves. The reservation will be necessarily large, and should be located with the least possible chance of collision or interference with our citizens. For some years provision would have to be made for their partial support, game being remarkably scarce and daily becoming more so. It should embrace extensive salmon fisheries and as much camas ground as possible. These requisites would discard the idea of locating in the Harney Lake country. Of that country I do not know enough, except as regards fishing, to judge of its adaptation in other respects. Besides, its proximity to the Warm Springs and Klamath Lake reserves might be found inconvenient, and would also involve the erection of a military post near it. The Owyhee country and Snake River country being best calculated for self-support, will, I think, be found most advantageous to both parties. A reserve embracing the Jordan Creek Valley, with Jordan Creek and the Owyhee River for fishing, would be a good selection. Some objections with substantial reasons can be urged against this, among them its closeness to the mines and the necessity to the miners of having that valley for agricultural purposes, such lands on the eastern watershed of the Owyhee being remarkably scarce. In fact, so far as I have been able to judge, the Jordan Creek and Reynolds' Creek Valleys are the only tracts that can be relied upon. The latter is much more limited than the former. Again, a thoroughfare from California to this country would necessarily pass through the reserve. I do not think that mines would ever be discovered on a reserve having the head of Jordan Creek Valley for its eastern line and the Owyhee River for its western, and extending any reasonable distance north and south. The reserve, if established here, would, I think, be in Oregon. For a reservation in the Snake River country, which offers more advantages with less objection than any other that I am aware of, I would take Salmon Falls as a center, with the Malade River from its principal western source to a point where it leaves the Camas Prairie; thence across Snake River some miles above Salmon Falls to the foot-hills, say ten or twelve miles west; thence north across Middle or Bruneau River; thence east to waters of Malade. Salmon and camas are abundant. It would contain a few very small valleys, that of Bruneau being the largest and most likely to be the largest and best camp for them. There is arable land enough for its use if the Indians should in course of time be brought to its cultivation, none of which is wanted or occupied yet by our citizens, except for station purposes on the Salt Lake road, via the falls. It is, from the nature of the country, very improbable that it contains any mines, or that there will be any discovered near enough to make the lands desirable. Fort Boisé is in controlling distance. It would not interfere with the settlements of Camas Prairie, most of the good land being on the opposite side of the valley. This would be in Idaho Territory.

At the time I expressed the opinion that it was practicable to collect these Indians I relied for support of the opinion upon the effect to be produced by the general approach of our settlements upon their hunting grounds and fisheries; the travel and prospecting over all parts of the country by our citizens, formerly roamed by them without fear or molestation; the various military expeditions then in course of organization to traverse their country. All these circumstances I thought would force upon them the conviction that for self-preservation they must submit and depend upon the charity and humanity of the Government for existence. The opinion then entertained has not been

changed by any subsequent events; on the contrary, it is strengthened. To pursue and exterminate them is certainly within our power, but it will require time, much money, and corresponding loss of life. No effort to settle them that I am aware of since the settlement of the country by our citizens commenced (1862) has been made; any made, if there was, previous to that time, they could not see as plainly as now the necessity of yielding to. With their experience of the past, I do not think it unreasonable to suppose success. From Green River to Powder River and the Payette Valleys, and to the lakes east of the Cascades, they were not disturbed by settlements, and only saw our people passing farther west. Now they are pressed from every direction by our settlements, and see daily the continuous approach of permanent occupation, as well as unsettled parties of more or less strength seeking location in the midst of their last hiding place. Forced by actual occupation or visits too often to allow the collection of food from their hunting grounds and fisheries, experience shows that these changes must have the usual effect upon the wild and defiant disposition that possesses them on first contact with our race. I may be mistaken in these opinions, but the effort to reduce them to practical results would not cost much. My plan would be to get a good interpreter here, then procure five or six Indians of the same tribe and send them to the different bands, with full explanation as to what might be depended upon. If desired, the latter part of October would be a suitable time to try the experiment. The possibility of collision with the band of Indians from which I would expect to get messengers might prevent the effort being made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, August 22, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that instructions have been received to issue to the State of California one complete battery of six 10-pounder Parrott guns, with such ammunition as General McDowell may direct.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL., *August 22, 1864.*

Lieut. A. W. HANNA,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District:

SIR: In compliance with Post Orders, No. 26, I marched at 8 a. m. 16th with six men and seven days' rations up Redwood and camped on a small creek fifty yards off the river; then with one man reconnoitered around the crossing of Redwood trail and saw fresh Indian sign leading up the river. Returned to camp at 6.30 p. m.; took three men, went back to the trail, and secreted ourselves until 9.30 p. m.; then moved our camp about fifty yards above the trail and camped for the night. August 17, at 4 a. m. posted two men on the east side of the

river and one on the west side in thick chaparral, expecting the Indians would cross after some lumber they had stood up on end against some trees; 7 p. m. heard a gunshot up the river. August 18, at 5 a. m. hid our blankets and rations, then started up the river with my whole command; struck signs two miles above camp; followed three miles to where they had commenced constructing a dam to catch fish. They then divided into two parties, one went in the direction of Hoopa, and the rest up the river two miles and a half farther, where they turned off in the same direction. I then lost their tracks; then returned to camp at 7.30 p. m. August 19, at 5 a. m. posted two men on a large rock on the east side of the river and one on the west side until dark. August 20, at 6.30 a. m. started up the mountain to reconnoiter some small prairies on the west side; saw where some squaws had been gathering hay seed; went back to camp 5.30 p. m. August 21, at 7.30 a. m. moved camp up the mountain on the east side; camped on the Pardee ranch at 11 a. m.; went up on the ridge and saw signs leading south about three days old; followed them five miles to where they turned off down the mountain, where we lost their tracks, then went back to camp 8 p. m. August 22, at 8 a. m. started for Camp Anderson; arrived 10.30 a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. HILLIS,

Sergt., Company B, First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Commanding Detachment.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, August 23, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of your favor informing me of an affirmative response by the War Department to the two telegrams sent by General McDowell and myself jointly. Nothing definite can be done about the volunteers until the general returns, I suppose, and as to the battery, I desire that that matter remain in abeyance for a few days, or until I see you personally.

Yours, very truly,

F. F. LOW.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL., *August 25, 1864.*

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of Southern California, Drum Barracks, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in relation to my expedition to San Luis Obispo, Cal.: Upon my arrival at this place I found everything quiet. The American flag was flying, and as I marched through the town a salute was fired, which was evidence to me that there was some loyalty existing in San Luis Obispo. I have conversed with the writers of both the letters referred to in my instructions, and also with Mr. Woodward, the gentleman shot by a secessionist at Warm Springs. I am unable to ascertain that any armed organization exists in this county, but I am convinced that an organization does exist here known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. I have no doubt that the loyal people here have been frequently insulted by persons of disloyal sentiment residing hereabouts, and believe that the presence of troops here

has produced a change for the better. I am informed and believe that the Warm Springs, situated in this county, about thirty miles distant from San Luis Obispo, on the overland mail road, is a strong secession locality, and I would respectfully recommend that I may be allowed to send Lieut. John Smith, of my company, with a detachment of my command to that place to remain for a few days, believing it would produce a beneficial effect upon the disloyal people of that place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CASS,

Captain, Fourth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Expedition.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, MIDDLE DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Cal., August 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco:

SIR: Potter informs me that Frazier leaves here to-day for San Francisco. He hails from Mazatlan; has some cotton interest there, which he is fond of talking about; is a great talker. Says a lawyer from San Francisco passed through Mazatlan some time since on his way to Richmond to obtain two letters of marque to commission vessels on this coast; that he thinks one commission is here now. This man Frazier is about five feet ten, weighs 175 or 180, about fifty-five years of age, a little stoop shouldered; tells Potter he has been captain of a company of guerrillas in Texas for many months. It would be well to watch his movements. He is going to San José, and will be at San Francisco during the fair. I will send a more perfect description to-morrow, as I shall see the man when the boat leaves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., August 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Having just arrived at district headquarters from Fort Gaston, I have the honor to report the condition of Indian affairs in that section. On the 3d instant Hon. A. Wiley, superintendent of Indian affairs for California, arrived at this place, and he accompanied me to Fort Gaston. After making his observations Mr. Wiley determined to establish an Indian reservation in Hoopa Valley, and took the preliminary steps therefor. Before committing the Government to this course, however, the Indian superintendent required that the Indians should deliver up their fire-arms, or a sufficient portion of them to prove their sincerity in a desire for peace. This condition I made known to the Indians, and for several days devoted myself, acting conjointly with Mr. Wiley, to have it complied with. The demand for the fire-arms of the Indians created considerable excitement amongst them, and it was doubtful for a time if they could be induced to give them up. The result was, however, satisfactory, as they brought in most of the guns known to be in their possession. Undoubtedly they

have guns and pistols yet hid out in the mountains, but by judicious management they may all be obtained in time. The fire-arms recovered by the Indians are now in charge of the officer commanding Fort Gaston; but as many of them will be identified as the property of citizens and the balance to be disposed of for the benefit of the Indians, I have deemed it best that they be subject to the order of the superintendent of Indian affairs. Instruction upon this point is respectfully requested. All present indications lead to the belief that the main Indian troubles of this district are in a fair way of settlement. The Indians have been deceived so often they are yet very suspicious and watchful, but as they see the promises which have been made them are kept in good faith by the officers of the Indian Department, they will gradually acquire full confidence in the humane intentions of Government. There are still a few small bands of savages in the mountains which must be hunted out and destroyed, and for this purpose it will be necessary to keep scouting parties in the field. It affords me pleasure to state that the superintendent of Indian affairs evinces discretion and zeal in the discharge of his duties and a desire to courteously co-operate with the military authorities in the management of the Indians in this district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., August 25, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of State of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: If there is any truth in the telegraphic announcement of Indian trouble at Santiam, it is proper that I should say to you that I think it will be best for the militia of the vicinity to take care of the Indians. All the troops which could be spared from Fort Hoskins are absent with Indian Agent Simpson and Lieutenant Rathbun in the direction of Upper Coquille, Rogue River, and Coos Bay, looking after runaway and marauding Indians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SUISUN, *August 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
U. S. Provost-Marshal-General:

DEAR SIR: Circumstances have led certain Union men here to believe that one James Gibson, formerly a colonel in the rebel service in Missouri and a somewhat notorious guerrilla and desperado (and who is now known to be concealed among his relatives near Vacaville in this county), is engaged in organizing and drilling men, for purposes unknown, in the northern part of Solano County. They have also reason to believe that one Columbus Reeves, formerly a captain in the rebel service, and probably paroled by the authorities of the United States, and who lives in this place, is assisting in the same business. It is believed that the former of these men was recently held as a prisoner in Missouri and has escaped. I was requested at a recent meeting of the Union League to address you upon this subject, as you would be better able to judge as to whether it was worth while to attend to the matter. The only way

in which the truth can probably be ascertained is to set some spy upon their track, a thing which, if attempted by us or by the local authorities, would fail of bringing much to light. We know that the secessionists have been unusually active in purchasing shotguns, &c., recently; that powder in small kegs is constantly arriving, directed to noted secessionists, who make the excuse that they want it for hunting purposes. We wish to create no alarm or to magnify anything, but so many suspicious movements have recently been noticed that those who have the best chance to know are under the belief that some rebel plot is hatching; whether to form a company to leave for the East, whether to be prepared to resist a draft, whether to interfere with the coming election, or for what purpose none can say. It was thought, however, best to give you this information, that you might act as you thought best, if you thought it best to act at all.

Yours, very respectfully,

JNO. DOUGHTY,
President of Suisun Union League and
District Attorney of Solano County.

P. S.—Gibson was connected with Price's army when that general was in command in Missouri.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,
Near Great Salt Lake City, August 27, 1864.

Captain Price's company (M), Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on Monday next to Camp Connor, Utah Ter., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., August 27, 1864.

First Lieut. JOHN W. HOPKINS,
First Oregon Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: For the information of the general commanding the district I have the honor to forward herewith copy of Post Orders, No. 105, and also of letter of instructions to Lieutenant Hobart.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ORDERS, No. 105. } HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., August 25, 1864.

I. First Lieut. Charles Hobart, with twenty-two men of the detachment of First Oregon Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Charles F. West, with twenty-six men of the First Washington Territory Infantry, will hold themselves in readiness to march from this post on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1864.

II. Two privates are hereby detailed from Company D, First Washington Territory Infantry, for the expedition, and will be temporarily attached to Company I, First Washington Territory Infantry.

III. The command will take with them one mountain howitzer with the necessary ammunition and 100 rounds per man of ammunition for small-arms, with field allowance only of baggage, together with forty days' rations, commencing the 1st of September, 1864. Further instructions will be given by the commanding officer of this post.

IV. The regimental quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation for the execution of this order.

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adjutant First Oregon Cavalry, Post Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., August 25, 1864.

Lieut. CHARLES HOBART,
First Oregon Cav., Comdg. Expedition against Snake Indians:

LIEUTENANT: You will proceed with your command to Salmon Falls, making such examination of the country en route as you may deem necessary to determine the presence or movements of any hostile Indians. On arriving at the falls or vicinity you will camp Lieutenant West with most of the infantry, with directions to make examinations of the cañons of the river above and below the falls, and generally as far in all directions as the character of his force will admit, the object of the camp being specially to prevent the possibility of any interference with the overland travel. With this view your conduct will be generally regulated. It is left to yourself to determine on arrival at the falls and obtaining the necessary information the best course to adopt, reports of depredations in that vicinity making it probable that you may find Indians in out-of-the-way places, with the intention of preying upon the rear of the immigration. In view of Captain Currey's operations to the west of the Owyhee, it is suggested that if there should not be necessity for your remaining, it will be very desirable to prevent any parties flying from him, from finding hiding places and shelter on the east of that river, and to effect this a scouting party to the west of Salmon Falls, extending to the headwaters of the Owyhee, thence down that stream to a point opposite Bruneau, would most likely accomplish the object. The size of your party makes great vigilance and caution necessary. As regards the treatment of Indians you may find, your conduct must be governed by the fact that they are generally hostile and especially anxious at this time to find hiding places remote from the scene of their depredations and the operations of the different military expeditions in the country west of Snake River. The Indians who have been at and in the vicinity of this post, unless by observation satisfactory evidence of evil disposition should be discovered, will be an exception to the punishment which should be inflicted upon the Snake Indians generally. Frequent advices as to your acts and movements will be expected. It has been reported that parties were on the road with the Confederate flag flying. This emblem of treason will not be permitted to flaunt its iniquities in the face of a loyal population. If you should find any such cases you will tear down the flag and arrest the parties, sending them under guard to this post. You will make such notes of your route as will enable you to compile a sketch or map of the same upon your return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 189. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1864.*

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3. Maj. Milo George, Nevada cavalry, will proceed with the last company of his regiment leaving Fort Churchill to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 30, 1864.

Capt. J. C. DOUGHTY,
Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Camp Bidwell, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Herewith inclosed is a copy of a letter* from General John Bidwell to General McDowell, dated the 13th of August, 1864, inclosing one from Mr. Havens, of Susanville, dated the 7th of August. The general commanding directs that you take half of your company with a wagon and thirty days' provisions and make an exploration of Surprise Valley. This examination is to be made with a view of ascertaining if there is any necessity for a military post in that quarter. Your report will be full and complete as to the extent of the valley, its distance and direction from Susanville, number of inhabitants, character and number of the Indians living in or visiting the valley, character of the country, wood, and water, and what resources may be relied on for subsisting men and animals, and the best point for locating a military post should it be deemed advisable to establish one; also the character of the roads leading to the valley. It is not expected that you will be absent from Camp Bidwell later than the 30th of September, unless some urgent necessity should render it necessary for you to remain longer in the valley, in which case you will send an express to Chico, reporting the facts. You will leave your lieutenant in charge of Camp Bidwell.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., August 30, 1864.

I. Captain Pico's company (A), Battalion Native California Cavalry, will proceed on the morning of September 1, 1864, to and take post at Fort Humboldt, and report to the commanding officer of same for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL., *August 24* [*30?*], *1864.*

Lieut. A. W. HANNA,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Humboldt Military District:

SIR: In compliance with Post Orders, No. 27, I left Camp Anderson at 5.30 p. m. with eight men and six days' rations; went up the east side of Redwood to what is called the Pardee Ranch; camped at 10 p. m. August 25, at 7 a. m. took five men and reconnoitered the Hoopa trail as far as the South Fork, or what is called the Trinity trail, five miles; then followed the Trinity trail four miles south; then took down the ridge and reconnoitered around until 7 p. m.; camped for the night. August 26, at 5 a. m. posted two men on a high mound on the ridge, where they could have a good view of both trails and the surrounding country for miles. August 27, at 6 a. m. moved camp down four miles above the crossing of Redwood; reconnoitered some small prairies on the west side; saw Indian signs about five days old; went back to camp 7 p. m. August 28, at 4.30 a. m. (one man sick, left him and one more in camp), started up the river with the balance, six; went about twenty miles; saw old signs about a month old; camped at 7 p. m. August 29, at 4 a. m. went down the east side of the mountain; saw old signs leading in the direction of Hoopa. August 30, at 7 a. m. started for Camp Anderson; arrived at 11.30 a. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. HILLIS,
Sergt., Company B, First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Commanding Detachment.

VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *August 31, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I beg to ask for the same authority for continuing, consolidating, mustering in, and mustering out volunteer regiments or companies in the State of Oregon and the Territories in the Department of the Pacific, as has been given in your telegram of August 18 for California. The troops, old and new, for Oregon and Nevada not to exceed in all for each a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry. The troops for Washington Territory not to exceed a regiment of infantry. Those for Idaho and Utah not to exceed four companies of cavalry or infantry in each, as the state of the service from time to time may require.

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

I concur in the above.

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

MARKLEEVILLE, *August 31, 1864.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Alpine County, desire to communicate to you as the commanding officer of the Department of the Pacific a few facts which we are sure should be in your possession, and which will before long affect our State and Nation seriously. We

will be as brief as possible, knowing that your time must be to some extent taken up with communications from the interior. You must be aware ere this of a secret organization, ramified throughout the State, which has for its object a system of guerrilla warfare and wholesale plundering. All this (learned through a detective whom we have had at work and through Governor Nye, of Nevada Territory,) is to be ushered in by a general uprising of the secesh forces. We have had our eyes upon that branch of that organization here in our place, and have taken such precautionary measures that they have become alarmed and they are now stealing away by ones and twos to the place of rendezvous, which we learn is in the neighborhood of San Fernando Mission, Lower California, and from what we glean from detective source, we are satisfied that there they are now congregating, ostensibly to mine but really to raid, and have a good supply of arms and ammunition and provisions. We are no alarmists and we confide to you, as our commanding officer, what we believe to be true from the evidence before us. The programme is to rendezvous there, and when the time of rising comes to sound the tocsin of war on our coast, aided by the French in Mexico, the Mormons and Indians on our east, and the secesh among us, by a bold stroke take the State out of the Union and erect a Pacific republic. We learn that on the 7th of September a steamer will leave San Francisco for Lower California, and we write this to-day so that you may be able to take advantage of that steamer to send a spy there to ascertain the correctness of this statement. We have written Governor Low before of this organization; also to Governor Nye, but these matters have so impressed us here that we felt it our duty to lay them before you. There is a military company here, but at present unarmed, which company hereby, through its commanding officer, tenders its services to move at once when ordered. That a great day is coming upon the people of this coast we feel satisfied and we may as well realize it first as last; for our part we expect it and we are ready. These forces are organizing and drop off for the rendezvous in small squads, the hard times favoring this emigration movement. One Stepfield, who we feel sure has a commission from Jeff. Davis, is the grand sanhedrim here, and he has a man by the name of Edwards with him in the capacity of a spy. They have gone and the men are following one at a time. We have abundant testimony here obtained from men who belonged to the organization, but drew out when they found out the real object. This testimony we do not like to commit to paper, but you can have it when you deem it necessary. We will not trust more to paper now. Should you at any time need our services either here or elsewhere, command us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

D. C. MITCHELL,
Captain Alpine Rifles.
O. F. THORNTON,
Of Mount Bullion.
G. W. MAULL.
W. I. JOHNSTON,
County Treasurer.

P. S.—This was written for General McDowell, but since it was written we learn that you are in command in San Francisco and we direct to you.

Respectfully,

D. C. MITCHELL.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, September 4, 1864.

Respectfully referred to department headquarters. Came addressed to me and receipt acknowledged to Captain Mitchell.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NO. 12,
In the Field, August 31, 1864.

First Lieut. A. W. HANNA,
Adjt. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
A. A. A. G., Humboldt Military Dist., Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of scout by a detachment of twenty-one men of Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, under my command: Marched from Camp Grant July 19, 1864, and arrived in the Indians' country on the 12th day of August, after having marched about 100 miles, having spent a portion of the intervening time in prospecting the country for Indians. My camp is about twenty-five miles northeast of Round Valley, near the Yallo Balley Mountains, and in the midst of the Indian country, which is very rough, being one continuation of mountains and ravines, interspersed with dense thickets of timber and brush, which afford excellent hiding for Indians and render it almost inaccessible to white men; hence the difficulty of subduing by warfare. On the 12th day of August I succeeded in capturing five Indians, to whom I explained the object of the expedition, assuring them that all who came in and surrendered themselves would be well treated and provided for and those who refused to come in would be hunted and killed by the troops. I then instructed them to go out and find all the Indians they could and bring them to camp, since which time they have continued to come in slowly up to the present date. There are sixty-eight Indians in camp at present and the prospect is fair for many more. They appear well satisfied to be taken to the reservation, and from present appearances there will be but little difficulty in gathering them together if the business is properly conducted. From what information can be gained of the numbers of Indians in this vicinity there are probably 400 or 500 inhabiting a space of country about 150 miles in circumference, principally on the headwaters of the Eel River and lying between Round Valley on the west and Sacramento Valley on the east. The Indians appear to be in almost a destitute condition as to supplies of provisions for the coming winter, only being able to barely subsist themselves through the summer and fall months; consequently when winter commences they will be entirely destitute of subsistence and will necessarily be compelled to resort to plunder for a living.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. SIMPSON,
Captain, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers,
Commanding Company E.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL., *August 31, 1864.*

Capt. THOMAS BUCKLEY,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Commanding Post:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report: In obedience to instructions from the post commander I left Camp Iaqua on the 22d

instant with one corporal and thirteen privates of the Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, with seven days' rations; marched to Lawrence Creek, a distance of nine miles, and camped. August 23, sent Corporal Jones and four men up Booth's Run to look for Indian sign. He returned at 2 p. m. and reported having seen none. I with four men proceeded down Lawrence Creek some five miles; saw no Indian sign; returned to camp at 3 p. m. August 24, proceeded to Mad River by the north side of Iaqua Buttes, and traveling toward the east side, reached the river at 1 p. m., at a point opposite the Lone Cabin ranch; saw some old Indian signs on a small prairie north of the Buttes; traveled down Mad River to Bremer's ranch and camped. Distance marched this day, twenty-five miles. August 25, proceeded down Mad River to the mouth of Boulder Creek; saw some old Indian signs occasionally on the route. Camped on Boulder Creek, having marched about twenty miles this day. The woods and prairies in this vicinity are on fire, or have been burned in every direction. August 26, proceeded to Boynton's Prairie, a distance of ten miles, and camped. Saw no Indian signs to-day. August 27, proceeded to Kneeland's Prairie, a distance of seven miles, and camped. Saw no Indian sign. August 28, proceeded to the west side of Humboldt Ridge; thence to the southern point of Kneeland's Prairie; then to Lawrence Creek, and camped. Saw some old Indian sign, such as a deserted camp, &c., which had the appearance of not having been used for some months. Distance traveled this day, fifteen miles. August 29, returned to Camp Iaqua, Cal., a distance of nine miles, arriving at 11 a. m. Total number of miles traveled during the above scout, eighty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMORY WING,

First Sergeant Company C, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., August 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: The three companies of the Second Infantry California Volunteers commanded by Captain Gibbs, Captain Theller, and Lieutenant Gonnisson are not, in my opinion, any longer required for service against the Indians in the Humboldt Military District. If no change should be made in the location of these companies soon, I beg to request that none of Company H, now stationed at Fort Gaston, Cal., be mustered out of service at that post. The welfare of the Indians there renders it pertinent for me to make this request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

SUSANVILLE, LASSEN COUNTY,
September 1, 1864.

General MASON,
Provost-Marshal, San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: The signs of the times in this section of our State are indicative of approaching danger to the interests of the cause of our Union. The unguarded expressions of disloyalty given utterance to by

many of our citizens, the fact of the existence of secret organizations in our midst among men known to be unfriendly to the country, the knowledge that a design upon the part of the Democratic party to interfere with our approaching elections is contemplated, and, we verily believe, will be attempted, the fact that we are a border county where deeds of political atrocity may be perpetrated with more of impunity than other sections of our State because of the many chances of escape of offenders, and the many occurrences coming almost every day within our own observation of activity and energy upon the part of those whom we know to design the destruction of our Government, the almost daily appearance of strangers in our midst of secession proclivity, holding close and earnest communion with secessionists dwelling here, have excited in our minds an intense anxiety and fear of impending evil. We would most respectfully represent to you that in view of this state of affairs we, as Union men, are making all preparations within our power to meet whatever emergency may require at our hands. We have organized a military company composed exclusively of staunch Union men, only needing a sufficient number of arms to render them efficient in time of danger and for which we have made application to the State, representing that nearly all of the available arms of this county have been secured by secessionists. We have a league of Union hearts, solemnly pledged to the defense of the country whenever necessity requires. We have Union clubs and a universal disposition manifest upon the part of the Union element to do and suffer all things for our own safety and that of our State and country. Believing, in view, then, of this condition of things, that the appointment of a deputy provost-marshal would have a happy tendency to keep down these insurrectionary movements threatened us and would the better enable us to preserve the peace and maintain the dignity and safety of this State, we would respectfully and earnestly pray you the appointment of Frank Drake deputy provost-marshal for Lassen County.

We remain, respectfully, your humble servants,

JNO. S. WARD,
WIT DE HAVEN,
T. E. WARD,
E. R. NICOLES,
J. R. LOCKWOOD,
[AND 16 OTHERS.]

CAMP MATTOLE, *September 1, 1864.*

Lieut. A. W. HANNA,
Adjutant First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the following report: August 16, sent prisoner Private Francis, Company E, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, to Camp Grant, as I could not keep him here and scout, having no guard-house; also same day I left camp with ten men, with thirteen days' rations, to scout in the Upper Mattole country; sent Corporal Smith and three men up on the south side of the river, with orders to meet the train at Rosse's Valley, on the Mattole River, a distance of twenty-five miles from this camp; camped at the Upper Crossing, having marched fifteen miles. August 17, reached Rosse's Valley, a distance of ten miles. August 18 and 19, staid in camp, waiting for Corporal Smith to join me. August 19, Corporal Smith arrived in camp and reported having found Indian signs, which he followed two days, the trail leading in the direction of the

head of Mattole River. August 20, sent out two scouting parties, Corporal Smith and three men going in the direction of Redwood Creek (a tributary of South Eel River); the other party, consisting of four men, followed the Indian sign found by Corporal Smith. August 25, Corporal Smith and party returned to camp and reported as having seen no fresh Indian sign. August 26, the other scouting party returned to camp and reported that they followed the Indians up to the headwaters of Mattole River, where the Indians crossed the divide to Usal Creek, near the headwaters of which one of them (Stephen Shannon) was wounded in the leg, and the party were obliged to return to camp. There were, as near as could be ascertained, fifteen in the party—men, women, and children. August 27, started for this camp, where I arrived on the 28th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GEER,

First Lieut. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Detachment at Mattole.

CAMP DOUGLAS, *September 1, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m. 2d.)

Col. R. C. DRUM:

All quiet. I assumed command of Camp Douglas to-day. The furnaces in Rush Valley are a decided success. Much rejoicing among miners. Brigham left for a six weeks' trip to the southern settlements this morning to subdue the growing spirit of resistance to his authority. The tocsin of his downfall is sounding.

P. EDWARD CONNOR.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL
OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA TERRITORY,
San Francisco, Cal., September 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a report from Capt. Robert Robinson relative to a secret organization in this State, inimical to the Government.* From facts obtained from Captain Jackson, provost-marshal of Southern District, and from an entirely different source, I am certain that there is really a large number in the first degree. Believing it to be very important to know fully the extent and objects of this organization, I have authorized a second detective for service with Captain Robinson, and also sent one to Visalia, and authorized Captain Jackson to send one to Los Angeles. I do not think there will be any danger here until after the election, when if their party is defeated, it is highly probable that they may declare for a Pacific republic; at least, it is talked of in many parts of the State. A resistance to the draft is one of the objects of the organization. Another fact connected with the organization is that great activity prevails throughout the State amongst Copperheads in getting arms repaired and obtaining supplies of powder, &c. These reports reach me daily from all parts of the State. I think we will be able to learn enough about them to be able to thwart them, whatever their intentions may be. I will report to you so soon as I obtain any further

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*See August 25, p. 956.

reliable information. On the 24th instant I telegraphed you with reference to printing the enrollment lists as required by Circular, No. 101, of 1863. I asked for instructions on this point on January 13 by telegraph, again on March 29, and also by letter of January 30. I did not authorize the printing of the lists here from the fact that the cost of printing would be very great, and I did not see how the corrections of the lists could be made satisfactorily. In the first place the districts are very large. The population of the State and of the different districts is constantly changing; the discovery of new mines, or the failure of old ones, the abundance of rain or the dryness of different localities causes the change of whole communities. A town will be in full operation one day and deserted the next. The difficulty of obtaining reliable enrolling officers at any price, and of getting any at all at present rates, the difficulty of traveling in the thinly settled districts, and in fact, a thousand difficulties are in the way of making the enrollment correct. I have thought that it was not intended to draft in this State. I do not think it would prove efficient, as it would take more men to bring in the deserters than we have force. Men can be obtained without a draft, and the great probabilities are that it could not be enforced, consequently I have thought it would be better not to expend large sums in making a careful correction as it would be better to hear causes of exemption after notification of draft, if one should take place, and if not, make such corrections as we may be able to do from the limited means at our disposal, and only rely on the new enrollment next year for a more complete list. You will oblige me by giving full instructions with reference to this coast. I think the number of deputies should be increased to at least four for each district. That authority should be given for payments to be made on contracts, &c., on their approval here, instead of having to wait until we hear from Washington, keeping parties out of their money for at least sixty days. That all contracts, salaries, &c., should be at fixed rates in gold, payments to be made in legal tenders, taking their market value on the day payment is made.

Since writing the above I have received your telegrams with reference to printing, &c., and will carry out the instructions as fully as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, California and Nevada.

[Indorsement.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific, at San Francisco, Cal.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

STOCKTON, *September 3, 1864.*

General MASON:

DEAR SIR: I have but a moment to write before closing of mail and can only say that we have information from several different sources that there are from 60 to 100 armed men encamped on the west side of

the San Joaquin some twenty miles or less from this place. Say they are going to hunt there till after the draft is ordered or commenced. All are mounted, have guns, pistols, and bowie knives. You can attach such importance to this as its nature justifies.

Truly, yours,

H. B. UNDERHILL.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 4, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose two messages of yesterday from Governor J. W. Nye. I have this day forwarded the fifty men and two officers, Company C, Nevada cavalry, and 100 rifle-muskets, and accouterments as per his order. The Governor, provost-marshal, and several prominent citizens of this Territory have informed me that they are in possession of sufficient reliable information to induce them to believe that the secessionists are thoroughly organized in this Territory, and will attack one or more important points between the 7th and 15th of this month. The citizens (Union) are organizing home guards in all the towns of the Territory, and Governor Nye has ordered me to furnish them with arms. I cannot believe there is any serious apprehensions of an outbreak on the part of the secessionists, but the Governor and others appear to be well posted in regard to the plans of those who are opposed to the cause of our country, and therefore I am prepared for any emergency. Inclosed you will find copy of Post Orders, No. 96.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CARSON CITY, *September 3, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major McDERMIT:

Two incendiary fires at this place last night and one other attempt; fear a vigilance committee. Send me fifty men to-day, well armed, if possible. Send me 100 arms and ammunition. Answer.

JAS. W. NYE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CARSON CITY, *September 3, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major McDERMIT:

No change in affairs. Apprehensions of evil still existing. Send arms early as possible; also the men.

J. W. NYE.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

ORDERS, No. 96.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 4, 1864.

I. Company B, Nevada Infantry, is relieved from duty at this post, and will be in readiness to take up the line of march for Fort Ruby, Nev. Ter., at 5 a. m. to-morrow, to take post there.

II. Capt. A. N. Runyon, assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistance, will furnish the necessary transportation and twenty days' rations.

III. Company commanders will issue to the men of their respective companies twenty rounds of ball cartridges each, and will at retreat every evening have their companies to turn out with arms for inspection.

By order:

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.
WM. H. CLARK,
First Lieutenant, Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Temporarily at Fort Gaston, September 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT BURNT RANCH:

SIR: Rumors have reached the district commander of a recent raid by hostile Indians upon the settlements of Hyampom and vicinity, doing considerable damage. In the absence of any official report from you on this subject the truth of the rumor is somewhat doubted. It is therefore directed by the lieutenant-colonel commanding that you submit a full account of the attack, if any there was, and the action you have taken in the affair, with any information in your possession that may be of service to the district commander. The messenger is expected to return to this post as early on Tuesday, the 6th instant, as practicable. You will therefore make no unnecessary delay in forwarding your dispatches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

WASHINGTON, *September 5, 1864.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

The Secretary of War directs that salutes of 100 guns be fired from the arsenals at Benicia and Fort Vancouver on the day after the receipt of this order at these points in honor of recent victories in the harbor of Mobile, and on the day following the salute at Benicia a salute of 100 guns in San Francisco in honor of General Sherman's victories near Atlanta. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 7, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter relative to the proper date of discharge of the California volunteers whose terms of service are about to expire. Circular No. 36, of May 2, 1864, from the War Department, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, directs as follows:

First. When all the companies of a regiment were mustered in within two months of the date at which the organization commenced, the date of muster-out of the organization will be determined by reckoning the period of service from the date of muster-in of the last company.

In accordance with this, if the last company of a regiment was mustered into service on the 20th of May, 1861 (that date is considered the date of original organization and muster-in of the regiment), the period of service of the regiment will expire May 19, 1864 (expiration of original term), and at that date all the members of the regiment, except re-enlisted ones and those who have joined since date of original organization, will be discharged.

Second. When there is a difference of two months or more between the dates of muster-in of the first and last companies, the companies will be mustered out separately and the field and staff reduced proportionably, and in the inverse order in which they were mustered in under paragraph 85 of the mustering regulations.

I will state here that the men were not in the service of the United States until they were mustered in; from the time of their enrollment until their muster at the completion of their organization they were in the State service, although they received pay for the intervening period from the Federal Government. The above are the regulations in the case; but now that authority has been given the major-general commanding to modify these regulations to suit circumstances, I would respectfully suggest that you would see the general immediately on his return from Oregon, and arrange for the discharge of men whose terms have expired. It will, I am sure, lead to trouble unless the matter is promptly attended to.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Temporarily at Fort Gaston, September 7, 1864.

Capt. A. MILLER,
First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg. Company C:

CAPTAIN: From your report I deem it important that the Indians living in Trinity County be all taken prisoners and sent to Fort Humboldt as soon as practicable. By applying to the quartermaster at this post you will be supplied with the necessary number of mules for this service. You will [take] measures so as to secure all the Indians designated in your letters of the 28th ultimo and 6th instant, and that certain success may result I desire you to have all the troops you can use to advantage. Captain Long, commanding Fort Gaston, has been instructed to furnish you such assistance as you may signify to him you require. Be careful to be prepared for the business before moving in it, and then have an adequate force to make thorough work. It will be best to send the prisoners via the Hydesville and Trinity trail, and be sure that no prisoners escape after capture. Advise district headquarters of the probable time you will enter upon the arrest of these Indians, and immediately after the captures are made the number of prisoners taken, and when they may be expected at Fort Humboldt. Should you find it necessary, you are authorized to employ three or four reliable citizens as guides, &c., for a short time. I am just informed that all but four or five of the mules of this post are now absent at Humboldt, but they will be here and be ready for your service by the middle of next week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Fort Vancouver, September 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding the department to write you as follows in answer to your letter of the 27th of July, asking that a company of infantry be sent to your district from California to enable you to comply with the application from the Indian Department to go against the Quilliute Indians because of their refusal to deliver up the murderers of Cook, who was killed in December last. It is understood, as well from the papers you submit as from the personal representations recently made at Steilacoom by Lieutenant Jester to the general commanding, that the tribe or band are willing to surrender the ringleader in the murder, but not the accomplices, it being their law and their religion to give eye for eye, tooth for tooth, life for life, and no more. In view of the employment of the troops in the department and of their rapidly diminishing numbers, it is not at this time practicable to send you the force you asked for without risk to more important interests. It is therefore thought that the best practicable solution to the question, and one that will answer substantially the ends of justice, is to accept the head murderer—said to be a man of influence—and enter a virtual nolle prosequi as to the accomplices. It is at this particular crisis of great national importance not to multiply any further than can possibly be avoided the work our few soldiers on this coast have to do, and it is better not to exact the uttermost farthing or the last drop called for by the bond, particularly when we are to this small tribe so strong, and they to us so weak. It is not of imperative necessity that they should be made to feel immediately this disparity; that will come soon enough for us—too soon for them. They are out of the highways of the whites and remote from their centers of population. They intend no aggression, and merely stand in the position of refusing a demand which is against their customs and the little glimmering of religion they possess. If the Indian Department can by your representations be induced in the general interests of the whole Pacific Coast to forego exacting the full and extreme measure of justice in this case, and do what is not uncommon in cases even of high crimes, punish the principal only, they will do a patriotic, just, and most commendable act. There are so many complaints from officers of that department of the unpunished murders of Indians by white men that the general feels a repugnance to exact the extreme penalty of our law on the red man, when the white murderer goes so constantly unwhipped of justice.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. HAVEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Fort Vancouver, September 7, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, and
Lieutenant-Colonel ENGLISH,
Assistant Provost-Marshal of Oregon, &c.:

Brigadier-General Alvord informs me there is a good prospect of obtaining a company of volunteers in the vicinity of Auburn, Oreg. If

the authority exists, as I understand it does, to complete the Oregon regiment of cavalry, I wish a company may be raised as the general suggests. The company to rendezvous at Walla Walla.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., September 7, 1864.
(Received 2.20 p. m. 8th.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

MY DEAR SIR: Washington Territory this day sends her first telegraphic dispatch, greeting yourself, Washington City, and the whole United States with our sincere prayer to Almighty God that His richest blessings, spiritual and temporal, may rest upon and perpetuate the whole of our beloved country; that His omnipotent power may bless her and defend the President of the United States, our brave Army and Navy, our Congress, and every department of the National Government forever.

In behalf of Washington Territory:

WM. PICKERING,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 7, 1864.

I. Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, having reported for duty agreeably to War Department Special Orders, No. 232, of July 9, 1864, he will repair to Fort Walla Walla and assume command of his regiment and of the post.

II. Maj. C. H. Rumrill, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair to Fort Steilacoom and assume command of that post.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Acig. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: On his recent visit to the island of San Juan the attention of the major-general commanding the department was called to the existing instructions to the commanding officer of the post at that place, and since his arrival here he has carefully considered the various papers you have submitted to him on the subject of the joint occupation of the island by the United States and British forces, and the question of the exercise of civil jurisdiction by officers of Washington Territory over American inhabitants residing or sojourning thereon. The general now instructs me to write to you as follows: Pending the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain concerning their

respective claims to the sovereignty of the island, questions as to the kind and extent of jurisdiction to be maintained by the two parties are to be decided in conformity with the temporary arrangement (settlement) first proposed substantially by Capt. Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, of Her Majesty's ship Tribune, to Captain Pickett, August 3, 1859, concurred in by the President of the United States, as seen in War Department dispatch from Mr. Drinkard to Lieutenant-General Scott of September 16, 1859, and established by Lieutenant-General Scott in October and November, 1859, and at the time partially, and since fully, agreed to by the British authorities. That arrangement, or "temporary settlement," was on the basis of a joint and exclusively military occupation of the island by land forces of the two powers. You will observe that the question of joint civil jurisdiction was fully discussed at the time, it being urged by Governor Douglas and resisted and rejected by Lieutenant-General Scott. The latter, in his letter to the former of November 2, 1859, says as follows:

> You submit for (my) consideration that for the protection of the small British and American population settled on the island there should be a joint civil occupation composed of the present resident stipendiary magistrates, with such assistants as may be necessary, and that the military and naval forces on both sides be wholly withdrawn. It strikes me as a decisive objection to this basis, that if a magistrate (judge or justice of the peace) could be legally (except by treaty between sovereign powers) established on neutral territory, such functionary could not be subjected to the orders of any officer of the U. S. Army, nor even to the direct control of the President of the United States, though appointed by an American Territorial Governor claiming jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and therefore not to be considered as a fit person to be intrusted with matters affecting the peace of two great nations.

For this and the terms of the "temporary settlement" as established, the entire police of the island was, as to American citizens, exclusively with the U. S. military forces, and as to British subjects exclusively with the British forces. The major-general commanding observes in the subsequent instructions and orders of the U. S. military authorities having the matter in charge, a deviation from the status thus established, growing out of the action of the civil authority of Washington Territory relative to the projected imposition and collection of taxes on the American residents on the island, and he directs they be, by whomsoever given, so far modified as to conform to the arrangement made by Lieutenant-General Scott before cited. In the instructions to you from department headquarters of March 9 and August 31, 1863, as embodied in your letter to Captain Bissell, of September 26, 1863, the general notices the following:

> The general commanding the department has no objection to the civil authority exercising their proper functions on the part of the island over which the military commandant of our Government exercises control, but they must not in the present state of affairs attempt to exercise authority over the northern half, that under charge of the English commandant. The residents in the southern half of the island must behave themselves, and not make it a nest for gamblers and drinking shops.
>
> The instructions of General Wright, dated the 9th of March last, said, "You can say to the American settlers on the portion of the island under the jurisdiction of the United States that they will not be interfered with by the military authorities in any manner whatever. The civil authorities, if duly appointed or elected under the laws governing the Territory of Washington, will be permitted to exercise their legitimate functions."

It is a mistake to speak of our exercising authority over the southern half and of the British exercising authority over the northern half, as if the island were in fact divided between them, separated by some undefined line, and to give warning to the inhabitants in the southern half, as if they and none others were all under our jurisdiction. The

authority to be exercised is not as to territory, for that is the matter at issue, but as to individuals, and on the part of each military commander, so far as his countrymen are concerned, extends over the whole island. In the southern part of the island south of the U. S. military post is a farm of the Hudson Bay Company, and American citizens live in the northern part of the island. The instructions above quoted would place American citizens under British authority and British subjects under American authority, which of course was not and is not intended by either party. The major-general commanding was accompanied on his visit to San Juan by His Excellency Governor Pickering, of Washington Territory, and the subject of the occupation of the island was discussed between them, the Governor concurring fully in the plan of General Scott, and saying he would appoint no justice of the peace for the island. If the inhabitants wish to vote or to pay taxes, and any civil officer of the Territory should come over for the purpose of receiving their votes or their money, you will instruct the commanding officer to afford him every facility possible for the purpose; but no authority, except such as the inhabitants may voluntarily submit to, must be exercised on the island pending the negotiations, save by or through military officers in command. Everything is at present quiet on the island, and it is not known that there is any further intention to raise questions likely to disturb that quiet. These instructions are therefore not so much with reference to the present as to the future, and are intended to guard against a state of affairs which might prove dangerous to the peace of the country. It is not necessary, it is thought, that they should be made known to any other than the commanding officer of the post until some occasion arises for their being enforced. The general trusts that when it does you will, by such appeals to the forbearance and patriotism of our people as you so well know how to make, induce them to yield a further acquiescence in the anomalous state of affairs existing on the island till the country is at leisure and better able than now to adjust it, not doubting that every right of every American citizen will be fully maintained.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. HAVEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1864.*

Governor PICKERING,
Olympia, Wash. Ter.:

Your patriotic dispatch of yesterday received, and will be published.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1864.

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The authority asked for in your dispatch of the 31st of August from Vancouver is granted by the Secretary of War.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT TEJON,
September 10, 1864—7.50 p. m.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

The secessionists are arming at Tehachapi, sixty miles from this post, led by Harpending, one of the Chapman pirate crew, latterly of Keysville.

JOHN C. SCHMIDT,
Captain, Second Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 10, 1864.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

General McDowell desires you to act in all things relative to affairs in your district as may seem to you for the best interests of the service.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, Cal., September 10, 1864.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento City, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that I made a demand on the chiefs of the Hot Creeks to deliver up a renegade Indian named Cayote Dick, charged with robbery. He was surrendered by them on the 3d instant. On investigation I found that he had been engaged in the murder of three white men some years ago, and had committed two robberies within the past three months, and was considered so desperate a character by the tribe that they would not allow him to live with them, fearing that by his acts he would get them into trouble. Considering that it would be unsafe to allow him to be at liberty, I ordered him to be shot, which was done on the 7th instant. The tribe express themselves as satisfied with the justice of the sentence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MELLEN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 11, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

MAJOR: Your letter of the 7th instant with inclosed communication from a few of the citizens of Susanville, Lassen County, have been laid before the general commanding the district, who desires you to assure the citizens of Lassen that they need not entertain any apprehensions that their peace and quiet will be disturbed either by Indians or secessionists. A company of cavalry under Captain Doughty is now on its march through the northeastern counties of the State, and will make a reconnaissance of Surprise Valley, having in view the establishment of a post in that quarter should it be deemed necessary. The general

desires that you require frequent reports from Captain Hassett in relation to status of the country he is operating in, and that you communicate freely with these headquarters on the subject.

Respectfully, &c.,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 117. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 12, 1864.*

I. On the arrival of Captain Currey's command at the mouth of the Owyhee the detachment of Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, at Fort Boisé, under command of First Lieut. Charles Hobart, First Oregon Cavalry, will rejoin its company, in the command of Captain Currey, and accompany it to Fort Walla Walla.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 13, 1864.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in which the general commanding wishes to know what special reason Governor Nye had in asking for the issue of arms to the home guards. For the last two months the Governor, provost-marshal, and other prominent citizens in this Territory have been in possession of such information that induces them to believe that as soon as the troops leave this post the secessionists intend giving trouble, and therefore the loyal citizens have formed themselves into organized companies styled the home guards for their own protection, and have called on the Governor to furnish them arms. I have issued 380 muskets and accouterments on the Governor's order, but when he made the last demand for 200 I requested him to get an order from you for me to make the issue, as I did not wish to do so without authority from you to do so. Inclosed you will find invoices of arms and equipments which the Governor informed me he procured from the Secretary of War for the use of the Territory when he was at Washington in 1863, and he believes these arms are at Benicia Arsenal awaiting transportation to this post. We have remaining on hand at this post 240 muskets and accouterments, 108 percussion rifles, 85 Starr pistols, and 120,000 ball cartridges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 118. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 13, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to orders of this date from headquarters Department of the Pacific, Company G, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Capt. H. C. Small, will repair to Camp Watson, on Rock Creek, Oreg., and hut themselves for the winter.

II. On the arrival of Captain Small at Camp Watson he will relieve Captain Caldwell of the command of the detachments under Lieut. Nathan Olney and Second Lieut. W. Wood, and he (Captain Caldwell) will proceed with the men of Company B, First Oregon Cavalry, to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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V. Camp Watson is not to be a permanent station, and the command will be considered in the field. Captain Small will cause the utmost economy to be practiced in every branch of the public service.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP ANDERSON, CAL., *September 15, 1864.*

First Lieut. A. W. HANNA,
Adjutant First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: Pursuant to Post Orders, No. 32, September 6, 1864, I took a detachment of nine men of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and proceeded down Redwood Creek eight miles and camped for the night. On the next day scouted down the creek ten or twelve miles without discovering any Indian sign. On the morning of the 8th proceeded to Bald Hills; saw four Indians at a distance going toward Klamath River, but was unable to overtake them. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th scouted around through the Bald Hill country; discovered considerable Indian sign, apparently about a month old. On the 12th instant returned to this camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CREIGHTON,
Sergeant, Company B, First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., September 15, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 113, headquarters District of Oregon, dated Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 7, 1864, I have this day taken command of the First Regiment Washington Territory Infantry and of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUSTUS STEINBERGER,
Colonel First Washington Territory Infantry.

(Same to Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Oregon.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., September 15, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Letters to the 9th instant have been received from Lieutenant Hobart. He was then in the vicinity of Salmon Falls and expected to

go west by way of Bruneau River and return by way of Salmon Falls Creek, being induced to do so from the fact that if any Indians were on the former they would most likely leave on hearing that he had crossed to the Owyhee. No Indians were at the falls, and none had been found on the river. Some recent depredations have been committed, however, near the falls, apparently by small parties, one of which he succeeded in tracking to their hiding place, where they were attacked and dispersed, three being killed and some stock recovered. The lieutenant reports excellent behavior of the men engaged. The party was in charge of Sergeant Wood. I anticipate a good account from this detachment. The immigration continues to arrive, much of it being in very reduced circumstances. I have been compelled in a few instances to supply a small number of rations. It is estimated that the rear will not reach this place before the 1st of November. It is generally very late, and I fear much suffering if we should have an early winter. The work and business generally of the post is progressing satisfactorily.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a letter this day received from Major McDermit, commanding Fort Churchill.* I know nothing about the understanding between Governor Nye and the Secretary of War. The Governor appears to have gained the impression from the Secretary that the arms were sent out to be turned over to the Territory, but no such intention was communicated to me. They were sent invoiced as usual to the commanding officer. I have directed Major McDermit to report when and by what authority he issued the 380 stand of arms and accouterments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have a communication from Captain Mellen, commanding Fort Crook, with letters from Union men in that quarter in relation to movements of certain rebel sympathizers in the northeastern counties of the State. I have directed Captain Mellen to be watchful and vigilant and to keep me fully advised on the subject, in order that I may throw troops into that quarter should the disturbances prove of a serious nature. As the November election approaches the excitement will increase. We have a powerful opposition to contend with, but with union and harmony in our ranks I have no fears of the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See McDermit to Waite, September 13, p. 976.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 16, 1864.

Capt. H. B. MELLEN,
Second California Cavalry, Commanding Fort Crook:

CAPTAIN: Your letter of the 10th instant, covering one from Mr. J. Root, of Susanville, and also one from Mr. T. W. Hinchman, of Red Bluff, has been laid before the general commanding. Captain Doughty, Second California Cavalry, with a detachment of his company, is now making a reconnaissance of Surprise Valley with a view to the establishment of a military post in that section should it be deemed necessary, and Lieutenant Close, First Nevada Territory Infantry, is also on a scout with thirty men from Camp Susan, near Susanville, where Captain Hassett, same regiment, is stationed with his company. The general desires that he may be kept fully advised of any further suspicious movements of the parties mentioned in your letter, or any others, and that you exercise watchfulness and vigilance in thwarting any intents hostile to the Government.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, September 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: By a letter from General McDowell he expresses the desire to have a company of cavalry raised in the vicinity of Auburn.* I suppose he must refer to the proposition of Colonel Maury sent some time ago. I made an appointment. Will not the same still do? I know of no other person liable to act. If the papers then made out will answer, I desire to have them sent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

AUSTIN, *September 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, loyal citizens of this Government, believing in the supremacy of Federal laws, the perpetuity of the Union, and the defeat of traitors and the suppression of the rebellion both in words and acts, beg leave to represent the necessity of having a proper military force in this place. Copperheadism and secession are rampant in this city, and as it is the first place of any consequence reached by the emigrants, the numerical force of those opposed to our Government promises to be in the ascendant, which element will be kept in subjection by the presence of Federal soldiers. The approaching election increases the necessity, and as forage and accommodations here are abundant and as cavalry troops are soon expected in our midst we earnestly request that you will take such measures to give us a sufficient force (military) until the November election as will protect Union interests, humble rebels, and defend the true interests of the

*See McDowell to Gibbs, September 7, p. 971.

Government. This step we deem necessary for the cause of our country and the success of our political canvass, and without your aid we may be defeated in spite of our patriotic efforts and purposes. There is no time to be lost, and by your immediate attention and compliance with our request you will accomplish much good to a cause to which our lives are devoted.

Very truly, your Union fellow-citizens,

T. A. WATTERSON.
RICHARD BROWN.
I. W. MORGAN.
S. B. MOORE.
THOMAS WREN.
H. G. WORTHINGTON.
D. R. ASHLEY.
MULF. NICKERSON.
THOS. J. TESSNANT.
MORZ MILLER.

[First indorsement.]

AUSTIN, NEV. TER., *September 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR:

GENERAL: Although but a comparative stranger in Austin, having just arrived here with my company on the march to Fort Ruby, I fully indorse the foregoing statement and believe it to be entirely correct, and am satisfied that Austin and the Reese River country not only require an armed force till after the November election, but permanently.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. THURSTON,
Captain Company B, First Infantry Nevada Territory Vols.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., September 22, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the department commander, with the recommendation that if practicable a detachment of cavalry from Fort Churchill be stationed at or near Austin until after the November election. From my knowledge of the people of Austin and the emigration this year from the East, as well as from the character of the petitioners, I have no doubt that the interests of loyal citizens and of the Government would be subserved by such military protection as is asked for. I have at present under my command no available troops for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., September 18, 1864.

Governor JAMES W. NYE,
Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

The arms requested by you when in Washington, to wit, three mountain howitzers and 1,000 Springfield muskets, were issued by the Ordnance Bureau pursuant to my order. Neither this Department nor

the Ordnance Bureau has any information showing the stoppage of the arms at Benicia, and such stoppage, if it has been made, is unauthorized. The commanding officer at Benicia has been telegraphed upon the subject, and to forward them immediately. When they arrive you are authorized to issue them to your militia as you think most expedient for the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,
Near Great Salt Lake City, September 19, 1864.

I. Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, with the headquarters and companies of his regiment stationed at Camp Connor, Utah Ter., will march for this post at as early a day as practicable, and will report to the post commander for duty.

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By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HUMBOLDT MILITARY DISTRICT,
Fort Humboldt, September 19, 1864.

Capt. THOMAS BUCKLEY,
Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Camp Iaqua, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: Orders have been given Capt. A. Miller, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Company C, in the field, to capture all Indians found on the main Trinity River and South Fork, with its tributaries, including Hay Fork. It is reported that some of the Hay Fork Indians are now employed as guides by Citizen Stephen Fleming, an employé of the Government, with a detachment of troops from Camp Iaqua. It is directed by the district commander that you have all Indians from any portion of the valley of the Trinity that are at the present time with scouting parties from your command sent to this post when they can no longer be serviceable as guides.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 21, 1864.*

Col. J. F. CURTIS,
Drum Barracks:
(Via Los Angeles, Cal.)

Send Companies B, Second Infantry, and B, Second Cavalry, to Presidio Barracks on next trip of Senator, the latter leaving behind horses, horse equipments, and camp equipage. Withdraw at once Second Infantry company at Fort Yuma to Drum Barracks and send it on arrival to this city.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARSON, *September 21, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General MCDOWELL:

Can the remaining troops at Fort Churchill be detained for a few days until I can have a personal interview with you in regard to our peculiar situation? Have you received my communication sent some weeks since? Will you cause the arms at Benicia destined for this Territory to be forwarded? I have authority from War Department to distribute them.

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of the Territory of Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 21, 1864.*

Governor J. W. NYE,
Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

Your request for temporary delay in movement of troops is granted. Shall be glad to see you, and would go at once to Carson if it were possible for me to leave here at this time. Your letter was received on my return from Oregon.

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 21, 1864.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Stop all movement of troops from Fort Churchill to Salt Lake until further orders.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *September 21, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

The superintendent of Indian affairs recommends the abandonment of Fort Hoskins. I concur. Shall I issue the order?

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 21, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 16th instant. The letter from Major-General McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, to which you refer, doubtless was due to an application I had made for authority to raise a company of First Oregon Cavalry at Fort Boisé. After you sent me your appointment of Mr. Holtzenhausen it appeared that authority must be obtained, &c. Governor Lyon has since given his written consent to the recruiting being carried on in Idaho Territory, credit being given to that

Territory for the number obtained there. If he had refused, the recruiting would have to be confined to Oregon, and Auburn was the best center. Mr. Holtzenhausen was a resident of La Grande, Oreg. I fear from the letters of Colonel Maury that Mr. Holtzenhausen will not undertake the experiment. There is not yet time to have heard from him since the papers went on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., September 21, 1864.

Lieut. J. W. HOPKINS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Information from Lieutenant West, First Washington Territory Infantry, who constitutes part of Lieutenant Hobart's command, has been received. He was then on Rock Creek, fifty miles above Salmon Falls, and was in pursuit of a party of Indians that had stolen sixteen head of work cattle from one of the mail stations in that vicinity. Small parties of Indians on the south and west of Snake River appear to be very active in stealing. The Overland Mail Company represent the necessity of troops at Fort Hall. This is an important point, where the travel from Salt Lake to the East Bannock or Beaver Head country and the east to Oregon and Washington Territory and the Boisé country intersect. No complaints of Indians are made, but road agents have been depredating, and it is feared that, from the general spirit of lawlessness pervading a certain class, that the danger from this source may increase. It is my opinion that this point should have, as soon as can be, at least a temporary camp of considerable strength.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 22, 1864.*

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: I have the honor to request, under the special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, a copy of which has been furnished you, that a regiment of California volunteers, infantry, be raised as soon as possible, in addition to those now in service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

FORT POINT, *September 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: The battery at Point Blunt, Angel Island, has been completed for some weeks, but I find that the armament intended for this

point has been placed in position at Camp Reynolds by Major Andrews, and I have to request that if the disposition made by him of those guns is approved by you others may be sent to supply their places. The battery is designed for six 32-pounders and one 10-inch center-pintle gun. The 10-inch gun has not been mounted by Major Andrews, but he wishes an order from you before permitting its removal.

I am, general, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Major Andrews, Third Artillery, commanding Angel Island.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

CAMP REYNOLDS, *Angel Island, Cal., October 1, 1864.*

Received to-day. The guns sent here were disposed of as follows: Three 32-pounder guns and one 10-inch howitzer (columbiad) were placed in Battery No. 1, the extreme northwest point of the island; seven 32-pounders, two 10-inch and one 8-inch gun were placed in Battery No. 2 about 400 yards south of Battery No. 1; five other 32-pounders were placed in battery near the wharf. Nobody ever said that any of these guns were sent here by accident or were intended for another post. On the contrary, I consulted with Colonel De Russy before I made the wharf battery. There are five (not six) 32-pounders in the wharf battery. I consider it a very valuable one, and hope that if a transfer of guns should be decided on that this battery be left alone and the other guns be sent to Point Blunt. The sending of these guns will, in my opinion, cause an unnecessary expense of about $400 in gold. I may as well state that when these guns were sent here I distinctly understood from General G. Wright that I was to make the wharf battery and to arm it with guns to be sent by Captain McAllister; that Captain McAllister sent me 24-pounder front-pintle guns, which I refused as not suitable, and then made the present battery. It is my opinion as an artillery officer that the present wharf battery is very valuable, and that the same number of 32-pounder guns can be better spared from the hill batteries.

Respectfully,

GEO. P. ANDREWS,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, and Captain, Third Artillery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 204. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 22, 1864.

1. All the Second and Sixth Regiments of California Infantry serving in the District of Humboldt, except Captain Douglas' company (F), Second Infantry California Volunteers, at Round Valley, will take post as follows: The headquarters and companies of Sixth Infantry at Benicia Barracks; the companies of Second Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, there to be mustered out of service.

2. The quartermaster's department will, if possible, make arrangements to bring the troops belonging to the above-named regiments now at Camp Lincoln and Forts Humboldt and Bragg on the return trip of

the steamer leaving for those points on Friday next. The detachment of infantry at Port Oxford will be withdrawn to Camp Lincoln and from thence sent to this city.

3. The abandonment of Camp Lincoln is left discretionary with the district commander. Should such be his determination the movable property thereat will be taken to Fort Humboldt, otherwise the acting quartermaster of the post with four enlisted men, to be selected from those who have re-enlisted, will be left in charge of the Government property until properly relieved, which the district commander will immediately cause to be done by a detachment from the Mountaineer Battalion.

4. The remaining companies of the Second, except Captain Douglas', and the companies of the Sixth will be immediately marched to Fort Humboldt, prepared to embark for their destination. The district commander will give all orders necessary for carrying this into effect at the earliest moment, and will, by return of the steamer leaving this port to-morrow, report the day at which the remaining companies will be ready to embark in order that transportation may be procured accordingly.

5. The district commander will make such disposition of his battalion and of the companies of the Second Infantry and Native Cavalry as will best serve to protect the settlements and the Indian reservations.

6. The major-general commanding takes the occasion to commend the troops serving in the Humboldt District for their energy and good conduct in the service in which they have been recently engaged.

7. Company K (Ulio's), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will take post in this city and act as provost guard under the special orders of the provost-marshal-general for California. When relieved the men composing the present guard, as also the lieutenant in command, will be sent to their respective companies. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. G. WHIPPLE,
Commanding District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: The chief quartermaster at these headquarters has been directed to give special instructions to the acting quartermasters at Fort Bragg and Camp Lincoln relative to the disposition of public property at those posts should you determine to abandon the latter. The major-general commanding is desirous that the Second and Sixth Infantry should be concentrated at the points designated in special orders at the earliest day practicable, and hopes you will facilitate the movement with the means at your disposal, so that the whole of these regiments serving in your district will be sent to this city on the next two trips of the steamer. It is the general's desire that the company left at Round Valley (Douglas') should not be moved without first receiving his sanction to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 23, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 11 p. m. 24th.

Major-General MCDOWELL and Governor LOW,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Major-General Sheridan attacked the rebel forces under Early and Breckinridge on Monday, the 19th instant, at Bunker Hill. After a hard-fought battle, lasting all day, the rebels were defeated with a loss of 6 general officers killed or wounded, 4,000 stand of arms, over 5,000 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, and 15 colors. The rebels were pursued through Winchester and Strasburg to Fisher's Hill, south of Strasburg, where they made a stand in a strongly intrenched position. Yesterday at 4 p. m. Sheridan again attacked them, and achieved a most signal victory. The rebel army was completely routed, sixteen pieces of artillery were captured and a large number of prisoners. Sheridan at 11 o'clock last night reported his army still in pursuit, six miles from Woodstock, and that only darkness saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 23, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

Order the abandonment of Hoskins.
By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 23, 1864.

I. Pursuant to instructions of this date from department headquarters, Fort Hoskins will be abandoned, a non-commissioned officer and two privates of Company D, Fourth California Volunteers, being left as a guard.

* * * * * * *

XI. As soon as Capt. L. S. Scott, Fourth California Volunteers, has taken the necessary steps for the execution of this order, he will proceed with Company D to Fort Yamhill and assume command of that post. Captain Scott will assemble at Fort Yamhill such of the men of his company as should be mustered out next month.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Virginia City, Nev. Ter., September 24, 1864.

Major MCDERMIT,
Commandant of Fort Churchill:

SIR: I am quite apprehensive of trouble with the Miners' League on Tuesday next—perhaps before. They have assumed a belligerent attitude, and have undertaken to coerce the employers into their measures.

It must not, it shall not, be done. When this came to my knowledge I telegraphed to General McDowell to countermand the order for the removal of the troops from the fort; hence the order. I have been here from Carson two days, and am fully impressed with the belief that the peace of the Territory depends upon the presence of the two companies of cavalry from Sunday evening till Tuesday. I hope you will send them, with a plenty of ammunition. Do so, and oblige,

Yours, truly,

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of the Territory of Nevada.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 24, 1864.

Governor J. W. NYE,
Virginia City, Nev. Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting me to send the two cavalry companies to Virginia City. Inclosed you will find a telegram from headquarters Department of the Pacific of date September 5, 1864, in which you will perceive that it is out of my power to send troops as per your request, unless you obtain an order from General Wright, commanding the district, for me to do so. The troops will be in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 5, 1864.*

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

* * * Report to General Wright condition of affairs in Nevada Territory and act on instructions received from him.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, NEVADA TERRITORY,
Virginia City, Nev. Ter., September 24, 1864.

Major McDERMIT,
Commanding Post, Fort Churchill:

MAJOR: In view of the request forwarded by the governor for the troops to assemble here, I would state that they had better bring with them their field and camp equipments, rations, and tents, as they can be camped on guard limits and my own grounds, and perfectly free from the populace, and without incurring extra expenses. As we are without forage, Runyon should come up and place it in quarters.

Respectfully, yours,

J. L. VAN BOKKELEN,
Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 24, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT MILLER,
Millerton:

Troops at Fort Miller have been ordered to the Presidio to be mustered out.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: On the 21st instant I sent to you a telegram to this effect: "The superintendent of Indians recommends the abandonment of Fort Hoskins. I concur. Shall I issue the order?" Your reply of yesterday giving assent has been received. I had a conference a few days since with J. W. P. Huntington, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and he agrees with me that Fort Hoskins can be abandoned. Capt. L. S. Scott's company (D), Fourth California Volunteers, is now distributed between Fort Hoskins, the Siletz block-house, and Fort Yamhill. The company will be reduced next month by the discharge of thirty-five men. The Indians are all gathered in the vicinity of Fort Yamhill and the Siletz block-house. Fort Hoskins was only useful to protect the settlements from the Indians. There is little or no danger now of any uprising of the Indians. They can be fully controlled by the other posts. I intended to have mentioned the subject to the major-general commanding when he was here, but it escaped me. I shall place Captain Scott at Fort Yamhill, and leave as usual a detachment of a subaltern and twenty or twenty-five men at the Siletz block-house, and a sergeant of the company at Fort Hoskins to look after the public property. I embrace the opportunity of ordering Surg. E. Y. Chase, U. S. Volunteers, to repair to San Francisco, as provided in Special Orders, No. 135, of 21st of June, 1864, from department headquarters. I inclose herewith Special Orders, No. 121, of the 23d instant, from these headquarters, giving the details of the arrangements made on the abandonment of Fort Hoskins.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., September 24, 1864.

Capt. H. C. SMALL,
In the Field, near Camp Watson, Oreg.:

CAPTAIN: A letter from Captain Caldwell recommends the creek near the Mountain House as the best site for the establishment of your post. The general commanding directs that you visit that place and select whatever site you shall deem the best. The general confides in your judgment, desiring that all proper care be taken in selecting a point suited to defend the Canyon City road against the incursions of

*Omitted, with the exception of paragraphs I and XI, for which see p. 986.

the Indians. Timber convenient for hutting will be an indispensable consideration. If by any accident this letter gets to you too late, after you have made a commencement at Rock Creek, you will make no change. In whatever place you establish yourself you will call it Camp Watson.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

BEND CITY, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General MCDOWELL:

RESPECTED SIR: The petition accompanying this letter was placed in my hands to be forwarded to you. From my personal observation, I am satisfied that the dangers set forth in the petition are not imaginary. Conversations with the friendly Indians have elicited facts which go to prove that offers have been made and inducements have been held out to them by the Pah-Utes and other tribes to the east of our Inyo range. Their plan appears to be to wait for a while until the valley becomes comparatively depopulated, then join tribes and make the raid of the valley, which they can easily do, knowing our weakness and their own strength.

In haste, yours, respectfully,

W. R. BLANCHARD.

[Inclosure.]

Major-General MCDOWELL,
Commander of the Forces of California:

HONORED SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Bend City, Owen's River Valley, would respectfully submit to your consideration the following petition, together with the facts moving us thereunto. The discovery of the precious metals, as also the agricultural and grazing lands of this valley, some three years since, brought here the American to develop the country and add to the name and wealth of California. That development so much desired has been greatly retarded by the treachery of the Indians of this region. Not quite a year since they began and waged an unprovoked warfare upon us, which cost us some valuable lives and our State a sum by no means small in the infliction of a chastisement and the removal of a portion of our Indians, most of whom have since returned. The great influx of population last spring gave us a force that warranted our safety and justified the Government in removing our soldiers, but capital having been wanting to give employment to our population, they have been compelled to leave, until our force is wholly inadequate for self-defense. Among those who remain are some thirty families, whose means and interests render it most difficult for them to get away. It is for these and for those who are laboring in our mines that we are constrained to ask protection at the hands of the Government. The conduct of our Indians has been such as to force conviction upon the minds of your petitioners that the Owen's River Indians, assisted by the Pah-Utes, intend a war upon us during the coming winter. It is to prevent this war, save our lives and property, that we most earnestly petition you to station a company of soldiers among us for the coming winter and spring. We believe one company of cavalry would be a sufficient force to co-operate with our citizens to prevent them from driving off our vast herds or murdering

our citizens. Without them we have abundant reason to fear horrid consequences. The grounds of our apprehensions are their impudent actions, the general tenor of their conversation, their efforts to obtain arms and ammunition, and their general movements, together with what persons tell us of their designs, to whom years of acquaintance and a knowledge of their language gives them good opportunity to know. It is, then, from these considerations and in order to prevent the consequences named, and a total abandonment of the valley, that we, your petitioners, ask aid of our respected authorities; and for the same your petitioners will ever pray.

THOS. MAHONY,
JOHN B. HUGHES,
P. B. TRIPP,
[AND 21 OTHERS.]

CARSON CITY, *September 25, 1864.*

Major MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Received this p. m. telegram from General Wright as follows:

J. W. NYE (for Major McDermit):
Send cavalry force to Virginia City, as requested by the Governor.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

J. W. NYE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 26, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

In view of the approaching election, which is to be unusually exciting in this department, it is much to be desired that if possible no additional disturbing cause should be allowed to exist, and as the stoppage of the mint in this mining community, which I am informed is about to take place, will exasperate a large interest against the Government, I venture to ask your attention to the subject for such action as may be in your power to remedy the existing difficulty in that institution and if possible during the present month.

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: I am informed that the troops at Fort Ruby (a portion of Third Infantry California Volunteers) have not moved as yet toward Salt Lake. If such be the case, the correctness of which you can ascertain by telegraph, I would suggest and urge that, instead of those men being marched 250 miles away from home in order to reach headquarters to be discharged, that you give instructions to the post commander at Fort Ruby to retain them at that point until their time expires,

which will be in a few days, and let them be discharged and mustered out at that post in order that they may be able to return home before winter sets in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT ALCATRAZ ISLAND:

SIR: The major-general commanding desires you to fire a national salute to-day, commencing at 4 p. m., in honor of General Sheridan's victories in the Shenandoah Valley.

Respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 207. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 26, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. Companies B, Second Infantry, and B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next trip of the steamer Senator to San Francisco and take post at the Presidio Barracks. The latter company will turn over to the depot quartermaster at Wilmington all its horses, horse equipments, and camp equipage.

4. Company G, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will march from Fort Yuma to Drum Barracks, whence it will be sent by steamer to this city to take post at the Presidio.

5. Fort Miller will be temporarily abandoned, and the troops thereat will move to the Presidio of San Francisco to be mustered out of service. The movable property at Fort Miller will be taken to Camp Babbitt under the direction of the quartermaster of the latter station.

6. The headquarters of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers is hereby established at Camp Union, to which point the officers connected therewith will repair.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: On the 13th of August I sent an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, First Oregon Cavalry, to return with his command to Fort Klamath. At the latest of dates from Captain Kelly, commanding the fort, I am advised that the express which was sent to Colonel Drew had then been absent twenty days, and some apprehensions were felt that it might have been cut off by the Indians. I directed Colonel Drew to advise me of his approach to the fort, in order that I might

send an officer there to investigate the transactions reported by Captain Kelly. I propose to send the officer at the same time the paymaster goes, with an escort from Fort Crook. My latest dates from Fort Klamath are September 18. Mr. Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, had been at the post and had a talk with the Klamath and Modoc Indians, and will meet those Indians, together with such of the Snakes as can be induced to come in, on the 5th of October, for the purpose of making a treaty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Last evening I received a telegram from Governor Nye saying that the peace of the Territory required the presence of the cavalry force now at Fort Churchill at Virginia City for two days. I directed Major McDermit to send the force as requested by the Governor. I have telegraphed Major McDermit to let me know the condition of affairs at Virginia City and full particulars by mail.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ORDERS, No. 106. } HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 26, 1864.

I. Agreeably to instructions from headquarters District of California, of date September 25, 1864, Companies D and E, Nevada Cavalry, under command of Maj. Milo George, will provide themselves with three days' rations and proceed to Virginia City, Nev. Ter , to-day at 8.30 a. m., and upon their arrival there the commanding officer will report to Governor J. W. Nye for instructions.

II. Capt. A. N. Runyon, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation, forage, and fuel for the command.

By order:

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 26, 1864.*

General P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

Order Major McGarry with headquarters of Second Cavalry to take post at Camp Union, Sacramento.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, September 26, 1864.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding District of California, Sacramento:

GENERAL: A paper from prominent citizens of Mariposa County to the commanding general, requesting military protection, was referred to Governor Low, with a request that he would indorse his opinion thereon and forward same to you for action. The major-general commanding desires a company of cavalry sent to the county above referred to, preferably Starr's, Second Cavalry, but wishes the people there to distinctly understand that the arrangement is not to be considered a permanent one. The loyal citizens of that county should endeavor to raise a volunteer company for the regiment just called for, and it is believed that a little exertion on their part would secure one from that locality. The general desires you to encourage them to this end, assuring them that the company, if raised, will remain for a time for their protection.

Very truly and respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California, Sacramento:

GOVERNOR: Captain Starr with Company F, Second Cavalry, will move at once to Mariposa County, camping in the vicinity of Bear Valley and keeping an eye on the disaffected in that quarter, repressing any attempts at organization tending to disturb the peace and quiet of the county. I have directed Captain Starr to keep me fully advised of the condition of affairs in Mariposa, and to consult freely with the civil officers and leading Union men there.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

Capt. A. W. STARR,
Second California Cavalry:
(Through Commanding Officer, Camp Union.)

CAPTAIN: The general commanding has received information that bodies of men are organizing and making preparations for hostile demonstrations on the San Joaquin and in a part of Mariposa County. The general directs that you move with your company, excepting those men whose terms of service expire in October, to Mariposa, and camp in the vicinity of Bear Valley, keeping a vigilant eye on any organizations or movements of the disaffected in that quarter, moving your command and sending out the detachments to such points as you may deem proper. Take thirty days' rations with you; consult freely with the civil officers and leading Union men in Mariposa. The general reposes

great confidence in your sound judgment and discretion, and desires you to keep him fully advised of the condition of affairs in that quarter.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., September 26, 1864.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento City, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter from Governor Nye, of date September 24, requesting me to send the two cavalry companies to Virginia City, Nev. Ter.,* also a copy of my reply and telegram from the Governor, including one from the general commanding the district, ordering me to send cavalry force to Virginia City as requested by the Governor.† I also inclose a copy of Post Orders, No. 106, directing the movements of the two cavalry companies.‡ The Governor's letter to me of the 24th of September will explain to the general the condition of affairs in Virginia City. I don't anticipate any serious trouble at Virginia City or any other place in this Territory at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have before me the petitions of the citizens of Owen's River Valley and Surprise Valley asking for military protection against hostile Indians. An exploration of Surprise Valley is now being made by Captain Doughty, Second Cavalry, and a detachment from Captain Hassett's company of Nevada infantry. I am expecting daily to receive reports which will enable me to lay before the general my views in full as to the necessity of stationing troops in the valley. As to the petition from Owen's River Valley, I do not believe it either necessary or expedient to send troops there at this time. I believe that light, movable columns, traversing through remote, sparse settlements exposed to Indian depredations at certain seasons of the year, are preferable to permanent stations and much less expensive to the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., Near Great Salt Lake City, September 27, 1864.

I. Pursuant to orders from department headquarters, Maj. Edward McGarry, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, with the headquarters

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* See p. 986. † See p. 987. ‡ See p. 992.

of his regiment will proceed to Camp Union, Sacramento, Cal., and report to Brigadier-General Wright, commanding District of California, for duty.

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By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, September 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant. Captain Starr, with his company, will march hence to-morrow from Mariposa. Inclosed herewith is a copy of my instructions to the captain.* The wishes of the general as conveyed to me in your letter will be attended to. Inclosed I send you two telegrams, 26th and 27th of September, from Major McDermit.† I have not granted the leave, but will do so when the condition of affairs at Virginia City will justify it. Should General McDowell determine to visit Fort Churchill and Virginia City please let me know, as I do not wish Major McDermit to be absent at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 210. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., September 29, 1864.

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7. As fast as the companies of the Third California Volunteer Infantry at Utah shall be diminished by the expiration of the terms of service of the enlisted men, so as to call for it, they will be consolidated under such special instructions as shall be given by Brigadier-General Connor into such number of companies of the maximum organization as will contain all the men of that regiment who remain in service. General Connor will select the officers to command these consolidated companies, and those not so retained will be mustered out of service. The field and staff of the regiment will also be mustered out of service as it is reduced; the colonel, major, and assistant surgeon and regimental staff when the regiment is below five companies, and the lieutenant-colonel and surgeon when the number falls below three full companies.

8. No infantry recruits will be sent from California to Utah till further orders. Those now at Camp Union will be retained there.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See September 26, p. 993.
† For the 26th, see p. 994; that of the 27th is omitted.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 211. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., September 30, 1864.*

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3. The hospitals at the Presidio of San Francisco and Benicia Barracks, heretofore known as the Wright and Barnes General Hospitals, respectively, are, upon the recommendation of the medical inspector, attached to and will form part of these posts as post hospitals, under the same control of the commanding officers as other hospitals at military posts.

* * * * * * *

6. Maj. Thomas F. Wright, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will take post at the Presidio of San Francisco and take charge of the headquarters and companies of the Second Regiment of Infantry California Volunteers as they arrive at that post.

7. Company E, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed to form part of the provost guard in this city. The company will come into the city on Monday next (3d proximo), the commander turning over to the quartermaster at the Presidio such of the garrison equipage as will not be required for its use in the city.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT, *Fort Humboldt, Cal., September 30, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 204, Department of the Pacific, of date September 22 instant, Companies E, Capt. E. B. Gibbs, I, Capt. E. R. Theller, and H, Lieut. John E. Gonnisson commanding, all of the Second Regiment Infantry California Volunteers, will embark on steamer Panama, now in this harbor, and proceed to and take post at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 1, 1864.

His Excellency, F. F. LOW,
Governor of California, Sacramento:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your three letters of the 26th ultimo. Immediate steps were taken in the matter of the troops at Fort Ruby, as you will have seen from the copy of the order in the case which was sent you. It had been represented to me that many of the men of the Third Regiment there had acquired interests in Utah, and it was asked they might be mustered out there, and they were ordered to Great Salt Lake City, as there only could the Pay Department place a paymaster to pay them off, and then, only in Utah, was there a mustering officer.

I have promised in the best practicable way I could command to meet your views, and those of others interested in the question, and now every man of the regiment at Fort Ruby has his choice as to the place of his discharge—Utah or California.

The copy of our telegram to the Secretary of War has been sent to you, and I have given orders to the commanding officer at Benicia Arsenal to furnish the amunition you require in the way you designate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

FORT POINT, *October 1, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, advising me that Major Andrews had been directed to turn over to me the battery of six 32-pounder guns at Camp Reynolds and that the ordnance officer at Benicia would send others to replace them. I would respectfully suggest that if Major Andrews has not already dismounted his guns it would perhaps be better to send me the guns from Benicia direct (if six 32-pounders with circles and carriages can be had), for the reason that the circles and carriages are always more or less injured by being taken up and replaced, and it would be less expensive to send them direct from Benicia to Point Blunt.

Awaiting the action of the general on my suggestion, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

[Indorsement.]

Let this be done. Send for Major Andrews, and arrange with him and the quartermaster, so that there may be harmony of action between them and between them and the ordnance and engineer departments. There are only three 32-pounders at Benicia.

I. McDOWELL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 212. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., October 1, 1864.*

1. Col. James F. Curtis, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will repair to Sacramento, Cal., for the purpose of conferring with the Governor of California relative to the reorganization of the Fourth Infantry. After the completion of this duty the colonel will return to Drum Barracks.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

SIR: Department Special Orders, No. 204, of 22d ultimo, were received at this post day before yesterday (September 29). In compliance therewith Companies E, H, and I, Second Infantry California

Volunteers, embark to-day for the Presidio of San Francisco per steamer Panama. An order is also issued from these headquarters to Captain Hull, at Fort Bragg, to proceed with his company (D, of the Second Infantry California Volunteers) to the same destination and by the same conveyance. The fact that the orders were not left here on the upward trip of the steamer rendered it impracticable to communicate with Captain O'Brien, commanding Camp Lincoln, in time for the embarkation of his company. As the abandonment of Camp Lincoln is left discretionary with me, I respectfully represent to the general commanding the department that there are several hundred Indians on Smith's River Indian Reservation, some seven miles north of Camp Lincoln, and as many more in the immediate vicinity not living on the reservation. To the southward of Camp Lincoln, and distant but about twenty-five miles therefrom, the Klamath flows into the ocean. On this stream there are large numbers of Indians who visit at will the reservation at Smith's River and the settlements about Crescent City and Camp Lincoln. At the present time these Indians are all, or nearly all, apparently friendly, but they are not to be depended upon. The citizens of Del Norte County are much alarmed at hearing probably no troops would remain at Camp Lincoln. I deem it necessary to the preservation of peace that Camp Lincoln be garrisoned by one company, and shall take measures accordingly. I would most respectfully, but earnestly, call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that but few troops will remain in the District of Humboldt after the fulfillment of department orders under consideration. The aggregate strength of the Mountaineer California Volunteers does not exceed 400, which, with one company Native California Volunteers, seems but a small available force for the work to be performed. It is impossible to place the situation of affairs in this district intelligibly before the department commander in a short and hurried communication, as this is of necessity, but I feel certain that if all the circumstances were fully comprehended Department Orders, No. 204, would be so modified that but one company of the Sixth Infantry Regiment would be taken from there at present. And should this suggestion meet favorable consideration, my plan would be that one company of the Sixth (say Captain Cook's) relieve Captain O'Brien at Camp Lincoln, proceeding by steamer on next upward trip. The three companies of the Sixth Regiment Infantry California Volunteers now in the district will be at Fort Humboldt, prepared to embark one week from to day (October 8, 1864).

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 1, 1864.

I. Captain Hull with his company (D), Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed forthwith by steamer Panama and take post at the Presidio of San Francisco.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,

First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 1, 1864.

Upon the departure of Companies C, D, E, H, and I, Second Infantry California Volunteers, from this district the lieutenant-colonel commanding takes pleasure in alluding to the general good conduct of these troops while serving under him—both officers and enlisted men. Their correct deportment upon all occasions and their cheerful and prompt obedience of orders have been highly praiseworthy.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *October 3, 1864—1 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

Cavalry sent to Virginia City have returned to Fort Churchill. All quiet.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, MIDDLE DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Cal., October 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: It is in contemplation of the secret order to call together camps of their men. The officers in authority here are expecting to receive the order every day, and have given out the password by which the men can enter the camps. It is this: When challenged by the sentinel with the words "Who comes there?" or "Who goes there?" they answer "I." The sentinel then asks, "Where are you going?"—A. "Home." The sentinel then asks, "Where is your home?"—A. "Dixie." This admits the member of the order to pass any of their sentinels, and, as they say, will admit a person into any Confederate camp here or at the South. This password has been given out so lately that I only got it this morning.

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed, by direction of the major-general commanding, a copy of his letter to the Governor of Utah Territory relative to raising for service on the overland route four companies of infantry in that Territory. The general desires you to afford all facilities in your power to raise these companies in Utah, as it may be difficult to send you forces from this part of the department. The general is gratified at the announcement made in your letter of the 22d ultimo that the condition of affairs in your district is such as not to require additional forces from this side, where it is probable they may be required.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 3, 1864.

His Excellency J. DUANE DOTY,
Governor of Utah, Great Salt Lake City:

SIR: I telegraphed for and have received authority to raise, to the extent the circumstances of the service may require, certain forces in the several States and Territories of this department. The Governors of California and Oregon joined with me in the application for the quota arbitrarily established for their respective States, but you were too far off to be consulted at the time, and I therefore asked in advance of doing so for authority to raise not to exceed four companies from Utah, in case they should be necessary. I have supposed it might become expedient and that it might be possible to raise that number in addition to the recruits the forces now there might be able to make in the Territory among its loyal inhabitants. Under the authority, therefore, given to that effect from the War Department, I have the honor to request that you will, in connection with the provost-marshal-general's department, raise by voluntary enlistment for the service of the United States four companies of infantry, to be mustered into service at Great Salt Lake City, or such other points as may be determined upon and shall be most convenient. As the U. S. forces in Utah are simply for the protection of the overland communications and the keeping the peace between the whites and Indians and maintaining the authority of the United States, and have no special reference to the Mormons, I have supposed the raising of these companies, if practicable to do so, would meet with no opposition from that community. Will you please write me fully on this question? If the companies can be raised I need hardly say it is of great importance that the officers to command them and the battalion should be men not only of character and education and judgment, but of unquestionable loyalty to the United States. The acting assistant provost-marshal, Brigadier-General Mason, will confer with you concerning the details of this duty, and Brigadier-General Connor, commanding District of Utah, will aid you in every way within his power to get these companies into the service at the earliest day practicable, so as to meet in part the deficiencies arising from the muster out of the principal part of the forces under his command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 3, 1864.

I. Company E, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Lieutenant Taylor commanding, will proceed as soon as practicable to Fort Humboldt, Cal., there to await the arrival of the steamer for San Francisco, Cal.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:
A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., October 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I arrived home yesterday, but in such a badly damaged condition by being thrown from a horse as to prevent my calling upon the commanding general perhaps for some weeks. I regret this exceedingly, as I have some business of importance to confer with him about. I am prepared now to relieve the military authorities from the care and subsistence of the Indian prisoners at Humboldt Bay, providing arrangements can be made for their transportation to two different points, as there are two classes of Indians. For reasons which I will fully explain at my first interview with the general, it is of the utmost importance that Captain Douglas, Fort Wright, should be re-enforced by a detachment of cavalry at the earliest practicable day. The interests of the Government and service both render his re-enforcement necessary. If the commanding general could spare an hour of his valuable time to call on me at my residence, 638 Howard street, I could explain matters to him and so arrange affairs pertaining to the Indian service in the northern portion of the State as to leave but little for him to look after through the coming winter. Captain Hoyt will come with him if he finds time. If not, please let me know and I will correspond with him concerning the removal of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 4, 1864.

I. Lieut. Thomas Middleton, Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, with twenty men of same company, will proceed to gather all the Indians who have their homes about the settlement in Trinity County and bring them to Fort Humboldt as prisoners of war, using all the dispatch possible with successful accomplishment of the work.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 4, 1864.

I. Company E, First Oregon Cavalry, commanded by Capt. G. B. Currey, on reaching Fort Walla Walla will repair to Fort Dalles, Oreg. Captain Currey will obtain at Fort Walla Walla such clothing for his men as they may need and which the quartermaster's department at that place can furnish.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Oakland, October 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding District of California, Sacramento:

It is reported to me by Mr. A. T. Lawton and William T. Coleman that a serious riot is threatened to-night or to-morrow in Virginia City. I am not informed as to the nature or cause of the anticipated riot, but wish, whatever may be the cause, you would take such measures as may be in your power to aid the constituted authorities to suppress it. Telegraph to Fort Churchill and Governor Nye and let me know what is done. I leave for Sacramento to-morrow evening.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Oakland, October 5, 1864.

Major McDERMIT,
Commanding Fort Churchill:

It is reported to me by Mr. A. T. Lawton and William T. Coleman that a serious riot is threatened to-night or to-morrow at Virginia City. Hold your command in readiness to march to that place at a moment's notice, or march there at once if you know yourself of any necessity requiring your presence. General Wright and Governor Nye may call on you immediately. If either does, do what you can to aid the civil authorities to maintain order.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Oakland, October 5, 1864.

His Excellency Governor NYE,
Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

It is reported to me by Mr. Lawton and William T. Coleman that a serious riot is threatened to-night or to-morrow at Virginia City. I am not informed as to the cause, but have telegraphed General Wright and Major McDermit to render all assistance in their power to the constituted authorities to suppress it. Call on them for what you want that they can give.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 5, 1864.

I. Capt. George W. Ousley, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, commanding Company B, will proceed with his company (except Lieutenant Hale and twenty enlisted men, who will remain at Camp Anderson) to and take post at Camp Curtis. Lieut. William I. Reed, acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Humboldt, will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SALEM, OREG., *October 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find a letter from Mr. Gilmore. He has been a member of the Legislature and is a reliable man. I have received other letters from the same section—Canyon City—expressing fears of an outbreak on election day. I do not feel like making any recommendation in the premises, but think I ought to let you know what I hear in relation to these matters. There is considerable talk of passing a law giving $150 bounty for recruits, but when they consider that it will run the State in debt $150,000 to raise 1,000 men it seems to make them hesitate, and I can't tell what will be done; I fear nothing. If a call is made for more men I hope it will be made before the adjournment, so that the question will be fairly presented. Owing to the fair, business has progressed slowly. The "review" here was a decided success, old Thornton and the Copperheads to the contrary notwithstanding. All the officers of the society excepting Thornton repudiated the resolutions. They were presented by Thornton just before a horse race, while the roughs and Copperheads surrounded the stand; none other voted for them, and they do not express the sentiment of the officers nor a majority of the persons present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PORTLAND, *October 3, 1864.*

Governor GIBBS:

DEAR SIR: When I was at Canyon City, about the 20th of August, I attended the council meeting, at which I learned that there were serious apprehensions among Union men there that if they should insist on the enforcement of the election law there would be danger of a serious difficulty. There are many disunionists and violent Copperheads that should be made to take the oath prescribed in the election law or kept from voting, as they are, without doubt, enemies to the country—which the Union men think would not be safe to undertake without a company of soldiers could happen to camp in the neighborhood about election time, which they suppose you could cause to be done without creating a great deal of alarm or ill-feeling among the Coppers of that part of the country. I promised them to see you and have a personal interview on the subject, but have not had the opportunity, so I expect to leave on this morning's boat for Canyon City, and as the friends will be anxious to hear from me, I hope you will write me immediately on receipt of this and send it to Canyon City, and it will reach there perhaps by the time I get there.

I understand you have received their communication, which I have no doubt you have responded to before now. They wish also to have some good speaker or speakers sent up before the election, which subject I promised to lay before the grand council, but there has been no meeting of that body since my return, without it was on the first evening of my return, at which I could not attend, having found one of my family very sick on my return. They were very desirous to establish two subordinate councils in the neighborhood, but I think it is too late to accomplish much now, but I hope you will be able to send the boys around that way about the 1st of November, and send some good speakers that way before the election, as the Coppers had it all their own way before the June election. I shall leave this letter at Portland, in hopes

you will get it in a day or two, but if you should not get it by the 6th you need not write, as it will be too late, but I hope you will write to some one else there.

Yours, in haste,

S. M. GILMORE.

P. S.—The people are very anxious to have a county organized in that country.

S. M. G.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Copy of the "resolutions" above referred to.]

The following resolutions have been handed us for publication:

Resolved by the members of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, in mass meeting assembled, on the State Fair Grounds, September 29, 1864, That the board of managers are instructed that they do not, during this fair, or at any fair to be held hereafter, either invite or permit any military company to come within the inclosure of the fair grounds during the time of an annual fair, a painful experience having convinced us that military parades very materially interfere with the only legitimate object of a fair. (2) That there can be no reasonable objection to the use of our grounds being tendered to volunteer companies for the purposes of an encampment and for military training, at any other time than during the fair. (3) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brig. Gen. Stephen Coffin, requesting that he will immediately withdraw the troops from our grounds. (4) That a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of the State, and also in the pamphlet edition of the printed proceedings of this fair.

J. QUINN THORNTON,
President.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 5, 1864.

Capt. J. M. DRAKE,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Expedition in the Field:
(Via Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to acknowledge the reception of your various reports of scouts made during the last month, and to say that he approves your action in these matters, and is highly pleased with the energy and activity with which your explorations have been pushed in that country during the summer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SACRAMENTO, *October 6, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
San Francisco:

I telegraphed at 10 last night to Governor Nye and Major McDermit. No answer at this hour. Telegraph from Major McDermit at 10 last night says: "Captain Wells' cavalry company will be in Virginia City by daylight to-morrow."

10.25 A. M.—Governor Nye telegraphs me from Virginia City and says there is apprehension of difficulty. He will attend to it in person and advise me in case of danger.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VIRGINIA, *October 6, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

I have been on guard all night. The peace of the community shall be preserved. The troops have arrived from the fort. I will take command of the forces myself. I want the troops to remain until this trouble is over. I will keep you advised and will see you at San Francisco within four days.

JAMES W. NYE,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 127. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 6, 1864.

I. On the arrival of Captain Drake's command at Fort Dalles, Company D, First Oregon Cavalry, will proceed by water to Fort Vancouver.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., October 7, 1864.

Capt. F. HAVEN,
Aide-de-Camp, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: Your note of 5th instant, informing me that Major-General McDowell desired my opinion as to the probabilities of Indian hostilities in the Humboldt Military District, reached me late this afternoon. In reply I have to state that at no time within the past five years have the prospects for a permanent peace in that district been so flattering as at present. In Humboldt County, which has been the principal theater of hostilities, and where most of the murdering and plundering had been done, I feel sanguine that there is no fear to be apprehended of an outbreak during the coming winter, unless it be precipitated by white men or occasioned by a want of food among the Hoopa and Redwood Indians. I feel satisfied that Colonel Whipple will judiciously guard the former, while I shall do my best to prevent the latter emergency. It is asserted, and confidently believed, that, in the vicinity of Mattole, Bear River, Yager Creek, Mad River, Redwood, Grouse Creek, South Fork of Trinity, and other portions of Humboldt which have suffered fearfully in years gone by, there are now but few if any Indians left. The Redwoods, which have been the most bloodthirsty of all, are now in Hoopa Valley, and surrendered their guns to me at the same time and under the same conditions as the Hoopas. If Government confirms my action in the location of a reservation at Hoopa I believe that I can keep those Indians quiet, but owing to their close proximity to the Klamaths it will be necessary to keep as strong a military force there as the nature of the case will require and the good of the service admit. There is in my judgment scarcely any danger to be apprehended from other Indians than those with whom I recently made a treaty, and they, having surrendered their arms, will not be in a condition to take to the mountains during the coming winter. Moreover, they have been in such a state of excitement all summer that they have laid in no winter food; the mountains have all been burned over; there are but few acorns, no fish dams to catch salmon, but

little stock in the vicinity upon which they could prey, and chances generally for living in the mountains next winter are bad. If they remain, as I think they will, peaceable through the winter, I will endeavor to raise enough for them to eat next summer, unless prevented by some blunder on the part of my superiors, which is always likely to occur. Notwithstanding the flattering prospects of a permanent peace which are now presented, it must be borne in mind that should an outbreak occur the nature of the country is such that a very small band of Indians could commit innumerable outrages before troops from a distance could be brought to bear upon them. It must also be borne in mind that to such a fearful extent have the people of Humboldt suffered, that the population is sorely depleted and the means for self-defense far short of what they should be to compete with so desperate a foe as those Indians have proven themselves to be.

Trusting and believing that we shall have no more Indian massacres in that district, I remain, yours, very respectfully,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 8, 1864.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter.:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to acknowledge the reception of your communication of the 28th ultimo, and to say in reply the general is much gratified at the valuable and efficient services performed by Lieutenants Hobart and West. Your letter containing a request that Company G be sent to Fort Boisé was received. The power of granting this was placed beyond the control of the general commanding the district by the department commander, who ordered Captain Small with his company to the Canyon City road to hut themselves for the winter. General Orders, No. 44, current series, from Department of the Pacific, causes all volunteers to be mustered out at Fort Vancouver whose time expires in this district. The detachment of Company A will have to come to this post to be mustered out, and the order from this office bringing it to Fort Walla Walla is but sending it a stage on its road.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, October 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In compliance with your indorsement October 5, 1864, on the communication of Major-General Halleck August 11, 1864, and addressed to Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific, I have the honor to report that during all the period of Captain Winder's command of Alcatraz Island I had never a doubt of his reliability as a faithful officer. In the summer of 1862 there was considerable talk in the city of San Francisco in relation to Captain Winder, growing out of the fact, I apprehend, that the captain's father was

in the rebel army; and as I wished to increase the force on the island, I sent Captain Black with his company of the Ninth Infantry, as Captain Black ranked Captain Winder. I did this with a view of quieting the public mind. In all the communications I ever received from Captain Winder, as well as frequent conversations with him, I was fully convinced of his perfect reliability and loyalty to the Government. At the frequent inspections I made of Alcatraz Island during his command I always found everything in the most satisfactory condition. His system of alarm signals to prevent surprise and general preparations to meet any emergency evinced a thorough knowledge of his duty and responsibility as commander of the most important defense of the harbor of San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Sacramento, Cal., October 8, 1864.

Governor JAMES W. NYE,
Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

I am here on my way to Nevada. Will be in Virginia City Tuesday afternoon or evening.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 8, 1864.*

Maj. CHARLES McDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Let cavalry remain in Virginia. General McDowell leaves Sacramento to-day for that place.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 8, 1864.

1. First Lieut. R. F. Herrick, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, with detachments of Companies A and D, same battalion, will proceed forthwith to Camp Iaqua and relieve Captain Buckley in the command of that post.

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3. Upon being relieved by Lieutenant Herrick, Captain Buckley will proceed without delay with his company (C), Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, to Fort Humboldt and report to the district commander.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 9, 1864.

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco:

A party of rebels at Havana have undertaken to seize a steamer running between San Francisco and Idaho. There are fifteen of them, and ten had started in two or three squads before October 1. They are to rendezvous at Idaho November 15, and embark as passengers. Their captain is Thomas E. Hogg, alias Edgerton, alias Esson. His executive officer is named Bradshaw; purser is William Black, of New Orleans; midshipman, Edward Swain, New Orleans; engineers, John Smith, alias Hiddle, Mobile; Timothy O'Grady, New York; George Murch, New York, for some time a resident of Mobile; Thomas Grattan, New Orleans. Hogg, Black, and Smith were to leave Havana, via Saint Thomas, on 5th or 6th instant.

C. A. DANA.

FORT YAMHILL, OREG., *October 9, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the general commanding the Department of the Pacific that in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 121, headquarters District of Oregon, September 22, 1864, Fort Hoskins, Oreg., was evacuated on the 7th instant, the command moving to and taking post at Fort Yamhill, Oreg. I would also most respectfully inform you that I have this day assumed command at this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. SCOTT,
Captain, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

(Same to Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Oregon.)

[OCTOBER 9, 1864.—For Carleton to Lorenzo Thomas, relating to the reorganization of California volunteers, &c., see Vol. XLI, Part III, p. 743.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, MIDDLE DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Cal., October 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: Agreeably to your request I send herewith a copy of so much of a former report as gives the work of the two degrees of the order. I do this because the work was first learned as it was given and used in Nevada Territory. I give in this the modifications as the work is now used here and as I suppose it is used over there, as I am informed that the same instructions have been sent over. First modification: The password of thirty-third degree is curtailed by leaving out the word "all," and thus given as before, "Death to traitors." Second modification: The password, "Andalusia," which was used as a test password in the second degree or fifty-seventh degree, is now used as a password to enter the meetings of the thirty-third, and is given as

follows: The person wishing to enter gives one distinct rap. Q. "Who is there?" A. "Friend." Q. "Have you the password?" A. "I have." Q. "Give it." A. "Andalusia." Addition by new instructions: To enter a military or other camp of the order, to the usual hail of "Who goes there?" A. "I." Q. "Where are you going?" A. "I am going home." Q. "Where is your home?" A. "Home in Dixie." This will admit to any of their camps either here or in the Confederate Army. If a fifty-seventh is in trouble and desires to find a brother of that degree, he will clasp his hands together, bring them up to his chin and lower them down again, walking and repeating the sign until he is noticed by a brother. I may add that at the approaching election there is to be a lieutenant in each election precinct who may call as many assistants as he wants to keep order and assert the rights of the party. The word to bring them to the rescue will be "Santa Maria." After dark the signal will be made by clapping the hands thus: Two claps, a pause; two claps, a pause; then two claps—that is, three couplets of claps of the hands.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *October 10, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

The Oregon Legislature adjourns on the 22d instant. If a call is made from Oregon it should be at once, as it will stimulate the passage of bounties. The Governor writes to that effect. I recommend a call to complete First Oregon Cavalry, also for four companies of infantry. See my letter of 11th of July.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., Near Great Salt Lake City, October 11, 1864.

I. Maj. John M. O'Neill, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Fort Bridger, Utah Ter., and relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, First Battalion Nevada Cavalry, in the command of that post.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams will, upon being relieved, proceed to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., and report to the commanding officer for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 11, 1864.

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 204, Department of the Pacific, of date September 22, 1864, Capt. M. O'Brien, with Company C, Second

Infantry California Volunteers (excepting the acting assistant quartermaster and four re-enlisted men, who will remain at Camp Lincoln in charge of the Government property until further orders), will proceed by steamer Panama to and take post at the Presidio of San Francisco.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 11, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have heard from various sources, among others from Colonel McCraken, of Portland, that the assemblage of the military of your State at the State fair last month was exceedingly creditable and encouraging. I have been very much gratified to hear of it, as it is very auspicious for the future and a matter of vital importance to Oregon. No man can say how soon they may not be called upon to defend all that we hold dear. If by surprising good fortune and the blessings of Divine Providence we shall escape domestic convulsions, there is still sufficient reason to suppose that we may be plunged into foreign war growing out of events now in progress. It was thus pleasing to me to hear General Coffin say that the number paraded at the next State fair would double those recently mustered at Salem. I received your kind invitation, as also your polite telegram, asking me to accompany you to Salem. I should have been much gratified no doubt to have been present. I should perhaps earlier have acknowledged your courtesy in the invitation. I had previous to getting it written you a note expressing my regret at not being able to attend. I had a great deal of business on my hands accumulated by a previous absence with General McDowell to the mouth of the river. But if I had not a year ago attended your gathering and evinced my deep sympathy and interest in the undertaking I should doubtless have gone to this last fair. I feel, Governor, that the State of Oregon owes you a debt of gratitude for your hearty, unsparing, and persevering efforts to stimulate the military spirit of the people, and you are certainly entitled to my acknowledgment of the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Virginia City, October 13, 1864.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor of Nevada Territory:

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that I have received authority from the War Department to call on you, from time to time, as the circumstances of the service may require, for, not to exceed in all at any one time, one regiment of volunteer infantry and one regiment of volunteer cavalry, to be mustered into the service of the United States as other volunteer regiments under existing laws and regulations. Under this authority I have to request you will please raise as soon as possible enough companies of infantry to complete, with those already

in service from Nevada, a full regiment of infantry. Brigadier-General Mason will confer with you, and give all the information necessary as to details for this service.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah, near Great Salt Lake City, October 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

(Through Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to ask from the honorable Secretary of War leave of absence from my district for sixty days in order to enable me to visit New York City on important private business. In preferring this request at this time I beg leave respectfully to represent that I have since my manhood been nine years in the military service of the United States, for the last two years stationed in this district, and during all that time have not received a leave of absence from my post of duty. I deem it proper also to add that the policy inaugurated by me in the conduct of affairs in this district has worked so beneficially and its results are now so apparent, that I am satisfied that the granting of this request at this time would not be detrimental to the public service. Since my advent to this Territory it is the first time when I could reconcile my convictions of duty with a prolonged absence from the district. But I now feel assured that for the time mentioned as the period of my absence no danger can reasonably be apprehended from the hostility of Indians or the machinations of the foes of the government of Utah. Hence the foregoing request is preferred with the hope that it may be granted.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District of Utah.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 41, 1864.

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2. Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 204, Department of the Pacific, of date September 22 ultimo, the regimental headquarters and Companies E and G, of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will embark on steamer Panama and proceed to and take post at Benicia Barracks.

3. Upon the departure of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers the lieutenant-colonel commanding takes pleasure in alluding to the general good conduct of the officers and men while serving in this district. Their correct deportment, obedience of orders, and activity in the field have been highly praiseworthy.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 225. } *San Francisco, Cal., October 15, 1864.*

1. In obedience to instructions from the War Department, Lieut. Col. C. C. Sibley, Ninth Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will repair to New York City and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I telegraphed to you asking your opinion as to whether or not our militia law ought to be repealed, not for the reason that I was not satisfied as to your opinion in relation to it, but for the purpose of showing it to a few members of the Legislature who were inclined to repeal it. The Copperheads are opposed to the law, and some Union men, Hon. B. F. Harding, one of our U. S. Senators, among the number. The argument used by the latter was that the powers and duties of the provost-marshal were such as to supersede the necessity of a militia law. All bosh, of course, but some did not know any better. I have shown the doubtful your telegram, and a letter from General Alvord, and they are perfectly satisfied now; and our militia organization is safe for two years to come at least. Some important amendments will be made, making the law more efficient. Eleven companies were out at our State fair and the review was a success. The military spirit is increasing among the masses. I could organize a number more companies if we had arms. We now have sixteen companies, but no more arms, and our military funds are not sufficient to allow of the purchase of any more at present. Four of our companies of cavalry have no arms excepting sabers. I hope you will order General Alvord to loan the State arms from the arsenal at Vancouver in case of danger here; also, I should be glad to obtain muskets to arm four or five companies of infantry. Of course the State would be responsible for the care and return of them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, Oreg., October 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: There are two or three thousand stand of arms in the arsenal at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. If a small part of them can be loaned to this State until the war is over I can have them placed in the hands of Union men who are members of independent companies of the organized militia of this State. There are four organized cavalry companies, but the saber is the only arm its members have. I therefore urgently recommend, if it can be done, first, that General Alvord be clothed with authority to loan this State arms for four or five companies,

at his discretion, to be used by members of independent companies of the organized militia of this State; second, that if general authority can not be given, that, in case of danger or outbreak, he be allowed to make such loan. I have been informed that the Government has to some extent armed militia companies in California, but whether by special act or by authority vested in the commander of this department, I am not advised. While there are rumors that bloodshed may be expected on election day at some points if the votes of immigrants are challenged, I see no immediate cause for the apprehension of danger, but I should like to be prepared for the worst while I am hoping for the best.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

[OCTOBER 15, 1864.—For Holliday to Stanton, recommending assignment of Connor to duty of suppressing Indian depredations between Salt Lake City and Fort Kearny, see Vol. XLI, Part III, p. 903.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

Give all the protection in your power to overland route between you and Fort Kearny, without regard to department lines. General Curtis' forces have been diverted by rebel raids from Arkansas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

BEAR VALLEY, MARIPOSA COUNTY, CAL., *October 17, 1864.*

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters District of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report since my last that I have visited Mariposa and Coulterville. I find everything quiet in and around those places at present. The arrival of troops in this valley has had a very good effect in quieting the outspoken treason that has been indulged in for some time past. Still, there is a strong undercurrent at work which only needs an occasion or excuse to bring out. The excitement a few weeks ago shows their feelings and disposition. It is estimated that there were 150 in that raid. They patrolled the town for two nights. The newspaper reports were true in most respects. But as it has turned out a hoax, gotten up by the editor of the Mariposa Press and his friends, they have lost influence with the disloyal class, as they are not disposed to be humbugged. I don't think now there is any danger of an outbreak during the coming election; still there are strong threats made that if McClellan is defeated in this State they will start a guerrilla warfare. I am confident that a large number of arms have been brought into this and adjoining counties, but as to their place of deposit up to the present time I have been unable to find any clew. I learn that they have been removed within the past four weeks. I now have a party out trying to find some trace of them. A portion of them I think have been distributed and in the

hands of disloyal persons, such as shotguns, rifles, and pistols. Coulterville I find, as a general thing, loyal. Lieutenant Smith is meeting with very good success. Has now thirty-five men enrolled; has recruiting parties at Coulterville, Bear Valley, and Mariposa. The loyal people here appear to feel the necessity of raising a company for their own protection. Mr. Olmstead, superintendent, has made a request that I should furnish a guard to escort his bullion out of the valley, as some threats have been made of robbing it on its way out. I have promised to furnish it unless otherwise ordered. My command is all in good condition. Have found so far no trouble in getting sufficient forage, but have to pay a high price, as it is brought some forty miles from here; none raised in this valley.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS W. STARR,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

To render efficient the protection required, the troops between Salt Lake and Kearny, inclusive, should be subject to my orders, irrespective of department lines. Do I understand your telegram to mean that I will take from here two cavalry companies but may require others now on the eastern road?

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER., *October 17, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just received the following telegram from Washington:*

With the general commanding's permission I will send two companies Second Cavalry down the road. Only 200 men of Second Cavalry in this district. Would recommend that they be consolidated into two companies, and the officers of H and K sent to California, and [*sic*] of it to Salt Lake to recruit; or K could be recruited in Montana.

P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT, *Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 17, 1864.*

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3. Capt. Thomas Buckley, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Benicia Barracks in command of Companies E and G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Halleck to Connor, October 16, p. 1013.

WASHINGTON, *October 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Salt Lake City:

Order not intended to transfer troops or change commands, except where parts of different commands act together, when ranking officer takes general command temporarily, as provided in Army Regulations.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Department Orders, No. 204, Company C, of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, and Companies E and G, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, are embarked on the steamer Panama for the Presidio of San Francisco and Benicia Barracks. It is supposed that Company D, of the Second, will also embark at Mendocino. As the above companies are as many as can be transported by the Panama at one trip with anything like comfort, and as the departure of so many troops from this district at one time leaves me without an available force at this post, I have detained Company C, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, until the pleasure of the department commander may be known. As the several companies of the Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, are dispersed on different service, it has been impossible to concentrate them at all the points which the public service requires to be occupied. With every desire to forward the intention of the general commanding to concentrate a force near San Francisco, I still feel it my duty to respectfully, but earnestly, urge that one company of infantry remain in this military district in addition to the Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, and Company F, Second Infantry California Volunteers. Should this request be granted, Company A, Battalion Native California Volunteers, could be spared from the district, but except for escort service the cavalry company is no material increase to the force under my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Commanding Humboldt Military District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 18, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Salem, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I feel that it is very important for the public service, as I have continually represented to you for a long time, that the Legislature of Oregon should pass a law giving bounty to volunteers. Every State has passed such law. The inadequacy of the pay is especially evident on this coast, where the depreciation of legal-tender notes is so discouraging to volunteering. I fear that with all the bounties offered

few volunteers will be obtained. Thus the State would have little likelihood of having any very large amount to raise. I should regret if the Legislature should adjourn without such action. For the defense of the frontier against the Indians it is necessary that the present military force in the District of Oregon should be maintained. I have been compelled to reduce Forts Colville and Lapwai to one company each, which is too small a force. The First Oregon Cavalry has performed the past summer efficient and admirable service in that part of Oregon south of the Columbia River and east of the Cascade Mountains. Traversed in every direction by thousands of miners last summer, the presence and activity of the troops in that region have been of the utmost importance in protecting the road against the Snake Indians. Under existing circumstances to keep even this small force in existence, which is really inadequate to the service, I do not see how the imposition of the draft can be avoided. I wrote to that effect on the 11th of July to my superiors in command, and see no reason now to alter my judgment in the case. I doubt not a call will soon be made upon your State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, October 19, 1864.

AUSTIN WILEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

SIR: Frequent applications are made to the major-general commanding for the establishment of a military force in the vicinity of Owen's Lake by persons residing or having interest in the country drained by the Owen's River. The general desires you to inform him relative to the condition and present disposition of the Indians in the vicinity referred to at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., October 19, 1864.

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2. Maj. Milo George, Nevada Territory volunteers, with the company of cavalry at Fort Churchill, will proceed to encamp for the winter at the point selected by him in the vicinity of Carson City. The major will take from Fort Churchill the necessary paulins for protecting Government stores, implements for getting out timber, and two hospital tents.

3. Capt. Alexander N. Runyon, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will report without delay at the point above indicated to Major George, under whose orders he will act. The quartermaster's department will furnish such additional implements as may be absolutely required for comfortably hutting the command of two companies of cavalry.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 19, 1864.

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2. Capt. Robert Baird, of Company F, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, will proceed with his company to Camp Lincoln, near Crescent City, and take command of that post, receipting for all Government property and funds pertaining to that post now in the hands of Second Lieut. Louis S. Lohse, Second Infantry California Volunteers. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Gaston will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, October 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your communication relative to the condition and present disposition of the Indians of Owen's River Valley, and likewise petition of citizens there for the establishment of a military post, are before me. Not having had an opportunity to visit that section I am unable to speak correctly of the condition of the Indians or the nature of the grounds upon which the supposed hostilities are based. The petition itself, while it foreshadows hostilities on the part of the Indians, does not set forth that a scarcity of subsistence is among the causes likely to bring about a collision. You are doubtless aware that in an isolated district like Owen's River Valley, where there are any number of Indians, imaginary dangers are often magnified into real, and thus the Indians themselves become excited and likely to become troublesome. I am not prepared to say, however, that there is no occasion for alarm in that vicinity, and as there is, in my opinion, no occasion to fear serious trouble from Indians in any other portion of the State the ensuing winter, I think it would be well, if not inconsistent with the good of the service, to establish a military post there, with a small detachment of cavalry. In the meantime, as I informed the general yesterday afternoon, I will take steps to ascertain the true condition of the Indians there as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen. of California and Nevada:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of Gustav Brown, detective officer for the Southern District of California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. JONES JACKSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Southern District of California.

[Inclosure.]

SAN JOSÉ, CAL., *October 16, 1864.*

Capt. A. JONES JACKSON,
Provost-Marshal, Southern District of California:

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the following report as to the intentions of the Knights of the Golden Circle in the counties of San Luis Obispo and Los Angeles. San Luis has 242 members, all armed with revolvers, rifles, or shotguns. The governor is Parker; lieutenant-governor, D. Blackburn. They have a member of their order who belongs to the Union League in every league in the State, who reports to them all that is done and said at the meeting of the league. There are also three men who belong to the company of soldiers that is stationed in the town of San Luis, members of thirty-three of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Los Angeles County has 253, of which the town of Los Angeles has fifty-four; El Monte, ninety-two; the San Gabriel mines, twenty-seven; the remainder are scattered around in different places through the county. The governor is Charles Howard; lieutenant-governor, J. M. Callan. All armed with different weapons. They have picked out a place about 120 miles from Los Angeles, called Rock Creek, for a rendezvous. It is in the mountains, and has plenty of wood, water, and grass. There are but about four or five there now herding cattle. They intend to unite at this place in case of a draft being ordered and commence a guerrilla warfare. They say there are men organized in Nevada for the purpose of coming into California in case of an outbreak for the purpose of assisting the Knights. They consist mainly of the sporting class. I have tried a good many of the upper class, and but very few of them know anything about the order—that is, about Los Angeles. The most of the people in and around this place are in favor of the South. They would not like to take an active part in anything that would tend to bring about a quarrel with the Federal Government, but they are all willing to furnish the means to do it with.

The organization amongst them consists of three grades, the first thirty-three, the second fifty-four, and the third eighty-two. A party of thirty-two went into Texas on the 12th of August from here by the way of San Diego. There is a club organized in San Francisco who send men to Texas by way of Mazatlan on every steamer that goes down to Mexico. I got it from a man at the Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo County, by the name of Johnson. It is a very difficult matter to find out anything about them, unless a man has got plenty of means to work into their confidence. For the lower class, they know very little of the intentions of their leaders; if a person is only a member of thirty-three they only let them know what is to be done when the time comes for doing it. If you have any idea of sending any person whom you can put confidence in amongst them, send him to me and I will give him all the signs, grips, and passwords of the first grade correctly. It is a most essential point for to know these matters correctly. The gentleman who imparted the same to me, he not being very well posted in their order, came very near getting me into trouble on several occasions. They are very careful about giving the signs, grips, and passwords to one taking them. Their obligations are: Not to speak the name of any of their order to a stranger; to be ready at any time that the leaders order to put to death any person who may divulge any of their secrets. If you send any person you will have to provide him with money sufficient to move in the highest circles, then

he can find out all and everything, for amongst the upper class all the plots come. The lower class, they only execute them. If a person waits until he finds out anything by them it will be too late for the Government to derive any advantage from it, for by that time it is all done. What they intend, they say, is that if McClellan gets defeated at the election they will have to have recourse to something else for the purpose of compelling the Administration to make peace. This I heard from a party who seems to know a great deal about them. There are men going daily from Los Angeles by twos and threes who represent themselves as miners going to the Colorado. I learned from a man who came from the Walker's Diggings district that there was a man by the name of Woolsey who has organized a company for the purpose of fighting Indians, but his real motive is to commence a war in Arizona as soon as they can get help from Texas. At the present everything is very quiet about Los Angeles. They expect help from Nevada. I saw a man who came from there on the 24th of September and went away again on the 2d of October. When he was at Los Angeles he was all the time with Charles Howard, and one of the men who belongs to the Golden Circle told me that this man, Carter, from Nevada, has brought them good news from the upper country. He said that the order was well organized in Nevada, and better armed than what they were in California. He went up toward Visalia. There are a good many men lying around in the mountains between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, but they lie around in parties of two and three, hunting and prospecting. Most of them are on foot on account of grass being very scarce. The officers of Santa Barbara are Nidhiver and Renny. The number of men in that county I could not find out, but they are only few, as there are not a great many Americans in the county, and the natives don't trouble themselves about politics.

Yours, respectfully,

GUSTAV BROWN,
Government Detective.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram requesting a regiment of infantry has just been received. I will do all in my power to raise it, but fear I may not have as good success as desired. I recommended the Legislature, now in session, to offer bounties, but now it is but one day to the time of adjournment, and I regret to say that I fear the bill introduced for that purpose will not pass.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SALEM, *October 20, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Vancouver:

Regiment of infantry ordered by McDowell. I'll see you Wednesday.

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I this day received a telegram from General McDowell, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

Governor A. C. GIBBS,
Salem:

I have the honor to request, under special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, that a regiment of infantry be raised in the State of Oregon as soon as possible.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

I desire to move in this matter at once and to do all in my power to raise the regiment. The Legislature is still in session. There has not been a general disposition to offer bounties, but as this call has been made I think the bill giving bounties will pass. I shall send in a special message in the morning strongly urging its passage. I intend to go to Vancouver on Wednesday and see you. In the meantime I think I shall issue a proclamation, but I do not know as I have the data here to be able to state how much bounty is paid by the General Government. If recruiting offices can be opened in the principal towns and the men kept at such places until the companies are filled, we will have much better success in raising men. In this opinion I am very decided. The recruits should be clothed and have music. I shall expect full instructions when I see you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

P. S.—Can I have Lieutenant Waymire?

A. C. G.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 20, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my message of September 14 I called your attention to the fact that most of the members of the First Regiment of Oregon Cavalry would be entitled to a discharge in a few months; that troops to take their places are needed and must be had. Under date of October 18, Brigadier-General Alvord, commanding District of Oregon, writes to me that—

For the defense of the frontier against Indians it is necessary that the present military force in the District of Oregon should be maintained. I have been compelled to reduce Forts Colville and Lapwai to one company each, which is too small a force. The First Oregon Cavalry has performed the past summer efficient and admirable service in that part of Oregon south of the Columbia River and east of the Cascade Mountains. Traversed in every direction by thousands of miners the last summer, the presence and activity of the troops have been of the utmost importance in protecting that region against the Snake Indians.

It has been found that this small force has been inadequate, and, in spite of it, depredations have been committed, particularly on the road leading from The Dalles to Boisé via Canyon City.

To induce the filling up of Captain Olney's company, which was mustered into the service for four months, the patriotic citizens of Dalles

City contributed largely from their private means. No well-informed man can truthfully say that troops are not needed "in the upper country," to say nothing of the necessity of having an adequate force to keep in check those who are disposed to bid defiance to the law and the authority of the Government. Heretofore but a small part of the quota due from Oregon has been called for. At least two regiments are due from this State.

I have this day been called upon by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific, acting under authority of the War Department, for a regiment of infantry, consisting of 1,000 men, to be mustered into the service for three years, unless sooner discharged. This call is made for our own protection. None have been heretofore required to go east of the Rocky Mountains and none will be hereafter. Were the facts otherwise the call would have to be obeyed and the troops furnished. Troops may be raised in this State or elsewhere by volunteering or by draft. The latter is a just and proper method to be used when enough volunteers cannot be otherwise obtained, and is one to which enlightened nations not unfrequently resort. While this is so, when we take into consideration the small pay received by soldiers and the fact that their services are for the benefit of all interested in the present and future welfare of this country, I think we ought to give volunteers a liberal bounty and raise the regiment in that way. Suppose the avenues of trade are closed up by Indian highwaymen east of the Cascade Mountains, the property holders will be the greatest losers. Suppose those who are in favor of a Pacific republic or desire to unite the fortunes of the Pacific Coast with the Southern Confederacy should, for want of troops, light the torch of the incendiary and inaugurate civil strife, the tax-payers will be among the first and greatest losers.

General Alvord, in the letter before referred to, says: "I feel that it is very important for the public service, as I have continually represented to you for a long time, that the Legislature of Oregon should pass a law giving bounty to volunteers. Every State has passed such laws." Some States give bounties and additional pay. I therefore urgently recommend that a law be passed giving bounties to such volunteers as have been or may hereafter be called for; that one-third thereof be paid at the time of enlistment, one-third in eighteen months, and the balance at the end of three years. To provide a fund for that purpose, I recommend that State bonds be prepared, payable at some future time, say ten years, with semi-annual interest; that the State treasurer be authorized to dispose of the same under proper rules and restrictions. To bring these bonds within the reach of volunteers who may wish to receive bonds instead of money, so as to secure the interest and have good security, some of them ought to be issued of as low denomination as $50, with coupons attached. A tax of one-half mill on the dollar will in a few years redeem these bonds.

The debt thus created and interest will be due to our own citizens, and, with the increase of population and wealth of our State, its payment by degrees within ten years cannot be injuriously felt. I respectfully call your attention to the Senate bill now before your honorable body, which proposes some important amendments to the militia law of this State, and recommend its passage. Under the present agitated condition of our country we ought not to relax our efforts to increase our force and the efficiency of the State militia. Already it is a credit to the State and a "terror to evil doers" in sympathy with the wicked

rebellion. A little money spent by way of prevention may save thousands of valuable lives and hundreds of thousands of property. I have communications from Generals McDowell and Alvord, in which they express a strong desire to have our militia organization kept up and made as efficient as possible.

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 230. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., October 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. A detachment of cavalry, not to exceed ten enlisted men, will be sent, under the command of Lieut. Robert Daley, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, as an escort to the Indian agent to the Owen's River Valley country and such other points in the vicinity as the agent may desire to visit. The detachment will remain with the agent until his return to Visalia. The quartermaster's department will furnish such stores and property, in addition to that supplied by the Indian Department, as may be deemed necessary.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, October 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General MASON,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Captain Cooledge's company for the Seventh Regiment is full, and the commissions for the officers are issued. Will you give instructions to Captain Robinson and his surgeon to go to Jackson, Amador County, and muster them in. Captain Olmstead's company at this place is full, and is the second company entitled to precedence in muster. Captain Heninger's company at Placerville is also full, and is the third company in order for muster. It is important that all these companies should remain in their respective counties until after the 8th of November. They should be clothed and armed at once. General McDowell and Colonel Drum understand the importance of keeping the men where they are and arming them. Will you please act in concert with them in the matter, so that a perfect understanding may be had in regard to the matter, which I deem important. Will you please instruct Captain Robinson to go to Jackson, Amador County, without delay, as that company has been full and waiting action for some days.

Yours, truly,

F. F. LOW.

P. S.—Your recommendation for first lieutenant Second Infantry will receive immediate attention.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 24, 1864.

Whereas, I have received a requisition from Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, acting under authority of

the War Department, for one regiment of infantry, in addition to the volunteers now in the service of the United States, to aid in the enforcement of the laws, suppress insurrection and invasion, and to chastise hostile Indians in this military district:

Now, therefore, I, Addison C. Gibbs, Governor of the State of Oregon and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, do hereby call upon the citizens of this State to organize themselves into companies sufficient to fill the foregoing requisition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Oregon to be affixed.

Done at Salem this 24th day of October, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

Attest:

SAMUEL E. MAY,
Secretary of State.

The following is hereby promulgated: The plan of recruiting and organizing the above force will be as follows until further notice:

RECRUITING.

The regiment will be known as the First Infantry Oregon Volunteers. The field, staff, and line officers will be commissioned by the Governor. The State will be divided into districts, according to the number of persons in each district liable to do military duty. When such district has furnished its quota of men there will be no draft in the same under this call. Each district will furnish one company. Commissions will be issued by the Governor to company officers, conditioned that they shall recruit their respective companies and be ready to be mustered into the service within a time hereafter to be named. A company rendezvous will be established at some central point in each district, and if practicable, all recruits will be retained there until the company is filled and ready to be mustered into the service. The State has provided by law for the payment of a bounty of $150 in State interest-bearing bonds, payable in gold, to each volunteer mustered into the service, in addition to the bounties authorized to be paid by the United States. (See Statutes 1863–64, p. 486.) The wages of a soldier, in addition, are $16 per month, besides clothing, equipments, rations, and allowances, furnished by the United States. (See Statutes 1863, p. 662.)

ORGANIZATION.

The proper organization and strength of a regiment of infantry is as follows: One colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant (an extra lieutenant), 1 quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 chaplain, 1 sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, and 1 hospital steward. Ten companies form a regiment.

COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

One captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 wagoner, 64 privates minimum and 82 privates maximum, besides the non-commissioned officers. Musicians may be enlisted in each company, who will be rated and paid as privates.

TO THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

Other States have filled with commendable promptitude every call that has been made upon them. The people have a very natural repugnance to a draft, under which every drafted man must serve or furnish a substitute. Under it there must inevitably be some cases of severe but necessary hardship. Opportunity is now given to avoid such a draft. The men are needed promptly, and every consideration of patriotism and of State, local, and personal pride requires that you commence promptly and prosecute vigorously the business of obtaining volunteers. The officers of the State, feeling the most earnest desire that the entire State should avoid a draft, appeal to the patriotic citizens of your county, through you, who are their officers and legal and natural representatives. As guardians of their rights and of their honor, it is incumbent upon you to respond to this appeal by earnest and successful work. Call to your aid the assistance of the active and influential citizens of the county. Let every loyal citizen of the county understand, and, if possible, induce him to realize that he has an immediate and personal interest in the success of your efforts. If necessary, call meetings in your school districts and bring the matter home to every inhabitant. Funds will be needed to pay expenses not provided for by law. Let subscriptions be circulated in each county for that purpose, and preserve a record of the names of the donors among the archives of the county. In short, the Governor, upon whom the requisition is made, expects, and justly, that you will respond to this call upon you with an earnestness of purpose which shall insure success. Due notice of the districting of the State will be given as soon as it can be made.

(Oregonian, Mountaineer, Sentinel, Albany Journal, State Journal, and Gazette please insert four weeks.)

AN ACT granting bounties to the volunteers of this State, enlisted in the service of the United States, for issuing bonds to provide funds for the payment of the same, and to levy a tax to pay such bonds.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby granted to every soldier who shall hereafter enlist for three years, or during the war, in any regiment, battalion, company, troop, or battery, now organized or hereafter to be organized or raised as part of the quota of volunteers of this State under the laws of Congress and the orders of the President of the United States, during the existing rebellion, and there shall be paid out of the fund hereinafter provided for, in addition to other bounties and pay now provided for and authorized by any law of this State or of the United States, to every such enlisted soldier, a bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, in manner following, to wit: The sum of fifty dollars to be paid at the time of enlistment, and the sum of fifty dollars to be paid after the expiration of the first year of such service, and the sum of fifty dollars at the expiration of such term of enlistment: *Provided*, That such bounty shall in no case be paid on the order of such soldier, but shall be paid to him personally, in the same manner as soldiers in the Army of the United States are now paid, excepting only where the same shall be necessary for the support of his wife or family, or upon certificates executed by such soldier after each successive payment shall have fallen due under the provisions of

this act; such certificates to be attested by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, company, troop, or battery, or post commandant of any detachment in which such soldier may be serving: *And provided further*, That in all cases where such soldier shall have a wife or family, such payments may be made to the wife, or temporary guardian, or custodian of minor child, or children, as the same shall become due, such soldier having first filed in the office of the adjutant-general of this State a power of attorney to that effect, executed before and certified by the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, company, troop, or battery, in which such soldier shall have been enlisted, or to which he may be attached.

SEC. 2. In case of death, or of honorable discharge from the service, when such discharge occurs from any wound, disease, or disability incurred or contracted in the service, the full amount of bounty granted by this act shall be allowed and paid to every such soldier or to his legal heirs; but if any such soldier be dishonorably discharged, or be discharged from disease or disability which existed or which followed from causes existing and concealed before enlistment, such allowance of bounty herein provided for shall cease at the date of such discharge; and in case the term of service expire by the conclusion of the war, and the quota of this State be mustered out before the end of three years, then the whole amount of such bounty remaining shall become due and payable.

SEC. 3. In computing and allowing the bounty to be paid under this act the following scale shall be adopted: All persons enlisting before the first day of January, 1865, shall be entitled to receive the first payment after enlistment on the first day of January, 1865; all persons enlisting after such first day of January, 1865, shall be entitled to receive the first payment after enlistment whenever the company in which they have enlisted shall have been mustered into the service.

SEC 4. To carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this act the adjutant-general is hereby authorized to procure and shall provide all necessary blank muster-rolls, pay-rolls, registers, allotments, certificates, power of attorney, and such other blanks and books as may be requisite and necessary, at the expense of the State, and shall furnish the same, with suitable instructions, to the respective officers of command, whose duty it shall be to make returns of the same at proper time to the office of the adjutant-general of this State; and the adjutant-general is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations, and issue proper instructions to such officers, as will enable the soldiers under their command effectively to obtain the benefits, and to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. The payment of bounties at the time of enlistment shall be made upon the certificate of the officer mustering in the enlisted men, and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant for the amount of such bounties, payable out of the soldiers' bounty fund, upon presentation to him of such certificate by the person in whose favor it is given, attested by the signature of the commanding officer of the company or regiment in which such soldier has been enlisted, countersigned by the adjutant-general of this State.

SEC. 6. The Governor, adjutant-general, and treasurer of State are hereby appointed and constituted a board of examiners, whose duty it shall be to examine, audit, and allow all claims for payments of bounty after enlistment under the provisions of sections one, two, and four of this act in favor of the parties legally entitled thereto; and the

Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant in favor of the persons respectively to whom such allowances shall be made by such board for the sums respectively allowed, to be paid out of the soldiers' bounty fund. All demands against such fund shall be presented to the board herein constituted through the adjutant-general's office, under such rules as may be prescribed by them, and no moneys shall be drawn out of the soldiers' bounty fund except as provided in this act.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of paying the bounties hereinbefore provided for, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside as hereinafter provided for, or so much thereof as may be needed shall be set apart by the treasurer of State, and constitute a separate fund, to be designated as the "soldiers' bounty fund." All liabilities created by this act shall be paid out of such fund, and the treasurer of State is hereby authorized and required to pay all warrants drawn upon the soldiers' bounty fund out of the moneys at any time in such fund, and none other.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and providing for the fund created by section 7 thereof, the Secretary of State of Oregon shall, immediately after the passage of this act, cause to be prepared bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in sums as hereinafter provided for, redeemable at the office of the treasurer of State on the first day of July, 1884. The said bonds shall bear interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of their issue, which interest shall be due and payable at the office of the treasurer of State on the first day of January and July of each year: *Provided*, That the first payment of interest shall not be made sooner than the first day of July, 1865. The said bonds shall be signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary, and indorsed by the treasurer of the State, and shall have the seal of State affixed thereto; and such bonds shall be issued from time to time by order of the Governor as may be required by the provisions of this act. The expense of preparing such bonds shall be paid out of the general fund of the State.

SEC. 9. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond, consecutively numbered, and signed by the treasurer of State; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer of State each to keep a separate record of all such bonds as may be issued, showing the number, date, and amount of each bond, and to whom the same was issued.

SEC. 10. On production of certificate as prescribed in sections three and four and five of this act the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant for the amount of such bounties on the treasurer of the State; and the treasurer of the State is hereby authorized and required to issue on delivery to him of such warrant a bond of the amount due such claimant, payable to the recipient or order.

SEC. 11. For the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued under this act there shall be levied and collected annually until the final payment or redemption of the same, and in the same manner as other revenue is or may be directed by law to be levied and collected, upon all real and personal property taxable in this State, a tax of one mill on the dollar of valuation of such property in addition to the taxes for general State purposes, and the fund derived from this tax shall be set apart and applied to the payment of the interest accruing on the bonds herein provided for and the final redemption of the principal of

said bonds, and the faith of the State of Oregon is hereby pledged for the payment of the bonds issued by virtue of this act and the interest thereon, and, if necessary, to provide other and ample means for the payment thereof.

SEC. 12. Whenever on the first day of January or July, 1865, or upon the first day of January or July in any subsequent year, there shall remain a surplus after the payment of the interest as hereinbefore provided, of ten thousand dollars or more in the fund created by section seven of this act, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to advertise in one newspaper published in each of the cities of Salem, Portland, Dallas, and Jacksonville, for sealed proposals for the surrender of bonds issued under the provisions of this act. He shall state in each advertisement the amount of money on hand applicable to the redemption of bonds, and he shall accept such proposals at rates not exceeding par value as may redeem the greatest number of bonds until the amount of cash on hand for redemption is exhausted.

SEC. 13. Full and particular account and record shall be kept by the treasurer of the condition of the fund collected in accordance with the provisions of this act, open at all times to the inspection of the Governor and Secretary of State and of any committee appointed by the Legislature or any branch thereof.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of this State to make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the said bonds when the same falls due; and in the event that the said interest fund should be insufficient, the said treasurer shall make up the deficiency from the general fund, and in the event of the insufficiency of the general fund, the said treasurer is authorized and required to make such contracts and arrangements as may be necessary for the payment of said interest and the protection of the credit of the State, and in case there should at any time be in the fund created by this act, for the payment of said interest and the redemption of said bonds, any surplus moneys not needed for the payment of said interest and redemption of bonds, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of State to transfer such surplus moneys to the general fund of this State.

SEC. 15. Said bonds shall be redeemed and the interest paid in the gold and silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 16. Inasmuch as there is an urgent necessity for raising volunteers in this State immediately, this law shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, October 24, 1864.

LAWS OF OREGON.—ACTS PASSED AT THE THIRD REGULAR SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT for the relief of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Oregon volunteers in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. A sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside, to constitute a separate fund to be known as the commissioned officers' and soldiers' relief fund, for the purpose of paying a compensation to the soldiers of the companies of Oregon volunteers raised in this State for the service of the United States, to aid in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and protecting the public property, in addition to the pay

allowed them by the United States. All liabilities created by this act shall be paid out of said fund.

SEC. 2. There shall be paid out of the fund created and set apart by the first section of this act, to each and every commissioned officer and enlisted soldier of the companies of Oregon volunteers raised in this State for the service of the United States, to aid in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws, and preserving and protecting the public property, from the time of their enlistment to the time of their discharge, the sum of five dollars per month.

SEC. 3. No money shall be drawn out of the soldiers' relief fund herein provided for except as is provided for in section four of this act.

SEC. 4. The captains or commanding officers of companies of Oregon volunteers shall, after each and every muster, file in the office of the adjutant-general of this State a complete muster-roll, duly certified, of their companies from the date of their enlistment, noting desertions, discharges, and dismissals, and stating the causes of such discharges and dismissals from the service. No non-commissioned officer or private shall be entitled to the benefit of this act who shall not obtain an honorable discharge from the service, and no money shall be drawn from the fund hereby authorized and set apart until he has been honorably discharged the service: *Provided, however*, That the monthly amount hereby appropriated may be drawn by such enlisted married men as have families depending upon them for support, who shall have power to allot the whole or a portion of the same for the support of their families. The amount of pay thus allotted shall be paid to the person to whom the same is legally allotted, upon the following certificate of the adjutant-general of this State (with the seal of office attached) being endorsed thereon, namely:

"I hereby certify that ——— is a ——— in Company ——, Regiment ——, Oregon Volunteers ———, and that he is entitled to the benefit of the act entitled 'An act for the relief of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Oregon volunteers in the service of the United States,' approved October, 1864, and that allotment is made according to law."

After the term of enlistment shall have been served, or an honorable discharge granted to any commissioned officer or enlisted man, a certified copy of this final statement shall be transmitted to the adjutant-general of this State, who shall certify on the back of the same the amount due under this act to the person discharged, and the Secretary of State shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer of State for the amount so certified, payable out of the fund thereby created: *Provided*, That in case a volunteer be discharged for disability that existed at the time of his enlistment, he shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 5. To enable all concerned to avail themselves of the benefits of this act, muster-out rolls of the respective companies of Oregon volunteers shall be duly filed in the adjutant-general's office of this State, and a certified copy thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and providing for the fund created by section 1 of this act, the Secretary of State of Oregon shall cause to be prepared bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in such sums as hereinafter provided, redeemable at the office of the treasurer of the State on the first day of July, 1875. The said bonds shall bear interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. per year from the date of their issue; which interest shall be due and payable at the office of

the treasurer of the State on the first day of January and July of each year: *Provided*, That the first payment of interest shall not be made sooner than the first day of January, 1866. The said bonds shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State and endorsed by the treasurer of State and shall have the seal of State affixed thereto. And such bonds shall be issued from time to time as they may be required for use. The expenses of preparing such bonds shall be audited as a claim on the general fund of the State.

SEC. 7. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond, consecutively numbered and signed by the treasurer of State; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer of the State each to keep a separate record of all such bonds as may be issued, showing the number, date, and amount of each bond, and to whom the same was issued.

SEC. 8. All demands against the soldiers' relief fund shall be audited by the board of military auditors in like manner as other claims against the State are or may be directed to be audited.

SEC. 9. On expiration of the term of enlistment, the adjutant-general of the State shall certify to the amount due each man under the provisions of this act, and on production of such certificate it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to issue a bond of the State, with coupons attached, as provided for in this act, for such amount as the certificate calls for, taking his receipt for the same; said bonds shall be paid to the recipient or order.

SEC. 10. For the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds issued under this act there shall be levied and collected annually, until the final payment or redemption of the same, and in the same manner as other State revenue is or may be directed by law to be levied and collected, a tax of one-half of one mill on the dollar for the years A. D. 1865 and 1866, and annually thereafter, of taxable property in this State, in addition to the taxes for general State purposes; and the fund derived from this tax shall be set apart and applied to the payment of the interest accruing on the bonds herein provided for and the final redemption of the principal of said bonds; and the faith of the State of Oregon is hereby pledged for the payment of the bonds issued by virtue of this act and the interest thereon; and, if necessary, to provide other and ample means for the payment thereof.

SEC. 11. Whenever, on the first day of January or July, 1866, or upon the first day of January or July in any subsequent year, there shall remain a surplus, after the payment of the interest as hereinbefore provided, of ten thousand dollars or more, in the fund created by the tenth section of this act, it shall be the duty of the treasurer to advertise in one newspaper published in each of the cities of Salem, Portland, Dallas, and Jacksonville for sealed proposals for the surrender of bonds issued under the provisions of this act. He shall state in such advertisement the amount of money on hand applicable to the redemption of bonds, and he shall accept such proposals, at rates not exceeding par value, as may redeem the greater number of bonds, until the amount of cash on hand for redemption is exhausted.

SEC. 12. Full and particular account and record shall be kept by the treasurer of the condition of the funds collected, in accordance with the provisions of this act, open at all times to the inspection of the Governor and Secretary of State, and of any committee appointed by the legislature or either branch thereof.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of this State to make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the said bonds when the same falls due; and in the event that the said interest fund shall

be insufficient the said treasurer shall make up the deficiency from the general fund, and in the event of the insufficiency of the general fund the said treasurer is authorized and required to make such contracts and arrangements as may be necessary for the payment of said interest and the protection of the credit of the State. And in case there should at any time be in the fund created by this act for the payment of said interest and redemption of said bonds any surplus moneys not needed for the payment of said interest or the redemption of any bonds, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of State to transfer such surplus moneys to the general fund of this State. Said bonds shall be redeemed and the interest paid in the gold and silver coin of the United States.

Approved, October 24, 1864.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., October 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to return herewith the letter you referred to me September 30, which was addressed by Capt. William Kelly, First Cavalry Oregon Volunteers, commanding Fort Klamath, Oreg., to the acting assistant adjutant-general, District of California, September 8, stating that he had directed the acting commissary of subsistence of that post to sell to such of certain emigrants who had just arrived there destitute of provisions as could buy, and give to those who could not, as much as would subsist them to Rogue River Valley, "there being no other place in the valley where it could be procured," and which was indorsed September 16 by Brig. Gen. G. Wright, commanding District of California, as follows: "I recommend that the issue be approved. I shall direct Captain Kelly not to sell or give provisions to emigrants except in extreme cases. Emigrants must not expect the Government to supply them unless some great calamity has befallen them." I have indorsed upon it, October 1, the following: "Respectfully returned. There is no authority in the subsistence regulations for giving or selling subsistence stores to citizens not employed by the Government. This is the second time Captain Kelly has come to the relief of indigence at the expense of the Government without authority. I would recommend that the issue be disapproved." My indorsement is in accordance with the regulations of the present day, but it is believed that old regulations or orders authorized commanding officers in like cases to that reported by Captain Kelly to issue and sell, or at least to sell, subsistence stores to destitute emigrants when they could not otherwise procure food.

There is certainly much claim, on the score of humanity, that the discreet exercise of such authority should be permitted. Instances arise, though happily they are rare, when emigrant parties fail to supply themselves with enough food to subsist them through to their destination, or to a place where they can replenish their supply, the failure being due to an imperfect knowledge of the duration of the journey undertaken (which may be protracted by sickness) and its vicissitudes, or sometimes to the mistaken ideas of the distance from their starting-point of places where they can replenish when nearing their destination, by which they intend to save in means of transportation and in liability to loss of stores by accident on the way. Emigrant parties, too, who have started with full supplies, may be attacked or robbed by Indians of both money and provisions, or lose stores by any of the numerous

accidents they are subject to in crossing streams, &c. Others there are who are too poor to but meagerly supply themselves, and have to trust to providential circumstances against starvation before reaching their promised land. Such unfortunates as any of these should not be turned away without succor from the posts at which they appeal for it. They should be relieved by sale to those who could buy of such stores as might be needed, with or without cost of transportation added, according to their means, or limited issues to those who could not buy. The issues should be made after the sales, and care taken to prevent its being known that any provisions would be given away, lest poverty should be feigned. I would therefore recommend that authority to make sales and issues of stores to indigent emigrants be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the War Department, with the recommendation that authority be given "to make issues and sales of commissary stores to indigent and suffering emigrants." Attention is invited to the letter of Captain Sullivan inclosed herewith. The authority now asked for has heretofore been given and exercised.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

BEAR VALLEY, MARIPOSA COUNTY, CAL., *October 25, 1864.*

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dist. of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I returned yesterday from a five days' scout through the eastern part of this and Fresno County. Passed through Mariposa, Sebastopol, and a place called Hite's Cove, thirty miles from here, on the Merced River. Hite and brother are noted secessionists and he has quite a number of his stripe around him engaged in mining. During the trip could not find or hear of any organized bands, and don't think there are any in this section at present. The country passed over is mountainous, dry, and desolate. No forage to be had. It remains quiet in this valley. Have had four very large and enthusiastic Union meetings during the past week. The Union people appear to be aroused and are determined to carry this county the coming election if possible. Lieutenant Smith has now about forty-five men enrolled; headquarters, Bear Valley. Four quartermasters' teams arrived here Sunday from Sacramento with barley; three have returned, one remaining.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS W. STARR,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 25, 1864.

The arduous services of the troops during the past season deserve the notice and commendation of the commanding general. In the field since early spring, they have won his thanks, officers and men, for

their persevering exertions in long and dreary marches, often through desert wastes, with a view to the protection of travelers, miners, and emigrants. The troops under Colonel Maury, Captains Currey, Caldwell, Drake, and Barry, and Lieutenants Hobart, Waymire, and West, have all done good service—sometimes in conflict with the Snake Indians.

Southeastern Oregon is no longer an unknown region. From the Columbia River to the Nevada and California line the whole country has been thoroughly traversed. From each temporary depot scouting parties were sent to every point of the compass. Some of the troops have traveled this season more than 2,000 miles.

During the summers of 1862 and 1863 these troops made honorable and important campaigns into the Indian country, and upon the emigrant road. If on this occasion they had no Indian wars, they had the satisfaction, by their presence, of preventing them.

It is fitting that the closing services of the greater portion of the First Oregon Cavalry have been devoted to the exploration and development of a part of Oregon heretofore marked on our maps as "unexplored," but which can no longer receive that designation.

The regiment was raised three years ago, in the fervor of the Union sentiment of the State, and many rushed to the standard to show their readiness to put down any possible scheme of secession on this coast. They have, happily, thus far had no such duty to perform; a duty which would have been so inspiring to the volunteers. They have had little stimulus amid their privations, but they can at least reflect that they have materially aided in developing the hidden treasures of the land.

The country deplores the death of Second Lieut. Stephen Watson, First Oregon Cavalry, killed in the fight of the 18th of May, and of the other gallant men who fell with him. If a choice had been given them, they would have lost their lives in support of the glorious cause for which our troops are contending at the East. We who mourn their demise must be consoled with the reflection that they died in the defense of a suffering frontier, which will cherish the memory of their generous and patriotic services.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, October 26, 1864.

Col R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters San Francisco:

COLONEL: Day before yesterday I sent you a telegram I had received from Major McDermit saying that the Union people at Susanville had asked for the withdrawal of Captain Hassett's company. The company was nearly out of rations, and I recommended its withdrawal to Fort Churchill. As I did not hear from you this morning, possibly my letter did not reach you. I see no reason now for that company remaining at Susanville, and all the disposable troops beyond the mountains may be needed near Virginia.

Very respectfully,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 27, 1864.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento:

Withdraw company from Susanville to Fort Churchill as recommended.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *October 27, 1864.*

Maj. C. MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Withdraw Hassett's company entire from Susanville to Fort Churchill.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that Capt. H. C. Small's company, stationed at Camp Watson, be allowed to attend the election at Canyon City; that they go to the polls unarmed and be allowed to freely vote, if they choose so to do; that they be required to remain in the vicinity of Canyon City until after the election is over, and be ordered, if necessary, to assist the civil authorities in preserving peace and order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., October 27, 1864.

Capt. H. C. SMALL,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Camp Watson, Oreg.:

CAPTAIN: If this reaches you in time before the election of Tuesday, the 8th of next month, you will proceed in command of two-thirds of your company to Canyon City, to be there on election day. The object of your repairing there is to aid the civil authority in the suppressing of violence on that day. It is alleged that if votes are challenged on that day certain evil-disposed persons threaten to refuse to submit to the challenge and to resist it by arms. The legal right to challenge is indisputable, and the subversion of the right by armed men can not be tolerated. You will not, however, use the military force except in subordination to the civil authority, and if any firing on a mob occurs, let it be from the express requisition of the civil officer. I need not say that you will not permit any interference by the military (to use the words of department General Orders, No. 38, of the 25th of July last) "to influence much less control or restrain any one in the full and free exercise of his right to vote for whomsoever he pleases." If your own men are entitled to vote, let them go without their arms to the polls, if

you can spare them from the ranks for that purpose. If this letter chances to reach you too late for you to reach Canyon City by easy marches you will not go.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, October 28, 1864.

Maj. C. MCDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry, Commanding Fort Churchill:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs that Captain Hassett's company (First Nevada Territory Infantry) be withdrawn entire from the Smoke Creek country to Fort Churchill, to which effect you were telegraphed from these headquarters yesterday.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salem, October 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: Your telegram was duly received. I sent to the Legislative Assembly the inclosed message,* and a law has been passed giving a bounty of $150 to each volunteer. Your telegram just in time. Without it, the bounty bill would not have passed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, October 29, 1864.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Upon representations of the Governor of this State, apprehending disturbance within the next two weeks and possibly an attempt of the disaffected to seize the State arsenal and treasury, I have ordered the establishment of a provost guard in this city. The guard will consist of about fifty good men, under reliable officers, and will be in position early in the coming week. Nothing has been heard from the requisition for arms and ammunition which I sent to you some days since. It is important that the articles called for should be at Camp Union next week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* See October 20, p. 1020.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., October 29, 1864.

Capt. ROBERT BAIRD,
First Battalion Mountaineers California Vols.,
Commanding Camp Lincoln, Cal.:

CAPTAIN: The first and most important duty devolving upon you as commanding officer of Camp Lincoln is to preserve the peace between the white inhabitants of that settlement and the Indians. The district commander advises that you consult freely with the officer of the Indian Department in charge of Smith's River Reservation, and be in readiness at all times to assist him in preserving order on the reservation. It is believed that the Indians in the vicinity of Camp Lincoln, as well as those on the coast below and the Klamath, are disposed to be peaceable and friendly. This feeling should be encouraged by all means at your command. Herewith inclosed please find communications* in relation to a deserter from Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, together with his description. His apprehension is very desirable, and its accomplishment is intrusted to you. It will be necessary to act with caution and secrecy, as he will have friends among the Copperheads of Oregon, who will give him warning and assist him to escape. When caught, he should be kept securely confined or sent to this point. You are expected to keep district headquarters advised of the condition of Indian affairs in your portion of the district, and from time to time to furnish such other information as should come before the district commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
October 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Commanding:

GENERAL: A large number, if not all, of the members of the First Regiment Oregon Cavalry are legal voters in the State of Oregon. As many of them are stationed not far from places of voting, I respectfully request that they be freely allowed to go to the polls, unarmed, and to vote for whom they please, and that thereafter they be required to remain, until election is over, at a convenient distance, with orders to assist the civil authorities, in any precinct where they may be on that day, in enforcing the laws and preserving peace and order. Many threats of violence have been made, and fears are entertained that in the absence of such force that there may be disturbance, particularly at Canyon City, Dalles, and Portland.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., October 30, 1864.

1. The mounted portion of Company D (Bale's), Native California Cavalry, will proceed to-morrow, immediately after muster, and in

* Omitted.

command of its company officers, to the following points in this county, and in the order herein named: Pueblo, Los Angeles, San Gabriel Mission, El Monte, San José, Santa Ana, and Anaheim, reaching this post on return Friday, 4th of November next. The detachment will be armed with lances and sabers, non-commissioned officers with pistols in addition.

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By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
First Lieut., Fourth California Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City,
October 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: On the 17th instant I had the honor to transmit to you a telegram, dated 16th instant, from Major-General Halleck, instructing me to render all the protection in my power to the overland route between this point and Fort Kearny. Regarding that dispatch as looking to my going down the road in person and assuming control of the troops between the points named, I deemed it proper to address General Halleck a telegram, informing him of my intention to send eastward two companies of cavalry and proceed myself in person, and also asking further instructions in the premises. In response the following telegram was received, viz:

WASHINGTON, *October 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR:

Order not intended to transfer troops or change commands, except where parts of different commands act together, when ranking officer takes general command temporarily, as provided in Army Regulations.

H. W. HALLECK.

In response to a telegram from me to Governor John Evans, of Colorado Territory, I have received the following dispatch, viz:

DENVER, *October 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR:

I am glad that you are coming. I have no doubt the Indians may be chastened during the winter, which they very much need. Bring all the force you can, then pursue, kill, and destroy them; until which we will have no permanent peace on the plains.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado.

In pursuance of the foregoing and the telegram which I had the honor to transmit to you on the 17th instant I propose to start two full companies of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, viz, Companies L and M, on or about the 4th proximo. The necessary arrangements for forage on the route between here and Denver have been made, at which last-named place the troops will arrive in about twenty-five days. In the meantime I design proceeding hence to Denver by stage next week, where I hope to be able to gather the necessary information, after examining the field, to guide the future movements of my troops. Should I find it practicable and advisable to make a winter's campaign, with a fair probability of severely punishing the savages, of which I now entertain little doubt, I will make such arrangements and

disposition of the troops as may be necessary, and immediately return to this post by stage. As soon thereafter as everything necessary for a vigorous campaign can be prepared I propose to return and assume personal command of the expedition, making Denver the base of operations. As my absence from the district (with which I will be in constant communication) will be but temporary, not exceeding, perhaps, a fortnight, I will retain command, leaving a competent officer here to attend to details. Should my confident expectations regarding the possibility of a winter campaign against the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes not be realized after personal examination I purpose to make immediately, my troops will go into suitable winter quarters ready for such service as may be required by the exigencies of either district. There is no doubt that until the savages eastward of Denver shall have been thoroughly defeated and severely punished no permanent peace can be hoped for; nor can their frequent raids upon the overland route be prevented by any number of troops at the disposal of the Government. I am equally clear in the opinion that the winter or early spring is the only time when Indians can be successfully pursued, punished, and brought to terms. If this be possible, as I now think it is, I need hardly add that the most vigorous measures will be taken at the earliest possible day. Your instructions in the premises have been most carefully noted and will be strictly obeyed. I trust that the movements above set forth will meet with the approbation and concurrence of the general commanding the department, to whom I will report from time to time regarding my future actions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District of Utah.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Cal., November 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, San Francisco:

SIR: Hiram Potter returned from the bay this morning. He says Major Warfield is going East, actually and really on private business of his own, but clothed with full power to purchase and send arms to this coast for the use of the Copperheads, if it is possible to get them here without our knowledge that the standard of rebellion is raised on the other side or it will be, but not without. He also reports that Warfield, Beriah Brown, Doctor Fox, and several other parties have been for some time expecting to be arrested and have prepared themselves for it by putting everything in order and secreting everything relating to the order. They believe that the order has been exposed, and suspect a man by the name of Schutz, of San Francisco, of betraying them. He also says Warfield told him that the old Order of the Golden Circle really controls the new order, and that no high officer was appointed in the new who was not of the old circle. He says further that the John S. Berry letter was discussed and it was freely stated that it contained the true programme. Now, as to the discharge of the detectives, you desire "my opinion at large." The largest opinion I can give upon the subject is that I fully approve of it. I think we have got all they know or are likely to know, and I believe you have information which they could not or would not get. If you have not

got the ritual and key you will have it soon, as J. A. Bryant, of the State central committee, has it in full and will give it to you. He will also send a copy to the Governor. I send down to-day the vouchers of both detectives, and would ask that they may be liquidated as soon as possible, so as to be certainly through with them. The Cops are very much depressed here, and I think have given up all hope of succeeding in anything, unless they can destroy ballot boxes enough in large Union precincts to change the result; but with the vigilance and activity at present manifested they will not succeed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 1, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 15th and one of the 20th ultimo. I have telegraphed to you and General Alvord to-day concerning the arms for five companies of Oregon militia, which I trust will meet the case you present. I do not recollect to have seen the militia law concerning which you telegraphed me; my impressions of it were obtained mostly in conversation with those here who knew, I have been told, it could be improved. From my conversation with you, I think it may, as you write, be difficult, if not impossible, for you to raise the regiment of infantry and even to complete the regiment of cavalry, but I wished you to have authority to do so, for in an emergency you may find it useful and may not have as many difficulties as at present.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[Translation.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *November 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

A matter of the greatest importance for the national defense of America, and of the Mexican Republic in particular—a matter with which you are already acquainted—compels me to take the liberty of soliciting your attention by this note, because any action capable of saving us must depend for its initiative upon your authority. In any event, I beg you will have the kindness to give me a definite answer in writing. In the month of April of the present year I embarked at the port of Mazatlan, Mexico, for this of San Francisco, intrusted with a special mission by the Constitutional Government of that Republic, to which I have the honor to belong, having with me a chief and other staff officers appropriate to my authority, and also the funds and credentials necessary for the effectual accomplishment of my mission. Immediately upon my arrival I endeavored to see the highest authorities of this State, and with this view I addressed myself by letter, with

an introduction from Col. Don Luis A. Tostado, to His Excellency Governor F. F. Low, and to General Wright, in command at Sacramento. The latter of these gentlemen being absent, the former alone replied, cordially inviting me to visit that city. While I was getting ready to do so, that gentleman kindly anticipated me by coming to this place. I made a full and circumstantial statement to him, and had the gratification of hearing him express the most earnest desire for the safety of the Mexican nation, while he offered me his personal co-operation, and assured me that the American people were so friendly that they would more willingly volunteer to march and fight for Mexico than continue the present war in the South. Nevertheless, perceiving that the views of this magistrate were wholly foreign to the action necessary to accomplish my mission, I had recourse to the highest Federal officials present in the city. One of these was Mr. Thomas Brown, special agent of the U. S. Treasury for the Pacific Coast and secret commissioner of the Federal Government, who had the kindness to present me to the officers of his department, as also to Mr. W. B. Farwell, head of the marine office (jefe de la oficina de marina), and to General Edward F. Beale, Corps of Engineers, who was there under a special commission from the United States Government. To these distinguished officials I communicated with full details the object of my mission, which amounted substantially to procuring the means necessary for repelling the usurpation of Maximilian in Mexico. They then avowed themselves, in the most patriotic, enthusiastic, and decided manner, as defenders of the sovereignty of that Republic, and privately offered their aid in everything, assuring me that such was equally the sentiment of the Chief Magistrate of this great nation and of the people generally. From that time forth, in whatsoever I had to do, I consulted with the officials above referred to, particularly with Mr. Brown, on account of his more directly representing the public. That gentleman was of opinion that I should address General Beale officially, explaining my mission to him and exhibiting to him the credentials from the Mexican Government which authorized my acts, in order that he might aid me so far as practicable, representing him as the most suitable person in the State to bring my business to a successful issue through his influence and authority. This I did, quite to the satisfaction of the gentleman referred to.

I had already completed the purchase of arms and other military supplies in New York, and I had vessels ready in this State and my expedition completely organized, and was congratulating my country on the success of transactions which I assure you, general, would have been in great part its salvation. I had followed faithfully the instructions of these officials, doing everything with the utmost caution, so as not to compromise in any way their Government in its stand as a neutral power; but they were suddenly relieved from their positions. And here I ought to render them a just tribute of gratitude, because, up to the moment of their departure from this State, they constantly gave me the clearest evidences of their love of Mexico, all reiterating the offers they had made with the noble view of aiding that sister Republic, at present so infamously invaded by a tyrant from effete Europe, and of preserving forever unharmed the sacred Monroe doctrine to which every inhabitant of the American continent who has a heart and worth, must necessarily be devoted. On the arrival from Washington of Mr. Charles James, the newly appointed collector of customs at this port, I was presented to him in his office by the same Mr. Brown, who had recommended his views to me, views with which I

endeavored to become acquainted. The collector then called in his brother, Col. George F. James, who acted as his interpreter, in order to assure me of his decided attachment to Mexico, and the desire he entertained of aiding her in the present conjuncture. The next day he sent word for me to call at the Russ House, where, through the medium of his brother, he made similar declarations, repeating them a number of times in the presence of General John B. Frisbie and William Barnes, persons who had my esteem and confidence. At both conferences I was accompanied by lawyer José Aguirre de la Barrera. For all these reasons I had no doubt of a successful result, relying further upon the co-operation of C. M. Scammon, commanding the coast-guard steamer Shubrick, stationed at this port. I felt myself bound to inform the collector's brother, above-mentioned, who had offered to accompany me to Mexico and lend his services in the matter, that I already had a vessel loaded with munitions of war, and asked him to help me to get another one loaded with the rest of the material which I had on hand, and for which purpose the schooner San Diego was in readiness. He expressed himself as willing to do so; but on arriving at one of the customs warehouses which Messrs. Brown and Farwell, prior to the arrival of the present collector of customs, had easily arranged to have turned over to me, I found to my surprise that this latter gentleman refused in the most positive manner to allow it, and unpleasant discussions by word and in writing ensued between Messrs. Brown, Beale, and James. I enclose you herewith a copy of part of this correspondence.

The result of this act was incalculable injury to the defense of the continental cause, and especially that of the sovereign independence of Mexico. The matter did not rest here; for cruisers were dispatched in pursuit of the loaded vessel which had already sailed. She was overtaken and conducted to Benicia. I was informed that this was done under your orders and those of Provost-Marshal Mason and of the collector of customs. I straightway requested Mr. William Barnes to interview you, and to beg that the confiscated munitions of war be returned to me. In reply, I was told that this would be done "after a while," but it has not yet come to pass. On the contrary, two other stores belonging to me in this city were seized in accordance—so the provost-marshal said—with your orders. The number of arms thus held under your instructions amounts to 15,002 rifles and other supplies, together with 5,000 rifles more detained by the collector of customs. I leave it, general, to your judgment and sense of justice to consider my situation on seeing my every movement paralyzed by the officers of the Union and the authorities appointed by the General Government, in whom I had blindly confided, for they supported instead of condemning my actions. And it was not without reason that I relied upon this in fulfilling my mission in this country in compliance with the written orders and instructions which I hold from the Supreme Government of Mexico, and which I shall have the honor of presenting to you, having already shown them in advance to His Excellency the Governor of this State, together with the invoices, contracts, and receipts—Mr. Romualdo Pacheco, treasurer of the State, kindly serving as interpreter and translator. In regard to my whole conduct you will be satisfied that I came without disguise or dissimulation of any kind, relying upon the fact that we are defending the same institutions, and upon the sympathies so often expressed by your people and Government. Mine fully believed that this was the most suitable country for affairs of such importance, and the one from which we ought to expect the most assistance. As it was possible at first to send goods by

merely taking care that no one should be compromised, and when at a later date other articles in considerable numbers were detained at the custom-house at this port in consequence of information given by the captain of the steamer—information which the custom-house officials could not with propriety disregard—they were nevertheless placed at my disposal the next day. I gained the greatest confidence and kept on making extensive purchases for cash and on credit, only to see my goods now held without knowing when they will be released. I am informed from reliable sources that the enemy is going to blockade and invade by land the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, where I intended to land my supplies; so that when they are returned to me they may not be of so much importance as they are now.

I have been privately assured that the seizure of the arms and munitions of war was a precautionary measure to forestall a possible uprising of secessionists due to the popular excitement caused by the Presidential election, which is to take place on the 8th of next November, and that after that date you intend to return all the supplies. I should be extremely obliged to you if you would kindly tell me if the return will be made. As to the uprising referred to, I do not believe there will be such a thing; but if there were, it would only offer an additional reason why these munitions should be taken out of the country. This I solemnly promise to do, for I have had the vessels in readiness for quite a while, paying them to remain idle in the hope that at any moment they might be allowed to depart. I have paid out in this way enough money to have bought the vessels outright. Even if they never receive the cargo I shall have to pay the freight, which amounts to a considerable sum. I will not insult myself by supposing that any distrust or fear is felt that I intend to make a bad use of these munitions of war. You well know my principles and those of the Government which I defend. They are manifested by the conduct of the Mexican troops recently arrayed in battle against the Americans. The loyal Mexicans give daily proof of their adhesion to the cause of the North. Two Mexican newspapers published in this city, La Voz de México and El Nuevo Mundo, are to-day engaged in working for the Union, supporting unreservedly the candidates of the Republican party. Several persons, including Mr. J. A. Bryant, president of the Central Union Club of this State, are well aware of the active part which I have taken in influencing those of my compatriots who are entitled to vote to exercise that prerogative in favor of the Republican party, which is the party of the future and of humanity. And they know that I have advised even those who have no vote to give that party all the aid in their power. For all these reasons I feel that neither I nor my fellow-countrymen should be the objects of distrust. Mr. William Barnes, whom I engaged, as I have already said, to negotiate for the release of the munitions, not only reported that they would be returned to me, but assured me that if that was not done I should be paid the amount which they cost me. To this I replied that one rifle is worth more to Mexico now than a thousand dollars and that no amount would be an adequate compensation for their loss. But as their restitution was difficult, I delivered to the said attorney the bills of lading, contracts, &c., in order that he might collect the amount. Then, after some higgling, he informed me that it was quite a heavy sum, and that they would not pay it. At that time you suddenly left for the State of Oregon, and the same gentleman informed me that the provost-marshal had authority to attend to the business. He was spoken to about it; but although at first he offered to restore everything, yet when a formal

demand was made he returned nothing. So not being able to get even a receipt, I had no course left me but to await your return. You will remember that on your return Mr. Barnes called on you with a view to get at least a receipt. According to him, you showed the most friendly disposition, but said that it was not necessary to give a receipt, as the arms and munitions were to be returned, insisting only that the matter be conducted informally, since if formal notification were given it would be necessary to proceed accordingly. I tried hard to get a day named for the delivery, but found it impossible, the only answer being, "By and by." After so many promises and seeing nothing accomplished, I could do no less than ask a personal interview with you through the introduction of the Reverend Doctor Bellows and His Excellency the Governor, to which you kindly assented, and which took place in Sacramento. And here I cannot refrain from recalling the pleasure given me by your frankness and sincerity, and the tokens of esteem with which you honored me, explaining that your adverse action was very unpleasant to you, but being in compliance with superior orders, it was absolutely out of your power to make any change.

This, sir, naturally made a very painful impression upon me, as such assurances have only cost me time, annoyance, and money. I trust that the following will arrest your attention: The collector, Col. Charles James, sent me word through my attorney, Mr. Barnes, that he could not fail to recognize the brilliant conduct of the Mexican republicans in Mexico and in this State, and inquired if it was agreeable for me to prepare to depart. Accordingly I did get ready, although it involved sacrifices. I immediately incurred expenses, without thinking of availing myself of the offer of funds that was made to me; for if they really had been offered to me, I should have expressed my thanks, but should never have accepted them. When I informed him that everything was ready, he replied that I could dispose of only the 5,000 rifles that were in the customs warehouses on paying $8,984.80, which he said was the amount of the duty. The data for this I have in my possession, it having been sent by him. I did not pretend to understand the grave error of not keeping the first agreement, because it was a question of money which I had to disburse; but I did understand that it was very hard that the whole was not to be turned over to me when I had paid the expenses of two vessels. Nevertheless I held my peace, lest I might give occasion for losing all. I merely remarked to him that it would be very difficult to raise the sum named, which could not be less than $10,000, including the expenses due to the long delay, and that, to be frank, I was afraid that after getting the arms from the warehouse the military authorities might seize them, but that, notwithstanding all that, I would make this great sacrifice and pay the money, provided he would on his word of honor guarantee a successful result. He then replied that I should wait eight or ten days at the utmost, when he was going to send the revenue steamers to a distance from here, and that then I could get away in the night with safety. I had to restrain my impatience and agree to his proposition. I then went outside of the city and gave bills to raise $10,000, so as to pay that sum and receive my munitions. The final period of ten days came to an end, and after going through a thousand troubles I presented myself to say that the money, the ships, and the wagons were ready, and to ask what night I could load the vessels, according to agreement. I was told in reply that it could be done Tuesday, October 24, to which date I was punctual. But what was my surprise and indignation, general, when I was given to understand that you and the collector had taken pains to apply by telegraph to the General Government, recommending that the

existing order relative to these war materials be modified, and that in any case it should be required that the payment be in gold; they said they would have a speedy answer, as these deposits merited the greatest consideration.

Now, here I am, with my personal credit compromised on every hand, the indorsers of my protested paper harassing me without leaving me a moment of quiet, my public career cut short, thus losing at this time the efforts of my whole life; and what is more, general, without being where I can serve my country in any way in moments so supreme and so opportune for every public man of honor. On the 13th of October I had a conference at the Cosmopolitan Hotel with Mr. J. A. Bryant, begging him to please find out from you, through the influence of Senator Conness, whether I could get the arms from the depot at Benicia, and also from the collector whether he would consent that those in the custom-house be withdrawn, and on the 19th that gentleman informed me, through Don Antonio Mancillas, editor of the Voz de México, that he had gone to the collector, and that, on asking the influence of Mr. Conness, the latter had informed him that he was acquainted with the subject; that he had learned from the collector that it had been settled, and that it was unnecessary to do anything more about it. Nevertheless we now see what the outcome has been. If my Government had known that these purchases were disapproved of, it would not have risked sums of such magnitude, least of all in undertakings on which depended in a great measure the salvation of a country. It was never supposed that this could be prohibited, and still less that any military orders would be violated, or revenue laws, or statutes of any kind, State or Federal, in any way disregarded—my justification throughout being that the highest authorities and officials of both Governments had knowledge of my entire proceedings. Perhaps it will be said that the precautions of which I complain have been taken in order to preserve the laws of neutrality; but that is a point which I do not see quite clearly, since vessels are sent to the French from this port weekly, loaded with provisions from various mercantile houses, and more particularly from that of Mr. Theodore Lemmen Mayer, and men registered as passengers are sent to them on the same vessels. Now, this is precisely what is needed by the French ships of war that are fighting against Mexico—men to supply the losses caused by death and desertion, and provisions, because they cannot obtain them from the interior. You will remember that when I came I called at your headquarters to show you the communication which I was sending by telegraph to the Mexican minister in Washington, the French war transport Rhine had been lying in this harbor for many days, taking on provisions, and you likewise saw the minister's answer, which was that he had complained to the General Government. You replied that you could take no action in the premises on account of having received no orders or instructions from your Government. I remarked that I would address you officially in writing, informing you of these abuses, and you replied that I might do so, but that you could not order any preventive measures. I several times applied to Collector James, through his brother George, the attorney, to know whether they would clear the ship from this port, and he always answered me that he was going to take action, but nothing was ever done until a large amount of supplies had been put on board, as well as a great number of French citizens, arrangements being made to keep on sending them, and she had lain a month in the bay with the knowledge and forbearance of everybody.

I consulted a noted lawyer of this city, and he assured me that this course of proceeding was in contravention of the laws of neutrality.

But is neutrality possible under such circumstances? What laws of neutrality can be observed with a body of troops that without a declaration of war, violating from the outset the most solemn engagements with a legitimately established and recognized Government, penetrates into a foreign territory by brute force alone, insults the sovereignty of a nation, hurls defiance at the whole of America, planting a Government of its own creation, and bearing on the points of its bayonets a crown bathed in the blood of thousands of brave men sacrificed to the insane ambition of an execrable tyrant? Is not that soldiery in reality a rabble of filibusters? No one can deny that this is its true name, nor can any Government in the world give it any other designation, and much less a republican Government that may deem itself fortunate in seeing that its people could never lose their dignity by maintaining neutrality toward a gang of bandits who carry at their head the banner of retrogression and treason, violating in the most shameful manner the respect due to the independence of nations. The reasons, then, which I have presented being in all particulars competent both in law and in fact, I beg of you to remove the embargo in question, most earnestly imploring it of you, general, in the name of America, and more especially of the Republic of Mexico, worthy of a better fate, and to which incalculable benefits would accrue, making your name live forever in the heart of every good Mexican. In drawing this long communication to a close, I beg that you will kindly pardon me for availing myself of this opportunity to represent to you the honor of my countrymen who reside on this soil, who are giving so many evidences of their adhesion to republican government, which they prefer, without other objects in view than the complete triumph of the institutions of the future and of progress, and their ardent desire to be distinguished from the few corrupt, benighted, imbecile beings found unfortunately in the same country, who bear the mark of Cain on their foreheads and are the dishonor and opprobrium of our venerated country. If the result is as I desire, all loyal and patriotic hearts will unite in one single benediction. If, unfortunately, it is otherwise, I shall find myself compelled to report the sad termination of my mission to the President of the Republic and the principal leaders whom I have been constantly feeding with hopes that I have been led to entertain up to the last moment when the blow fell—all the more severely because dealt by a Government which cherishes the same principles and defends the same cause.

I beg to assure you, general, of my highest esteem and respect.

Independence, liberty, and reform.

PLÁCIDO VEGA.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
November 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: By Lieutenant McCall I sent you a requisition for arms for four companies of cavalry, excepting sabers. I also have the honor to request that you send at least 10,000 ball cartridges. I may require arms for another infantry company soon, but shall probably want them here. It is important that the arms go to Salem as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 3, 1864.*

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II. Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, with his regimental adjutant, will repair without delay to Fort Vancouver, at which point the headquarters of his regiment will be temporarily established.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 3, 1864.

Maj. J. S. RINEARSON,
First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding Officer, Fort Dalles, Oreg.:

SIR: It has been reported to these headquarters that threats have been made of violence at the polls on the 8th instant, the day of the Presidential election. The following are the instructions of the general commanding the district: It is hoped that by prudence, forbearance, and good judgment all such violence may be avoided. The general will not believe that any use of the military force will be necessary. But the Governor of Oregon and other officers of the civil authority having had reason to apprehend something of the kind it is proper that your command should hold itself in readiness to act. It must act in entire subordination to the civil authority. The troops will remain at the garrison. Soldiers entitled to vote may be permitted to go in small parties unarmed to the polls. The legal right to challenge a voter is indisputable, and the subversion of the right by armed men, as is threatened, would be intolerable. Any use of the military must occur upon the request of the civil authority. The firing upon a mob will not commence except upon the express requisition of the civil officer. It is scarcely necessary to say that you or your officers will not permit any interference by the military (to use the words of Department General Orders, No. 38, of the 25th of July last) "to influence, much less to control or restrain, any one in the full and free exercise of his right to vote for whomsoever he pleases." You will, in case of a necessity for the use of the military, which it is hoped will be avoided, place the troops which go to town under the command of Capt. G. B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry. You will remain with a suitable reserve at the post.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., November 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 21st ultimo I left this post, devolving the command upon Capt. E. Barry, First Washington Territory Infantry, for the purpose of accompanying Governor

Lyon to Camas Prairie and other points in that vicinity, with hopes of being able to collect and talk with the Indians who were there during the summer. The season was so late, however, that on our arrival we ascertained that they had all gone farther east to Lost River and Fort Hall, seeking their usual winter camps. If it could have been made some weeks sooner the trip would have been of great benefit to the Government and people. Where all last season was silence, I find on this trip permanent and prosperous settlements, busy in preparations for winter, with all the necessary surroundings of comfort. The mining camps visited (Volcano, on the south side of Big Camas Prairie, and South Boisé, on the north) exhibit evidences of great industry and prosperity. New discoveries are being constantly made. The hospitable and kind reception extended by all to the party was very gratifying. I returned to the post on the morning of the 1st instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 4, 1864.

Capt. W. H. JORDAN, U. S. Army,
Ninth Infantry, Commanding U. S. Troops,
Cape Disappointment, Wash. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs me to write you that rumors exist that attempts will be made at an outbreak in some places if at the ensuing election Mr. Lincoln is re-elected. It is hoped that the uneasy spirits who entertain such sentiments will not dare to put their treasonable plots into execution. But it will be well for you to be well on your guard. The telegraph a few days since said that a vessel had been seized in San Francisco, supposed to be fitting out for piratical purposes. The general directs that you will send a guard, consisting of a non-commissioned officer and ten men, to Fort Stevens, to remain there until further orders. Please communicate with the agents of the engineer department at Fort Stevens and Astoria, so that they may be on their guard.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. HOPKINS,
First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 4, 1864.

Mr. EDWARD DE RUSSY,
Agent of Engineer Department, Astoria, Oreg.:

SIR: I write to request you and your agent at Fort Stevens to practice every vigilance as to any hostile plots or designs of evil-disposed persons. Rumors which may not be unfounded are abroad of proposed outbreaks on this coast if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected President at the next Presidential election on the 8th instant. I notice that the telegraph says a vessel was seized in San Francisco supposed to be intended

for piratical purposes. There is no telling what plots may be concocted. I have directed Captain Jordan, commanding defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River, to send a non-commissioned officer and ten men to Fort Stevens as a guard, to remain there until further orders. Please keep up free communications with Captain Jordan and notify him of anything which requires his attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
No. 67. } *Drum Barracks, Cal., November 5, 1864.*

1. To preserve order, to insure the loyal element in all its privileges, and as auxiliary to the civil authority of the county, detachments will proceed from Drum Barracks on morning of 6th instant, and will encamp during the Presidential election of 8th instant as follows, viz: Under command of Capt. P. Munday, at El Monte, Company K (Munday's), Fourth California Infantry; First Lieutenant Cox with forty mounted men of Company D, Native California Cavalry. Under command of Capt. B. R. West, at Los Angeles, Companies B and C, Fourth California Infantry; Captain Bale, Second Lieutenant Jimeno, and the residue of Company D, Native California Cavalry, not mentioned above. Seven days' subsistence will be taken by each detachment.

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By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,

First Lieut., Fourth California Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the information of the commanding general copies of two letters from Hon. A. C. Gibbs, the Governor of Oregon, dated the 27th and 29th ultimo,* stating that at certain places in Oregon on election day violence is apprehended, and asking in certain emergencies the assistance of the military force to preserve order. I also inclose to you a copy of my instructions of the 3d instant to the commanding officer Fort Dalles.† Similar orders were sent to Capt. H. C. Small, commanding officer at Camp Watson, who was directed to proceed to the vicinity of Canyon City before election day. You will notice that my instructions were very cautiously framed. I have enjoined that the troops will act in entire subordination to the civil authority, and that no interference shall occur with the right of all persons to vote for whomsoever they choose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

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* See pp. 1033, 1035. † See p. 1045.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
November 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: There is considerable apprehension in the public mind here that there may be a riot in the city on election day. Therefore I have the honor to request that you send over on the Hunt to-morrow forty rounds of shot or canister, prepared for use in a 6-pounder. Please have it marked to the care of Capt. W. H. D. Joyce.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 242. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 7, 1864.

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4. The troops at Fort Point, Presidio, Point San José, Alcatraz and Angel Island, and on duty in San Francisco, will be held in readiness for service at a minute's warning from early to-morrow morning till the morning of the 9th instant. No officer or soldier will be suffered to be absent from his company or post except as hereinafter mentioned.

5. To enable those officers and soldiers who are entitled to vote to-morrow in the city and county of San Francisco to exercise their right, and at the same time to be absent as short a time as possible from their posts, the following will be observed: The commanders of posts and detachments will ascertain to-day, as soon after the receipt hereof as possible, the names of those of their command who are enlisted in San Francisco, and who claim the right to vote there. They will in no way question this right or seek to influence the exercise of it, or to ascertain for whom the soldier intends to vote. The men so claiming the right to vote as above will be held in readiness to embark early to-morrow morning on the U. S. revenue vessel Shubrick, and will be sent in her, unarmed, under a commissioned officer, who will march them to the headquarters of the provost guard. Thence the men will be sent under a non-commissioned officer to the several precincts in which they claim to have a right to vote, and when they shall have exercised their right they will be brought by the non-commissioned officer back to the headquarters of the provost guard, be marched back to the steamer by the commissioned officer in charge, to return immediately to their respective posts.

6. The officers and men from Fort Point and the Presidio will be at the Fort Point wharf by 7.30 a. m. to-morrow. Those from Angel Island and Alcatraz will be brought over after the return of the first trip.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., November 7, 1864.

Company F (Sherman's), Fourth California Infantry, will proceed to and take post at Drum Barracks, Cal. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Yuma will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
First Lieut., Fourth California Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *November 7, 1864.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

Hold your command in readiness to move to-morrow at a moment's notice, with ammunition. Notify troops at new post to same effect by sending copy of this telegram.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I received on the 1st instant your telegram of that day, saying that—

In case of insurrection or imminent danger not admitting of delay, the commander of the District of Oregon, at his discretion, is authorized and directed to send to the Governor of Oregon on his application arms and ammunition from the Vancouver Arsenal sufficient for five companies of Oregon organized militia.

Upon the application of the Governor of Oregon I ordered on the 3d arms and ammunition for four companies of cavalry of the Oregon militia (viz, 400 Harper's Ferry rifles, they being supplied with sabers), to be turned over by the commanding officer of Vancouver Arsenal to Governor Gibbs. This you have seen by my Special Orders, No. 147, of the 3d instant, already forwarded. This course has been rendered necessary by threats of an uprising if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected President of the United States. Throughout Oregon and Idaho Territory there are secret clubs whose members are armed and more or less organized, and I doubt not their purposes are of a treasonable character. The Union detectives have penetrated some of them. The members of one of them said they were all well armed and expecting orders. This was ten days since. It is hoped that the madness and folly of the undertaking and the misery it would entail on the country may deter the leaders from permitting such attempts. But there is a great mass of uneasy elements, especially in the immigration of this year. It may exhibit itself first east of the Cascade Mountains, where they are gathering in large numbers. I may apprise you of results by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

FORT DALLES, OREG., *November 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Your letter making inquiries as to the propriety of locating a camp at or near Goose Lake for operations against the Snake Indians reached me at Camp No. 104, on Birch Creek. I would have replied sooner, but have been marching every day but the one I remained at

Walla Walla. I am of the opinion Goose Lake is too far west. Warner's Lake, some two days' march east of Goose Lake, in my judgment is a much more preferable place. As soon as I get my journal copied I will send it, accompanied with a rough map of that region and a letter more fully going into the details and reasons for making a camp at or near Lake Warner. I arrived here yesterday afternoon, and last night had a short conversation with Indian Agent Logan, from whom I learned the character of the country on the headwaters of the Des Chutes. As I will probably remain in the service until the 20th of March coming, and as I have no taste for garrison duty, I would take it as a great personal favor if I can be sent to the mountains. I am well convinced that, with the knowledge I gained of the Snake Indian country during the summer, that with about fifty men and a month's provisions, starting from Captain Small's winter camp, I can find and whip the Indians. I would propose to start about the 1st of February, push with forced marches by night to the south side of Harney Lake, and from thence scout around Steen's Mountain and the lakes around it. They will be forced to winter in that vicinity, and to find them in their winter camp is equivalent to destroying them. I would propose to go light—hard bread, bacon, coffee, and sugar, and trust to luck for the rest. I am willing to risk my reputation and life on the success of the move. It chafes me most intolerably to lie in winter quarters, feeling as I do a keen thirst for vengeance on the murderous heathens who have run unwhipped so long. I feel that the safety of the people and the honor of the Army imperatively demand the speedy punishment of the Snakes, and for that end I am most anxiously willing to make a winter dash after them. Eight days' (nights') march from Captain Small's camp will bring a cavalry troop to Steen's Mountain.

Hoping my request will not be looked on in the light of presumption, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, November 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: The companies of artillery, cavalry, and infantry authorized by law to be organized are now full. In order to arm them properly I require 200 pistols, 300 cavalry sabers, 200 artillery sabers, 100 swords for foot artillery. The battery turned over to the State by your predecessor, General Wright, is not complete in equipments. The following articles are deficient: Eight sets lead harness, 8 halters, 8 whips, 8 leg guards, 8 nosebags, 21 saddles and bridles for non-commissioned officers. If the United States have the foregoing on hand at Benicia, I have to ask that the amounts as above may be turned over to the State. With this, in addition to what has already been issued to the State, we will have fully armed and ready for defensive purposes 140 companies of infantry, 20 companies of cavalry, 1 battery of 6 guns, 2 batteries of 4 guns each, 2 batteries of 2 guns each.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
November 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Wainwright, who will state hereon what was turned over by General Wright's order with the battery within referred to.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

BENICIA ARSENAL, *November 29, 1864.*

Respectfully returned.

The following issues were made on February 4 and March 11, 1864: Six 6-pounder guns; three 12-pounder field howitzers; 9 gun carriages; 9 caissons; 18 sets wheel harness, complete; 4 sets lead harness, complete; 22 whips; 44 nosebags. I herewith inclose copy of order of Secretary of War and letters in relation to issues to the State of California.

Respectfully,

R. A. WAINWRIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 30, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, with the recommendation that the issue of arms, &c., within asked for, be authorized by the War Department, as required by Chief of Ordnance's instructions of March 22, 1864.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, November 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have this day received a report from Captain Starr.* He was at Bear Valley, Mariposa County, and reports everything quiet, and apprehends no more trouble on election day than is usual on such occasions. The company being raised in Mariposa for the Seventh Infantry has about seventy-five men enrolled, and will be ready for organization soon. Captain Starr has about ten days' subsistence now with him. If the general thinks it necessary to keep the company there later than the 12th I will dispatch a wagon with additional rations at once. Please let me know to-morrow. I think it would be well to keep the company in Mariposa for a few days until everything quiets down after the election.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*See October 25, p. 1031.

PORTLAND, OREG., *November 8, 1864—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL:

GENERAL: I respectfully call your attention to a letter of which the following is a copy:

SALEM, OREG., *November 7, 1864.*

Governor A. C. GIBBS:

SIR: Things have transpired in the last few days which make it necessary as a duty to write to you. I am no alarmist, but I know of my own knowledge that there are 4,644 men that are sworn to make civil war against the loyal men of this State within ten days from this date if they can find any excuse. If not, they will oppose the draft. The mail is just closing.

Yours, as ever,

FRANK COOPER.

I know Mr. Cooper, and his reputation is fair. I have no doubt he believes every word he has written, but I hope and believe he is mistaken. That there is a secret organization in this State I have no doubt, composed of men who call themselves Democrats. This is but one of many reports in circulation, and I have called on General Alvord for and received 400 stand of arms and placed them in the hands of members of cavalry, State militia companies, who had nothing but sabers before. The election to-day has thus far passed off very quietly indeed. I fear that in some instances there may be trouble with immigrants who propose to vote, though our constitution requires six months' residence in the State. Recruiting under your call is not progressing rapidly. I made the call on the 24th ultimo. It was published that day. Blanks and posters were to be published, with instructions to recruiting officers by Col. T. C. English, assistant provost-marshal-general, &c., but no posters or instructions are distributed yet. The colonel had to telegraph to Washington, and I suppose this delay has been unavoidable; but I regret it very much. The weather has been good; the rains will soon set in, and then it will be more difficult to get around and find men. I learn to-day that posters and instructions will be ready to-morrow. I think we will raise the regiment without a draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

PORTLAND, OREG., *November 8, 1864.*

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I have just received a letter of which the inclosed is a copy.* I know Mr. Cooper, and so far as I know he is a reliable man. I have no doubt he believes every word he has written. The election is going very quietly—275 majority for the Union ticket at 1 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, November 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: The election yesterday passed off very quietly. No disturbance of any kind. The overwhelming majority for the Union ticket

*Embodied in next, *ante*.

forbade any demonstrations of the disaffected. Although crushed at the polls, the opposition, writhing under their defeat, would not hesitate to inaugurate a rebellion in this State in the event of a disturbance in the East. Hence it is necessary to maintain a state of preparedness to meet any emergency which may arise. The prudential measures which have heretofore been taken on the eve of elections have had a most happy effect, and eternal vigilance only will insure a continuance of the peace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *November 9, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

In case of insurrection can I call the militia into the service of the United States for nine months?

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 9, 1864.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: Your letter of November 8, with inclosure, is received. I would recommend that all the armories throughout the State be well guarded, and all the captains of the several militia companies be ordered to hold their companies in readiness to act promptly in case their services are required. For this purpose I would recommend that circular instructions be issued for the present instead of a proclamation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF OREGON,
Portland, November 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose, per your request, a copy of General McDowell's letter of September 7, 1864.* It does not read just as I thought it did when I spoke to you in regard to it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

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*See McDowell to Gibbs, p. 971.

SAN FRANCISCO, *November 10, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

The general commanding cannot foresee any case where your proposed action would be necessary as suggested in telegram yesterday.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT, *Fort Humboldt, Cal., November 10, 1864.*

I. Company A, Battalion Native Cavalry (excepting Private Bruno Avalos, who will remain at this post for the present), will proceed on Saturday, the 12th instant, at as early an hour as practicable, to and take post at Camp Wright, Cal., reporting to the commanding officer for duty.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. HANNA,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1864.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco:

You are authorized to raise four companies infantry to complete First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, and four companies cavalry to complete First Cavalry California Volunteers. Recruitment and organization to conform to existing regulations. Companies, soon as ready, to be sent General Carleton, New Mexico, at whose request this authority is granted.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, requesting that the Governor of California be authorized to raise four companies of infantry and four companies of cavalry, to complete the regiments to be formed by you from such of the California volunteers in your command as shall enlist after their terms of service shall have expired. In reply thereto I have respectfully to inform you that the Governor of California has been authorized by telegram (copy herewith*) to raise the companies as requested, and to send them to report to you as soon as ready for the field.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See next, *ante*.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, November 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: The following telegram has just been received from Col. C. A. Reed and Judge J. R. Bayley:

SALEM, *November 11, 1864.*

Governor A. C. GIBBS:

Mr. Stanton started with the arms for Eugene City yesterday morning. To-day I received the following:

"C. A. REED:

"Mr. Stanton has arrived here with those arms. He thinks that there is a plot to capture them. Shall he employ an escort to go through to Eugene with them? Answer immediately.

"J. R. BAYLEY,
"*Corvallis.*"

Shall the arms be stored at Corvallis or escorted through? Answer immediately.

In reply I have ordered that Judge Bayley see that the arms go safely through. In case of trouble I will advise you by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. GIBBS.

P. S.—In reply to the Frank Cooper letter I have received the following telegram:

SALEM, *November 11, 1864.*

A. C. GIBBS:

Statements in letter sent have little foundation. Inform Alvord.

HUNTINGTON.

A. C. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 12, 1864.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: I have the honor to request, under the special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, a copy of which has been furnished you, that a regiment of California volunteer infantry be raised as soon as possible, in addition to those now in service and in process of organization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 246. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 12, 1864.

1. Company A, Native California Cavalry, will proceed to and take post at Fort Wright, Round Valley.

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3. Company B, Ninth Infantry, U. S. Army, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to and take post at Camp Reynolds, Angel Island.

4. Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to and take post at Camp Union, near Sacramento, Cal., the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation.

5. Company B, Native California Cavalry, will take up the line of march for Drum Barracks, via San José, Pacheco Pass, Visalia, and Fort Tejon, as soon as the necessary transportation can be furnished by the quartermaster's department. The command will be supplied with forage to last it to Visalia, where it will draw from the acting quartermaster an amount sufficient for the balance of the march. All the company property not absolutely required on the march will be sent by water to Drum Barracks.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *November 12, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram of yesterday received.* Letters by mail of 7th and 9th explain. Arms sent by the Governor to Eugene City are threatened with seizure. If troubles occur the wires will be cut. I ask discretionary authority in advance to save time.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

SALEM, *November 12, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter of 8th instant yesterday. The marvelous disclosures of Cooper had been known here for several days previous, and had caused no little excitement. Cooper is a most unreliable person, and his statements would have attracted very little notice had they not been backed up by similar statements from one Pearson and many corroborative circumstances. After sifting all the evidence we have concluded that this much is certain: First. That a secret organization exists all over this State and California. Its numbers may or may not be as stated by Cooper. Second. The members have bound themselves to resist the draft or any military arrest. I do not think their obligations extend beyond this, though it may be that individuals among them have further and more dangerous designs. Third. The members have been diligent in accumulating arms and ammunition for some time past, and have generally tried to observe secrecy in doing so. I know of no evidence that the organization, as such, has any arms. This is all which we have learned with certainty. We think that whatever danger may have existed is now mainly passed. The news of Lincoln's triumphant election and the good sense of the Copperhead leaders themselves will combine to keep the rabble down. Had the result of the election been different and military disaster to the Federal arms occurred about the same time, we might have had a different state of things. You have seen the account of the

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*Probably that of the 10th, p. 1054.

public meetings here. They were first proposed by J. S. Smith (who, by the way, made more inflammatory speeches this year than any other man in the State), and the Union men, adopting the idea, generally attended. I was not inclined to favor the measure at first, but I now think the effect has been, upon the whole, good. I cannot get a copy of the resolutions in time for this stage, but will send one to-morrow. If I learn anything additional I will send it to you immediately, and in meantime remain,

Very truly and respectfully, yours,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON.

P. S.—John F. Miller has not been here for three weeks. I doubt not he will favor the preservation of order when he does come.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *November 13, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

California sends greeting. Your majority between 20,000 and 30,000. Our three Members of Congress are elected by large majorities.

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, November 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have received no reply to my letter of the 8th instant in relation to the movement of Captain Starr's company, now at Bear Valley. On the 10th I dispatched wagons from this place with provisions for Starr's company up to the 25th of this month. It is presumed that the company for the Seventh Infantry, being raised in Mariposa, is ready for mustering in. If Captain Starr is to remain in that quarter later than the 20th instant I must send provisions to him at once. Please let me know at once.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the suggestions contained in your letter of the 8th instant, reporting the state of affairs in Mariposa County, are approved. The general desires you to exercise your discretion as to keeping the company of cavalry there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORTLAND, OREG., *November 14, 1864.*

General B. ALVORD:

GENERAL: I have just learned that the arms started up from Corvallis under escort from Captain Shipley's company. I have seen Frank Cooper to-day. There were grounds for his apprehensions, but the crisis has passed. Inclosed you will find a letter from Colonel Reed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OREGON MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salem, November 12, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have this day received the following:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY OF MUSTERS,
San Francisco, November 2, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF OREGON,
Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the First Regiment of Cavalry Oregon Volunteers and each company thereof, are below the minimum number required by law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SEAWELL,
Commissary of Musters.

General Orders, No. 182, of June 20, 1863, rules that a regiment of cavalry reduced below the minimum number must be deprived of the colonel and one assistant surgeon and each company of one second lieutenant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS A. REED,
Adjutant-General of Oregon.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 15, 1864.

The troops serving, respectively, in the Districts of California and Oregon, being in each equivalent to a brigade and being of mixed corps, are designated as separate brigades within the meaning and for the purpose indicated in War Department General Orders, No. 251, current series.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, November 15, 1864.

Capt. A. W. STARR,
Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition to Bear Valley:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding desires that if everything is quiet in District of Mariposa, and no apprehension of any disturbance, you return with your company to Camp Union, leaving about the 20th

instant. You will consult with the leading Union men in that vicinity as to the propriety of your leaving. Should you consider that it is better for you to remain there a while longer, you will report at once and additional subsistence will be sent.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 249. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 16, 1864.

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2. It being intended to instruct the Eighth California Infantry in the duties of sea-coast and heavy artillery, with a view to manning the forts for the protection of the principal harbors in this department, Capt. James Van Voast, Ninth U. S. Infantry, will (with the view of his being made ultimately the colonel of the regiment) be relieved from his present duties and repair forthwith to Fort Point and assume command of the troops to constitute the Eighth Infantry as fast as they are received. Whilst it is now intended to use the Eighth Infantry as artillery, it is to be distinctly understood by all concerned that it will be liable at any time to be used as infantry and sent on whatever duty the interests of the service may require.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, November 16, 1864.

General ALVORD:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will please find a letter from Walla Walla precinct, which shows the spirit of the opposition and what they would do if they had the power. Recruiting is not fairly under way yet. All the blanks did not leave Colonel English's office until yesterday. Please return the inclosed letter. Would it not be well to send a copy of it to General McDowell? Frank Cooper said he would go and see you.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. C. GIBBS.

[Inclosure.]

WALLA WALLA PRECINCT, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREG.,
November 9, 1864.

His Excellency Governor GIBBS:

SIR: I have concluded to write to you and let you know how the election went off here. I was one of the clerks at this election, and Mr. Edwards was the other clerk. Mr. E. H. Lord was judge. The two above-mentioned and myself are Union men and voted for Mr. George, Mr. Gazley, and Mr. Wood. The other two judges, Mr. W. M. Moore and Mr. Chesher, are Democrats. The election went all right until I challenged an emigrant's vote; this set the Democrats in an uproar. One of them got very saucy and disputed my word—tried

to gag me down. I simply told the gentleman that what he said was false and a lie; no quicker said than the house was in an uproar. Several pistols were drawn and an attempt made to get up a fracas. Some outsiders attempted to burst down the doors at the front, while a lot of ruffians rushed in at the back door for the purpose of assassinating me; luckily I was in the corner of the room, and as my life had been threatened before by these roughs, I was armed, that is, I had a pocket pistol in my pocket. As quick as the row commenced I jumped up, ran my hand down in my pocket, took hold of pistol, but did not draw it; after they saw I was armed they did not pitch in, but cooled off. The man that I challenged voted, although I did not withdraw the challenge. The two Democratic judges let him vote anyhow, without being qualified.

I challenged another emigrant, but they paid no attention to it, and he voted without being qualified. I was now well satisfied that the two Democratic judges were determined to let any and all emigrants vote, even if they did have to trample the law under foot. I challenged no more, but acted my part as clerk and watched who were allowed to vote, and, sir, they even let emigrants vote who were moving by in wagons over to Washington Territory. I showed them the law, but they said it was no use to talk, their minds were made up to let them vote. I never saw such disregard of law before. Now, Governor Gibbs, what is to be done, are we to let this election go, or can it be thrown out? There is not a Union man here but looks upon it as a fraud. What is the proper course to be taken? I think it would be most proper to have these things set aright. Also, Mr. Crary and others are working a road over the Blue Mountains on the head of the Umatilla. Now, they have established polls up there for the purpose of election, and Mr. Craig told me to say to you that there are not over six or eight legal voters there, and he assures me that one of them was not a citizen of Oregon, had only come on the 1st of August last, and this same judge was authorized to swear in the others, and one of them only was a citizen of Oregon.

Now, sir, our laws are set at naught; these things ought not to be. Our country is filled up with a set of emigrant bushwhackers; some of them brag of it; they with others hurrahed at the polls for Jeff. Davis. If a draft comes here these fellows have it already made up to fight, and the leading Union men's lives will be endangered. There would have been no danger, but this year's emigration has added nothing to the virtues of Democracy. We, the Union men, want the draft made, and we want the Government prepared to enforce it when it is made, at the time, of course. If it is undertaken without proper guards, it will be sure to start a fight. I can see in their every action and movement a determination to resist, and if a rebellion starts up in the North, in the States, about the election, it will begin here as soon as they receive the news. They have been signing articles of agreement to resist the draft, and we are well satisfied they are expecting to fight; the devil seems to possess them. I do hope, Governor Gibbs, that you will prevail upon the proper authorities to have a sufficient force at this point to enforce the draft when it is made, and save us from a civil war here. If a fight does start, it would be best to have a sufficient guard at Walla Walla for the Union men to rally around and arm themselves; then we could soon master them, that is, all opposition to the Government, before the country would be ruined.

Yours,

THOS. K. McCOY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 17, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I herewith transmit copies of telegrams to the honorable Secretary of War, and the answers thereto, relative to the retention of company and regimental organizations serving in this department.* Under the authority granted in the telegrams from Washington, I have the honor to request that you will raise a regiment of cavalry for the service of the United States for another term of years by retaining in whole or in part the regimental and company organization of the present Oregon regiment of cavalry. Such of the field officers as you may recommend to be retained to be retained, the others to be mustered out of service as their terms expire, and such of the captains and subalterns as may wish to leave, or it may be for the interests of the service should not be retained, to be mustered out as their terms expire, no new officers to be mustered in till the strength of the companies or of the regiment warrants it. I shall be glad if you will please consult with General Alvord in this matter, as I am entirely disposed to be governed by your and his judgment as to persons to be retained. Lieutenant-Colonel Drew has tendered his resignation, and need not be considered in the new organization.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Victoria, Vancouver Island, November 18, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commandant Pacific Division, United States:

SIR: I beg to apprise you that a large number of Southerners (rebels) are congregating here from British Columbia and Idaho Territory. Their headquarters are in the Confederate saloon in this city. They held a meeting last night. What they did or design doing I cannot say, but it is intimated this morning that they are plotting to get a vessel. We have nothing on this part of the coast to intimidate them in any of their schemes. Governor Kennedy will do all in his power to prevent them from fitting out any vessel on this island. I write in haste, as express is closing.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN FRANCIS,
U. S. Consul.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I sent to you a telegram on the 9th instant, saying, "In case of insurrection can I call the militia into the service of the United

* See Low and McDowell to Stanton, August 17; Halleck to McDowell, August 18; McDowell to Halleck, August 31, and Halleck to McDowell, September 10, pp. 946, 949, 961, 974.

States for nine months?" Your reply of the 11th [10th] has been received, saying, "The general commanding cannot see any case where your proposed action would be necessary, as suggested in your telegram of yesterday." My telegram of the 12th says: "Your telegram of yesterday received. Letters by mail of 7th and 9th explain. Arms sent by the Governor to Eugene City are threatened with seizure. If troubles occur, the wires will be cut. I ask discretionary authority in advance to save time." My letters of the 7th—Governor Gibbs' letter to me of the 7th (a copy of which I forwarded on the 9th, accompanied by a copy of the letter dated Salem, of the 7th, from Mr. Frank Cooper)—have prepared you to understand the state of things in this quarter.

I now inclose herewith to you extracts from the Daily Statesman, published at Salem, Oreg., the seat of government of the State. You will notice that two public meetings were called there at the instance of the mayor of the city, Mr. I. R. Moores, late Speaker of the House of Representatives. Leading men in both political parties concurred in urging the preservation of peace. It was certainly well and timely for the leaders of the Democratic party to thus exert all their influence to restrain their followers, for doubtless there exists much disaffection among many who have been led by the war to hate our Government. The feeling is contrary to all justice, reason, or prudence. But we have been taught by the secession of the rebel States that self-interest and logic will not prevent the most suicidal acts, and that crime and passion are more apt than reason to have sway in revolutionary times.

The secret clubs exist in every part of Oregon and the adjoining Territories, and I believe that they are bound by treasonable oaths. The excuse for an outbreak was to have been the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. The next excuse was to have been to resist the draft or military arrests. The members have been diligent in accumulating arms and ammunition for some time past, and have generally tried to observe secrecy in doing so. I am happy to say that Oregon has gone 1,400 majority for Mr. Lincoln, and that the election day passed quietly throughout the State. The very preparation prevented disorder. The election also having gone throughout the Union by so large a majority for Mr. Lincoln leaves no excuse for the malcontents. The apprehension has been that if there should be an outbreak in Illinois and Indiana there would be one here. You will notice that the third resolution adopted at the public meeting on the 11th instant deprecates any action here in case of intestine war in the loyal States in the East. The leaders of the opposition party have thus taken pains to disavow any wish for trouble.

At last dates the arms being sent to Eugene City, in the Upper Willamette, were being escorted thither by a company of militia from Corvallis. I think they were taken through safely. But the agents of the State at Corvallis took the locks off the guns before forwarding them from that place. I desire now to represent to the major-general commanding the department the propriety of my having the discretionary authority asked for in my telegram of the 9th instant. This with a view to the future and to any contingency which may arise. At the State fair at Salem in September, 1863, there were six or seven companies of militia paraded, and made a very respectable appearance. At the fair last September eleven or twelve companies were paraded. Four were cavalry, armed with sabers, but now have rifles, furnished as authorized by your telegram of the 1st instant. I reviewed them on the former occasion, and am assured that this year their drill and appearance were still more promising. Now, I am assured by Governor

Gibbs that on the occasion of trouble these troops are ready at a moment's call to spring to arms. They are enthusiastically devoted to our flag and Government, and would promptly aid to put down any rising here.

Having such a weapon ready and anxious to act, can it be in human nature not to use it if trouble arise? With the limited force at my command I should need it. Moreover, the time of the volunteers is fast expiring, and every month will diminish their numbers. In case of trouble the Governor would be disposed to use at once the militia, but he wishes to do it under the call of the U. S. authorities. By the fourth section of Article IV of the Constitution and by the act of Congress of 29th of July, 1861, there is ample authority for such use being made of the militia. Proclamations of the President have over and over again been issued, so that that preliminary would not be needed, as any outbreak here would only be a part of the war East by allies of the rebels in this country. Rapidity of action against any outbreak will be of the utmost importance. To place, if practicable, the iron heel of power on the incipient movements of the serpent of rebellion is the true way to deal with the evil. After the wires are cut I cannot write to you and get an answer in less than twenty days, especially in winter. In that length of time, with good fortune, we might have crushed the monster. Such delay would thus be very odious. I have said above that Governor Gibbs wishes the State troops in any emergency used on the call of the United States. In conversing on that subject the other day he especially dwelt on his desire to avoid the position once occupied by Oregon when a Territory. He referred to the Yakima Indian war of 1855 and 1856, when Governor Curry, of Oregon Territory, called out two regiments not mustered into the service of the United States. The imbroglio with General Wool followed, which General McDowell will remember. The Oregon war debt assumed by the United States (footing up some millions) was the sequel. Repudiation of half the cost of supplies actually furnished was another sequel. Finally, it has naturally bred great timidity in furnishing any supplies, especially on the call of a governor.

I was at one time armed by General Wright (under date of the 20th of April, 1863) with like discretionary authority. I believe that it was of great value to me to have such authority. In the summers of 1863 and 1864 I had occasion to make a good use of it—I mean to make a good use of the mere power without exercising it. For during the summers when the troops were in the field against the Indians, I have been compelled to hold out the existence of this power to deter those disposed to make trouble. Having but few troops, I had to use stout words, which the possession of that authority enabled me to use. As an example of this, I ask the general to read the extract marked in my address at the State fair of Oregon in September, 1863, a copy of which I have just sent him by mail. I also request that he will please read my letters to you of the 13th and 27th of June last, just before he assumed command of this department. Previous to the election of June 8 there were many mutterings of trouble, which happily passed away. In my letter of June 13 I have described my conference with one of the leaders of the opposition, when I used to great effect the possession of the authority spoken of. It was rescinded on the 15th of June, at the time of my call for troops upon the Canyon City road. I append some of the correspondence on that occasion. On the 27th of June I promised to request a renewal of the authority so wisely given me on the

29th of April, 1863. I respectfully submit that the considerations I have herein presented exhibit the propriety of my receiving the discretionary authority alluded to.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

I do not think it necessary or expedient to grant the power asked, even if I have the right.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Inclosures.]

Extracts from Oregon newspapers.

From the Daily Statesman, Salem, Oreg., Thursday evening, November 10, 1864.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

The mayor of this city has called a meeting to-night for the purpose of conferring in relation to the apprehension, which is generally diffused, of an armed outbreak. It has been thought best by men of all political organizations that such a meeting should be held, and it is hoped that everybody who attends will do so in a fair, candid, and calm spirit, so that the uneasiness now prevalent may be effectually removed and public confidence fully restored. All reflecting persons will see the good policy of resolving, now and for all time, to avoid, if possible, civil commotion in this State.

From the Daily Statesman, Salem, Oreg., Friday evening, November 11, 1864.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

At the call of the mayor a very large assemblage of people came together at the court-house. Very little excitement, though a deep interest in the objects of the meeting, prevailed. Addresses were made by J. S. Smith, esq., Judge Boise, and Mr. J. L. Parrish. The speakers warmly deprecated all conduct and talk calculated to inflame the public mind and endanger the peace of the community. If anybody of any party contemplated violence they should be discouraged and discountenanced. We could only destroy ourselves by civil commotions without in any manner helping any party or cause in the East in case of civil war. Whatever may happen among the people or to the Government, resulting from a Northern rebellion instigated by any party, our paramount interest would lie in the preservation of peace among ourselves. The speakers, while they acknowledged the prevalence of apprehensions, were nevertheless confident that the cool, sober second thought of every man would prompt him to say and do nothing calculated to promote civil strife. Men of reflection could but deprecate and fear the results of violence, knowing that by civil war we had everything to lose certainly and nothing positively to gain. We think the effect of the speeches was conciliatory and pacifying to the almost fierce spirit engendered by the late Presidential contest, and we can but heartily commend the conduct of those men who have contributed thus toward a better state of feeling and a stronger sense of security in the community. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. S. Smith, N. T. Caton, R. P. Boise, C. G. Curl, and J. C. Peebles, was appointed to draft resolutions to be reported at another meeting at the same place to-night.

From the Oregonian.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT SALEM—FEARS OF AN OUTBREAK—ARMS BEING TAKEN INTO THE COUNTRY—MEETING OF CITIZENS.

SALEM, OREG., *November 11.*—A notice appeared on several bulletin boards in this city yesterday afternoon, signed by I. R. Moores, mayor, calling a meeting of citizens regardless of political organizations to exchange sentiments in regard to apprehensions entertained throughout the country of an armed outbreak. The appearance of the notice caused considerable excitement, which was somewhat augmented by a report that a number of arms were forwarded from this place to the interior of the State yesterday, and various rumors consequent upon such an occasion were soon afloat. That evening, pursuant to notice, the meeting was called to order by the mayor and addressed by J. S. Smith, J. L. Parrish, Judge Boise, and Benjamin Hayden, all expressing themselves in favor of maintaining the peace, law, and order of our State to the exclusion of any revolutionary and insurrectionary movement which may take place in the Eastern States, and the discouragement of anything which may lead to civil war or strife in our midst, showing the advantages to be derived, and the disadvantages, desolation, and bloodshed inevitable from the pursuance of such a course. A committee was appointed of members of both party organizations to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the people. The meeting adjourned to meet this evening.

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were reported last evening by the committee appointed the night before at a public meeting of citizens in favor of law and order, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, much anxiety and alarm seem to exist in this community that civil war will break out in this State; and, whereas, the public mind ought to be disabused and relieved from such apprehensions: Therefore, be it

"*Resolved:* First. That while we cannot believe that any considerable portion of our fellow-citizens desire or would in any way hasten such a dire calamity, we bind ourselves without distinction of party to use our utmost endeavors to preserve peace in this State, and that we will, if need, unite in putting down any revolt against its properly constituted authority.

"Second. That in this State we believe in the right of a legal majority to govern in accordance with the Constitution.

"Third. That should civil war be inaugurated in any of the present loyal States of the Union, we will maintain peace and good government here, and should the horrors of civil war desolate every other State, it shall not come here.

"Fourth. That while we are willing to render cheerful obedience to the laws, and to assist the lawfully constituted authorities in enforcing the same, we believe that the continuance of peace and harmony in our midst depends more on the common sense and good disposition of the order-loving citizens of both parties than on the display or exercise of power by our rulers; and that in these times of excitement and peril the duties of the officers of our State should be performed with consideration and caution, and all causes of needless irritation should be carefully avoided by both magistrate and people."

Copies of official papers connected with the recent call on the Governor of Oregon for cavalry volunteers to serve until the 1st of November, 1864, to protect the road from Dalles to Canyon City, Oreg.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, February 7, 1863.

Whereas, Brigadier-General Wright, of the U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the Pacific, has called on me for a battalion of six companies of troops (infantry), for special service against the Indians in the Humboldt District, in this State, to serve until discharged by him;

Now, therefore, I, Leland Stanford, Governor of the State of California and commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, do call upon the citizens of the frontier counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity, Klamath, Siskiyou, and Del Norte, of this State—as many as shall be necessary to fill up the foregoing requisition—to organize themselves into companies, to be mustered into the service of the United States, as hereby required. The requisite officers for this force will be commissioned by the Governor.

Done at Sacramento, Cal., this 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1863.

LELAND STANFORD
Governor.

Attest: WM. H. WEEKS,
Secretary of State.

Extract from General Alvord's letter of April 15, 1863, to Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 15, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL:

* * * * * * *

Therefore I have concluded to request your permission to make a call, if any emergency shall arise, upon the Governor of Oregon to raise troops for a special service and for a limited period, in a mode similar to that described in the annexed proclamation of the Governor of California, of the 7th of February last, calling out troops in the counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, &c. Under such conditions I think we could raise volunteers rapidly in this country.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Extract from Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum's letter of April 29, 1863, to General Alvord.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the want of troops in the District of Oregon, I am instructed by the

department commander to say that the exigencies of the service will not permit of a reduction of the force now in this State. The general gives you full powers to call upon the Governors of Oregon and Washington Territory for such troops as you may deem necessary to preserve the peace and quiet of your district.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Telegram to Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *June 14, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco:

Under authority of your letter of 29th of April, 1863, I have called upon the Governor of Oregon for forty cavalry volunteers, to serve until the 1st of November next, to protect the road from Dalles to Canyon City against Indians. Major McLean declines to muster in the second lieutenant and recruiting officer without the authority of the War Department. Has the War Department given such authority?

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Telegram from Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 15, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Via Portland.)

General ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver:

Authority contained in letter of 29th of April, 1863, is revoked.
By order of General Wright:

E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Copy of telegram from Brig. Gen. George Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 24, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. B. ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

You can accept the detachment of cavalry. Muster in by one of your own officers. Particulars by mail.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 252. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 21, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. Lieut. Col. C. S. Drew, Oregon cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, and authorized to make out his report of a reconnaissance of the Owyhee country, at Jacksonville, Oreg.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 21, 1864.

Lieut. J. HALLORAN,
First Washington Territory Infantry,
Commanding Warm Springs Reservation:
(Through Commanding Officer Fort Dalles, Oreg.)

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to inform you that information has been received from the commanding officer at Fort Klamath to the effect that Po-li-ni, the war chief of the Snake Indians, has given himself up at that post and desires peace. The general directs that you inform the Indians at Warm Springs through their agent of the fact, so that all aggressive warfare on their part may cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., November 23, 1864.

It has come to the notice of the major-general commanding that officers in this department have assumed to act in a summary manner in reference to Indians charged with crimes, and there are cases where they have even had Indians executed by the troops. This is against all law, is in no way to be justified, and will not be sanctioned. As His Excellency the Governor of California correctly states, "Indians are amenable to the civil law equally with the whites, and should be tried for offenses committed and punished accordingly."

Hereafter no officer or soldier will execute or aid in executing any Indian prisoners on any pretext whatever. If an Indian commits any crime the military may hold him under guard until the civil authority can take charge of him.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 25, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a translation of a note of the 12th instant from Mr. L. de Geoffroy, in regard to the alleged construction in the ports of the United States, especially at New Orleans and at San Francisco, of vessels intended to serve as privateers under letters of marque from President Juarez, of Mexico. I will thank you to cause inquiry to be made as to the correctness of these representations, and in any event to enjoin renewed vigilance on the part of the proper officers subject to your orders, with a view to the discovery and prevention of the arming or fitting out of vessels of war intended to be used in depredations on French commerce.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 28, 1864.*

Referred to Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, with directions to take all necessary precautions to prevent the arming or fitting of vessels of war intended to be used in depredations on French commerce.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES,
New York, November 12, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

SIR: It would appear, agreeably to the information which has reached the Government of the Emperor from various quarters, that ex-President Juarez has not abandoned the project of issuing letters of marque against our commerce, and that there are being constructed in the ports of the United States, especially at New Orleans and San Francisco, vessels destined to cruise for his account. I bring this fact to the knowledge of Your Excellency, not supposing, however, that the Federal Government, had it learned it from another source, would not have immediately taken measures to prevent the departure of these vessels, which is announced as very near at hand. If, however, the good faith of the authorities of the United States being overreached, these vessels should take the sea, I must inform you that the Government of His Majesty could not in any case recognize in them the character of privateer. Mr. Juarez cannot hereafter be seriously considered a chief of a government. The supreme authority in Mexico has no longer at this time, and for those who are the least impartial, any other real representative than the sovereign called by events to the head of that country. Mr. Juarez, whatever may have been his former position, has therefore to-day neither the title nor the character to issue letters of marque. Those with which he should attempt to supply American or other vessels being henceforth without value would expose those vessels and their crews to be treated purely and simply as pirates. In instructing me to make this declaration to Your Excellency, the Government of His Majesty has, nevertheless, no other intention than that of enabling that of the United States to give this notice again in due season to those of its citizens who may have entertained, or who are ready to entertain, propositions of Juarez or those of his agents.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

L. DE GEOFFROY.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL
OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA TERRITORY,
San Francisco, Cal., November 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: The major-general commanding department having referred to me a communication from Señor Plácido Vega* with reference to the seizure of arms, &c., on board the schooner Haze and from different points in this city, that I may report to him with reference to such

*See Vega to McDowell, November 2, p. 1038.

points as particularly refer to my action in the matter, I have the honor to state in reply that on the 30th of July I reported that the collector of the port informed me that the schooner San Diego was about to sail for the Colorado River; that the schooner Haze was in the harbor loaded with arms, &c., which we supposed were to be transferred to the San Diego. This letter was returned August 4 with the indorsement ordering the arms to be seized until bonds were given that they were not to leave the country. A party was sent to make the seizure, but the vessel could not be found. We learned that she had left the harbor in the night and was then in Half Moon Bay. A party was sent to that point, made the seizure, and returned with the vessel to Alcatraz Island, where she was left in charge of the commander of that post. On August 10, Special Orders, No. 174, was received, directing the seizure of all that lot of arms, &c., in or near this city, of which those on board the Haze formed part, and to send them, together with those on board the Haze, to Benicia, and to turn them over to the commanding officer at Benicia Arsenal. General McDowell in verbal conversation suggested that I had better call upon Mr. Barnes, a lawyer of this city, who would give me the necessary information as to where the different lots of arms might be found. I called on him at his office, and was informed that arrangements were being made to transfer all of the arms to him as agent; that so soon as the necessary invoices could be made out he would furnish me the information and turn over invoices. I waited several days, but not receiving anything from Mr. Barnes, having sent my aide, Lieutenant Judkins, to him several times, I informed him that I would make the seizure. He then furnished me the memoranda of which the paper marked A is a copy.

The arms seized on the 19th of August and sent to Benicia were 71 cases from sloop Haze, 260 cases from warehouse of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 163 cases from No. 407 Battery street, and 106 cases from 411 Sansome street. Señor Vega states that General McDowell suddenly left for Oregon, and that Mr. Barnes told him I was authorized to act. That he (Señor Vega) spoke to me, and that although I at first offered to restore everything whenever he addressed me officially on the subject, still nothing was accomplished. In reply, I must say I never saw Señor Vega; I never offered to release the arms to him or any other person. In my interviews with Mr. Barnes I tried to impress upon him the fact that I was powerless in the matter; that the President of the United States would not permit the export of arms; that the collector would not allow arms to leave the port, and that General McDowell would not allow them to be sold in the interior, nor remain in insecure places in this city; that they were only seized by the military authorities for safekeeping to prevent their being sent out of the country contrary to the President's orders, or seized here by persons inimical to the Government, and that these were not considered as confiscated. Mr. A. J. Plate and a Mr. Whitehouse, from whose store-house these arms were taken, called on me two or three times with reference to the arms, and desired to know whether the Government would buy them. I informed them that application must be made to the authorities in Washington, and in every interview with all parties tried to impress upon them the hopelessness of getting the arms released without the express authority from the Government to reship them to New York, in which case I thought the military authorities would raise no objections.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, California and Nevada.

[First indorsement.—Translation.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 3, 1864.*

His Excellency General IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commandant of the Department of the Pacific:

Having observed that the portion of the eighth paragraph in the foregoing letter, to-wit, "that Mr. Vega spoke to me," &c., differs entirely from the sentiment expressed in my communication in the portion alluded to, I deem it my duty to inform Your Excellency that in fact I have not the honor of General Mason's acquaintance, and that he had not made me such an offer, unless it was made to my lawyer, Mr. Barnes, as that gentleman informed me was the case. In virtue of which, I take the liberty to recall Your Excellency to the referred note.

Respectfully, your attentive and obedient servant,

PLÁCIDO VEGA.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 6, 1864.

The undoubted error pointed out by General Vega occurred from General Mason's being furnished with what has since been found an incorrect translation of General Vega's letter. General Mason has been informed of that error, and that General Vega did not say in his letter that he had spoken to General Mason.

Very respectfully,

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, November 21, 1862.

Ordered, That no arms, ammunition, or munitions of war be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further orders. That any clearances for arms, ammunition, or munitions of war issued heretofore by the Treasury Department be vacated, if the articles have not passed without the United States, and the articles stopped. That the Secretary of War hold possession of the arms, &c., recently seized by his order at Rouse's Point, bound for Canada.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

A.

On board sloop Haze 71 cases war material. Owned by Dearse Kelly. M. B., at custom-house (in bonded warehouse).

208 cases, containing 5,000 muskets. Owned by A. H. Osborn.

At A. J. Plate: On invoice amounting in value to $61,793.

Official:

JOHN GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I am informed by the commanding officer at Fort Klamath, Oreg., under date of the 8th instant,

that Po-li-ni, war chief of the Snake Indians, has surrendered himself at that post, professing that he wishes to make a lasting peace. I hear this news with great gratification, as it is the natural result and sequel of the activity of the troops the past summer, who have thoroughly and efficiently scouted and traversed the whole country in which the Snakes have ranged. The submission is due no doubt in part to their want of food, having been so harassed they had little time to lay in their usual supply. Superintendent Huntington, in holding a council early in October, near Fort Klamath, with the Modocs, Klamaths, &c., invited the Snakes to attend. Only a very few presented themselves. Mr. Huntington returned to The Dalles from Fort Klamath, under the escort of Lieutenant Halloran, First Washington Territory Infantry, accompanied by some Warm Springs Indians. They encountered a band of Snakes; 3 or 4 were killed, and 3 women with their children captured, who were brought to this post for confinement by Mr. Huntington. The wife of Po-li-ni, with her children, is among them. If his submission appears to be sincere they will be returned to him in the spring. The Indian Department will endeavor to get the Snakes to submit and come in upon the new Klamath Reservation. They may live upon terms of amity with the Klamaths, but not easily with those on the Warm Springs Reservation. It will remain for us to test the sincerity of this submission, but if it shall turn out to be sincere, it is a very auspicious event for the peace of the Indian frontier.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 25, 1864.

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg.:

SIR: The surrender on the 8th instant of Po-li-ni, war chief of the Snakes, at Fort Klamath, as reported by Captain Kelly, is an auspicious event. I have sent you, as also Captain Kelly, a copy of my instructions of the 21st instant to the commanding officer on the Warm Springs Reservation to notify the Warm Springs Indians to cease progressive attacks on the Snake Indians of Po-li-ni's band. The women and children of that tribe, including the wife and child of Po-li-ni, left by you on the 27th ultimo in confinement at this post, will be released whenever you request it. I suppose, however, they cannot be returned before spring. In the meantime you will have means to test the sincerity of Po-li-ni's submission and promises of keeping the peace. It will, I think, be well for you to embrace the opportunity, in consideration of the pardon and amnesty (and return of his family) which will be accorded to Po-li-ni, to require that he shall manifest his sincerity by bringing in all his warriors to some locality—say, upon the Klamath Reservation. Pray ascertain how many warriors he can control. It is wise in us to make all the use possible of Po-li-ni in controlling that tribe. Will you be disposed to place them on the Klamath Reservation? Mr. Logan, agent at the Warm Springs Reservation, said that the Indian women said that Po-li-ni's brother was the principal chief, he being only war chief. No doubt it will be our policy to treat Po-li-ni as the head chief if he is friendly and peaceable, to increase if possible his power, and to make use of him in controlling all the Snake Indians.

It will be necessary eventually, no doubt, to inform Po-li-ni that all horses and mules his people have stolen, if claimed by their lawful owners, will have to be surrendered. But it will be time enough to insist on that when you come to treat with him. Please write me your views on all these subjects.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 26, 1864.

General PLÁCIDO VEGA,
Mexican Army, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have to reply as follows to the official communication dated the 2d instant, which you did me the honor to place in my hands. You inform me that the object of your visit to this place was to buy arms and munitions of war for the Republic of Mexico, and to forward them to that country to be used in the actual war against Maximilian and the French; that on your arrival you sought interviews with Governor Low, the Governor of California, and General Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific; that you placed yourself in communication with the highest Government officials in this city, acquainting them fully with the object of your mission, and that throughout you acted not only with their acquiescence but in conformity to their instructions. You name Mr. T. Brown, then special agent of the Treasury Department, Mr. Edward F. Beale, the then U. S. land surveyor-general, and Mr. Farwell, then and still the naval officer of this port, as the officials who acted with you in this affair. You say I must be convinced from your statements that you came here undisguised and openly, believing this to be the country best adapted for the objects you had in view; that it was never thought that any opposition would be offered to your acts, and still less that the military regulations would be violated, &c.; that you felt justified in your course of conduct from the fact that the highest officials and authorities of both the State and General Government were aware of all your acts, and that to my strict sense of justice you leave the consideration of your position in seeing yourself hindered in every movement by the officials and authorities of the very Government in which you had blindly confided, since they approved instead of censuring your actions.

Before going further in the statement of your case I feel called upon, in justice to my predecessor as well as myself, to say that the foregoing must, at least, be qualified by the fact that the military department of the United States in this country, which was the branch of service your acts particularly concerned, were not informed of your proceedings till called upon by the collector to aid in seizing the arms you had taken out of the port; taken not only without a clearance at the custom-house, but in direct violation, I was informed, of the injunctions of the collector, who had refused to grant a permit for the arms to leave the country. And further, that this refusal of the collector, and the seizure after you had attempted to secretly carry off the arms, were acts done in conformity to the most explicit and peremptory order of His Excellency the President himself (a copy of his order is herewith appended, marked A*). This order was published at its date in the most

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*See November 21, 1862, p. 1071.

public manner. You, being a stranger and not acquainted with our language, may not have been aware of it, but your associate, Mr. Brown, was, for I see in the copy of correspondence between himself and the collector, which you sent me, that he refers to it, and that it was precisely that order that was the principal cause of the controversy between him and the collector. The collector and the other officers of the Treasury Department implicated in your letter, being under a separate branch of the Government and in no way amenable to my authority, I will not touch on any of the allegations concerning them further than to say that I have had nothing to do with any of them except the collector, and with him, so far as your acts are concerned, only to aid him, on his own application, in enforcing the orders of our common superior, the President. I shall refer your letter, together with a copy hereof, to the collector for such answer, to so much as concerns him or his department, as he may consider proper to make to you.

I will also avoid so much of the matter as presented by you as refers to the late surveyor-general, Mr. Edward F. Beale. For as the nature of his office could give him no official cognizance of the matter, his action in the premises was purely personal, and because I never had anything to do with him concerning you. Whilst there seems to be much complication in your affairs from your point of view, the part as military commander I have had in them is quite simple. As I have already said, I knew nothing of your proceedings from you till after the arms were in part seized in Half Moon Bay. After that I received a visit from your lawyer, Mr. Barnes, and one from yourself in this city, and subsequently another from you in Sacramento. Your lawyer admitted the arms were destined for Mexico, and informed me there were other arms and munitions belonging to the same lot, also intended for the same destination. As the ordinary precautions of custom-house regulations, orders, inspectors, and the revenue cutter (a sail vessel) had been inadequate to prevent you getting part of your arms and munitions out of the harbor, I seized the whole of them, and ordered them to be sent to the arsenal at Benicia to make sure that the President's order should not either be disobeyed or evaded. You state that Mr. Barnes informed you that when he called on me about the receipts to be given for the arms by the ordnance officer at Benicia, I told him there would be no necessity for any receipts, as the arms were going to be returned. Mr. Barnes wished a different receipt from the one I had ordered. He wished a receipt for the several articles according to the invoices. I had ordered warehouse receipts for boxes and packages only, saying to him, in effect, that as the arms were only detained, and not confiscated, and as they were, as I supposed and still believe, to be eventually returned to you, I did not wish the packages broken; and I take the occasion to repeat that I do not consider the arms, &c., as confiscated by the United States. I only hold them to prevent your taking them out of the country, you having attempted to do so, and such being your present intention. In both the interviews you have had with me, you will do me the justice to say that you did not receive the slightest intimation of any intention of mine to return you your arms without some modification previously made in the orders from Washington, or a permit or orders from my superiors.

If I am at all connected in your mind with any statement that may have been made to you of an intention on the part of the Government to buy your arms and pay you gold for them, I beg to say that you have been misinformed. I never had the question before me, and I never was competent to entertain it. You state that it is solely on my

decision that your case depends. You may remember that at the interview you had with me in Sacramento, when I explained to you that a department commander in the U. S. Army was not intrusted with the great powers of a Mexican commandante-general, but was simply an officer obeying the orders of his superior, you remarked that in a case where the orders were what you called *tan estrictas y extraordinarias*, it was the same. Therefore you will readily understand that the question as to when the arms and munitions will be returned to you is one that I cannot answer. It will be whenever you succeed in getting the orders under which I am acting modified so as to permit the arms to leave the country, or get an order for their return from my superior; and you state that your understanding of what I told you was to this effect. I have not held any different language to any one. I send herewith (marked B) a copy of the provost-marshal's letter in reply to so much of your letter as relates to him.* You refer to the present condition of your country and the sympathy due it from the sister Republic of the United States; and you treat quite at length the question of the relations of the United States to France in connection with the French ships obtaining supplies in this port for their fleet and army now operating against Mexico. You know, and you do me the justice to state in your letter, that the question of the relations of the United States and France was introduced by you at your first interview with me, and that I then said what I here repeat, that I am in no way empowered by the Government to regulate its foreign policy, and am in no position to discuss it with you. That if you find any cause of complaint in the conduct pursued by any one in this matter, your proper course is to lay it before your minister in Washington, who is in the position to bring it to the notice of those who can give you through him explanation or satisfaction. I can do neither. As to the interest and sympathy which in common with the majority of my countrymen I feel for your country, and which I have expressed so freely and positively, as they are personal, I will not repeat them in this official communication. As to your own personal conduct and character whilst in this city and with reference to your countrymen here, I have heard but one voice, and that entirely in your praise.

At the risk of fatiguing you with it, I take the occasion to repeat, general, how deeply I regret the personal distress I have necessarily caused you in the discharge of my duty, and take occasion to express the great regard with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient, humble servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 26, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, containing a copy of a letter to you of the 7th instant from Mr. Frank Cooper, relative to disloyal organizations in Oregon. I quite agree with you in the belief that Mr. Cooper is mistaken in the importance he may attach to any such organization, so far as any

* See November 25, p. 1069.

immediate action is concerned. The ten days named have elapsed and civil war has not yet been made—perhaps for the reason stated, because the disloyal element could find no excuse. I trust we will not give them any. I have received a telegram, dated the 9th instant, from General Alvord, asking [that] authority might be given him to call into service of the United States the militia in his district for nine months in case of insurrection. As you can call out the militia in the case he refers to, I have not thought it necessary to delegate this authority to him on account of the United States, even if I have the right to do so; and from your letter I do not infer you judge there is imminent danger of insurrection and civil war in your State, nor do I believe in the adjoining Territories. I am glad there is a fair prospect of raising the troops called for in Oregon. Everything has gone off well on the Pacific Coast at the election; there was no excuse for any difficulty—none certainly as far as the military was concerned.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to recommend that the defenses at Cape Disappointment, at the mouth of the Columbia, be named Fort Baker in honor of the late lamented General E. D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff, on the 21st of October, 1861, and as Senator from Oregon was so distinguished in the Senate of the United States as the opponent of secession and the eloquent champion of the Union cause. I respectfully request that this communication may, if it meet the approbation of the major-general commanding the department, be forwarded to Washington for the decision of the War Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASH. TER., *November 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

DEAR GENERAL: The inclosed statement* made by Mr. Waterman, superintendent of Indian affairs of Washington Territory, is strictly correct in every particular. From the most reliable information, I am well convinced there is at this time the most imminent peril and danger of a violent outbreak being suddenly made by the whisky-drinking, unruly, and lawless white men against the Indians on the Snohomish River on one hand, and of unrestrained revenge on the part of the Indians against any white people within their reach in retaliation for murders committed by whites upon unoffending Indians. The present alarming excitement was begun by a number of vicious white men will-

* Omitted.

fully killing two Indian men and one Indian woman in their canoe on the Snohomish River. Soon afterward two Snohomish River Indians suddenly murdered two innocent white men, Mr. Casto and Mr. Holstead, and one white woman, Mrs. Casto, near Squak Lake, in King County, and said Indians tried to kill still more whites by repeatedly shooting at the family of their next neighbor, Mr. Bush, when an Indian and his wife suddenly killed the two murdering Indians while they were still firing at the house of Mr. Bush. Mr. Waterman very properly procured warrants from the judge of the district against the white men who had been guilty of the first depredation by killing the three Indians on the Snohomish, and took with him, from Major Rumrill's command at Steilacoom, about fourteen soldiers, under Captain Tucker, and went to the Snohomish River; there found and arrested —— Riley, the principal murderer, but to their surprise they found about forty drunken men, mostly armed, who had gathered together to go up the Snohomish River, threatening to kill all the Indians settled along the banks of that river. The promptness of Mr. Waterman in taking troops to arrest the murderers most fortunately had the happy effect of checking and preventing that intended wholesale murder of the Snohomish Indians at that time. I therefore earnestly and respectfully request you will immediately send an order to Major Rumrill to forward without delay twenty or thirty soldiers, to be stationed on the Snohomish River, as their presence alone will be the only thing that will effectually preserve the public peace in that region between the whites and Indian population, while at Steilacoom they are not needed at this time to preserve the public peace. There are sufficient buildings ready for the winter accommodation of the troops, erected within the last three years by Father Chirouse, the school teacher, at the southeast corner of the Tulalip Reservation, near the mouth of the Snohomish River, which will only require slight repairs to make comfortable quarters. From every consideration I sincerely hope you will immediately send the requisite number of troops to the Snohomish River, for preventing an outrageous and murderous outbreak between our white and Indian population is certainly our first and most imperative duty. In the prompt performance thereof I have great pleasure, in the full confidence that all your past management proves that your sentiments entirely agree with my own on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PICKERING,
Governor of Washington Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., November 29, 1864.

His Excellency CALEB LYON,
Governor of Idaho Territory, Lewiston, Idaho Ter.:

GOVERNOR: I have recommended to Major-General McDowell that a call be made on your Territory for troops. The Oregon Legislature before adjourning on the 24th ultimo passed a law (see act of 24th of October) giving to volunters $150 to each soldier that enlists for three years; $50 at the time of enlistment, $50 at the end of the first year of such service, and the remaining $50 at the end of the time of enlistment. It also passed another law, approved 24th of October, giving $5

a month extra to each volunteer, to be paid at the expiration of his enlistment. I do not know that your Legislature possesses the power, but if similar inducements are held out it will much facilitate the raising of troops. The time soon expiring of the volunteers now in service renders it necessary soon to obtain other troops. I have no doubt your patriotic citizens will desire to share in the defense of the frontier.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

(Letter of same date and purport to His Excellency William Pickering, Governor of Washington Territory.)

MESILLA, *November 29, 1864.*

General J. H. CARLETON:

SIR: I was in Houston, Tex., last March when David S. Terry, formerly of California, returned to that place from Richmond, Va. He had been commissioned to raise a brigade. He also had an order to General J. B. Magruder to furnish him with all the men he could spare from Texas. Magruder immediately turned over six regiments, amounting to about 5,000 men. Neither regiment was full. Terry represented to Jeff. Davis that if he could raise sufficient troops to open the road from El Paso, Tex., through to California he would at once have an army of 25,000 or 30,000 men. I also learned that Colonel Showalter, Colonel Hunter, Major Kirk, Major Darg, Captain Swoup, and Doctor Madison had been sent to California to assist Terry in his plans. Since my arrival here I learn that these men have been seen traveling through Mexico to California.

Very respectfully,

J. A. ROBERTS.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 22, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Major-General McDowell for his information. When one of my scouts killed the notorious spy, Skillman, the inclosed letter was found, with others, on his person. It is from a man named Dan Showalter, who killed a man in a duel in California. The man's name was Percy. They were members of the California Legislature. I caused Showalter to be arrested and confined at Fort Yuma. He was released on taking the oath, and afterward made his way to Texas. The lady addressed is the daughter of Col. Ferris Forman. This Showalter is the one referred to herein.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
March 9, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Mason, acting assistant provost-marshal.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure to first indorsement.]

SAN ANTONIO, *February 8, 1864.*

Miss ANNA FORMAN:

MY DEAR FRIEND ANNA: I arrived here yesterday from Arkansas and the Indian Department, where I have been with my command for the past nine months, and you can scarcely imagine my delight and surprise on learning that a party of my old friends had arrived the day before, among the number Mrs. Judge Terry, bearing to me your most welcome message. I had abandoned the hope, so long fondly cherished, of hearing from you during the present war. I would have written to you long since, but feared it might bring you or your parents into serious trouble if it were known that you corresponded with an arch rebel like myself. Silent as I have been, I have often thought of you while walking my lonely beat at night, and on the battle-field, when comrades were fast falling around me, and the firm belief that your heart and sympathies were with us, gave me additional courage and cheered me on in the path of duty and honor. Anna, I have not yet had cause to regret the course I marked out at the commencement of this long, bloody, and desolating war. I am proud to fight, and, if necessary, die, with a people who have contended so gallantly for their liberties against such fearful odds. If you could see them as I have, the old and the young, marching on apparently to certain death, and the noble women of the land, unaccustomed to labor, working day and night, knitting, spinning, and weaving to clothe our gallant soldiers, taking their carpets from their parlors to make blankets and their surplus wearing apparel to make shirts—were I to tell you all that these people have suffered without a murmur, you would say with me (as I am sure you do), having purchased liberty at such a frightful sacrifice, they are deserving of it, and never can be conquered. Our army is now in a better condition than at any time since the war commenced, while our people all over the country are more firmly united than ever. It is true we have lost a great many gallant men; indeed, almost every house in the land is in mourning over some fallen relation. Still, we have enough left to continue the war for years, and we feel that it would be much better that the last man should perish in defense of his rights rather than live the despised serfs of a Northern despot. The enemy have landed at several points along the coast, and are evidently preparing to make one last desperate effort to crush and subjugate us. All is as yet quiet, but it is the calm which precedes the storm, and we may soon expect to have the clash of arms all along the coast from the Rio Grande to New Orleans. Come as they may, we are prepared to meet them, and if forced to fall back before superior numbers, we have determined to lay waste every field, burn every dwelling, and leave to the invaders no mark of civilization save the ruins of once happy homes, the deserted fields, and the mangled bodies of the slain. I am truly gratified to hear of your father's resignation. You know we were always firm friends, and it pained me to think that we should be arrayed against each other. When I arrived in Texas I found myself a stranger in a strange land. Those whom I expected to meet were either dead or in our army east of the Mississippi. I, however, soon met with Capt. George L. Patrick, of Tuolumne. You doubtless remember meeting his sister Annie at Sacramento during the session of 1861. I at once joined his company as a private, and soon after had the honor of participating in the battle of Galveston, and soon after in the naval engagement off Sabine Pass, when we captured the enemy's blockading fleet. My name was favorably mentioned in the reports of both

those fights, and soon after the latter I was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. I have since organized a fine cavalry regiment and been in several engagements in Arkansas and the Indian Nation. My command will in all probability remain in Texas during the next campaign. I would like very much to have you write to Miss Patrick; tell her George is well and in Texas. I would also like to have you write to my sister Kate; she will be delighted to hear that I am living and well. I have not heard a word from my people since I left California. I fear my brothers in Pennsylvania may have gone into the Northern Army; if so, I can only pity; I have no desire to see them again. I would be delighted to see you. Indeed, if I had only twenty years to live, I would give up ten years of that time to see you and talk with you one hour. I may survive this war. If so, we may meet again; but should I fall, you will have the last kind thought, the last fervent prayer of

Your devoted friend,

DAN SHOWALTER.

Write often; do not wait to hear from me, but write whenever an opportunity presents itself.

DAN.

GUAYMAS, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General MCDOWELL:

DEAR SIR: Mr. Elihu Baker, major-domo of the Arizona Mining Company, has just come down from Arizona to escort me to the Territory. He informs me that a band of Confederates are encamped in Sonora, between Magdalena and the boundary, awaiting re-enforcements from Texas, Chihuahua, and Durango, to make an attack upon the advanced military posts of Calaba, Tubac, and Tucson. If they are successful in such a raid, they will for a while have the southern portion of Arizona at their mercy. Although you may not be the military commander of that department, I think it proper to give you this information, as it may be in your power to communicate with those who have the power to re-enforce speedily the limited garrisons of the posts so seriously threatened.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. O. DAVIDSON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, November 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a petition of the citizens of Owen's River Valley for military protection, together with a letter from Adjutant-General Evans. The petitioners do not set forth any actual hostilities, and simply ask for the troops in the valley as a precautionary measure. However, to allay their apprehensions I would recommend that a company of Nevada infantry be sent from Fort Churchill and located on Bishop's Creek near Owensville, with provisions for the winter, tents, &c., with a few tools, to enable the company to hut itself during the rainy season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, November 29, 1864.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of California:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the consideration of the general commanding the district a petition from citizens of Owen's River Valley asking for aid in the way of troops to be stationed in that section to protect them in their property and lives against the ravages of the Indians. Permit me to state in connection herewith the fact that I am personally acquainted with some of the gentlemen who have signed the petition, and that I know them to be reliable, honorable gentlemen.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EVANS,
Adjutant-General State of California.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Hon. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Coast, &c.:

The undersigned, your petitioners, would most respectfully represent that they are now and have been citizens and residents of Owen's Valley for the last past twelve months, and a number of your petitioners for a much longer time. Your petitioners would state that said valley is situated in Mono County, State of California; that said valley is about 100 miles in length; that there are a number of towns and villages situated in said valley, and also many persons, of whom your petitioners form a part, engaged in farming; that the whole white population now resident therein may be about 250 souls; that this population is so sparse and scattered over such a large extent of country that in case of trouble with the Indians upon a sudden emergency they would be wholly unable to render material aid to each other. It is well known to the military headquarters at San Francisco that this valley has been for the last two or three years the scene of many Indian outrages and depredations, and that those who are now residents of the valley live in continual fear of an outbreak of the Indians, which, if it should occur, must necessarily result in the shedding of much innocent blood, as we have now among us many families of women and children. Your petitioners would further represent that the notorious Joaquin Jim, chief of the Pi-Utes in this region since the removal of Captain George to Fort Tejon, with his own particular adherents, together with many fugitives from Fort Tejon and renegades from Captain George's tribe or division, are now settled in our midst; that is to say, on Bishop's Creek, near Owensville, and upon the identical ground upon which Mr. Scott, sheriff of this county, and Colonel Mayfield were killed some two years ago. It is a well-known fact that Joaquin Jim is now and ever has been an uncompromising enemy of the whites; that he refused to emigrate with his people under treaty made with the U. S. authorities; that the many murders and outrages committed in this valley since the withdrawal of Government troops from this locality is traceable to the implacable animosity of this captain or chief to our people. In view of the premises, feeling uneasy and insecure in our settlement, being as we are scattered over a wide extent of country, with helpless women and children among us, we would most respectfully pray that if compatible with the public service you would order

to this locality one company of dragoons with such dispatch that the Indians may be intimidated, and that your petitioners may rest in security; and your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

WM. P. GEORGE,
J. H. SMITH,
S. JACKSON,
[AND 37 OTHERS.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November 30, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

With a view to manning in part the sea-board works in this department we are, for want of artillery, raising the Eighth California Regiment of Infantry, and wish it officered by Major Van Voast, Eighteenth, and Capts. Charles O. Wood and William H. Jordan, Ninth U. S. Regiment Infantry, as colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, respectively. These promotions would not change their status or duties. We do not wish to displace them, and therefore ask that they may have leave to accept.

F. F. LOW,
Governor of California.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 1, 1864.

ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Victoria, Vancouver Island:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo addressed to Major-General McDowell reporting that a large number of rebels are congregating at Victoria, Vancouver Island, and am instructed to inquire whether the general orders from the headquarters (a copy of which is herewith transmitted*) requiring passengers and their baggage to be searched is complied with by the officers of the steamers on leaving Esquimalt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report as follows in compliance with your instructions of August 11 in the matter of the conduct of Capt. William A. Winder, Third Artillery, in allowing photographs to be made on Alcatraz Island "for sale, of batteries showing their exact condition, number of guns," &c. I do not think Captain Winder was authorized under the circular of the Quartermaster-General you sent me to make or suffer others to make for sale photographs of batteries.

* See General Orders, No. 35, July 10, p. 911.

Batteries do not belong to the Quartermaster-General's Department, and it could not reasonably be inferred that the Quartermaster-General was interfering with affairs so well known to be under the charge of another branch of the service. So far as that circular is concerned, it clearly gave Captain Winder no authority. As to the motives which actuated Captain Winder I do not believe them to have been in any degree whatever of the character imputed to him. He is an officer of intelligence, and would not, if he intended to be disloyal, have acted so openly and undisguisedly as he did. I think his motive was one of pride and interest in his important command, and a desire to have himself and the community have pictures of the place. He referred them to the engineer in charge of the work, Captain Elliot, and to Colonel De Russy, senior engineer officer in the harbor. They found nothing objectionable in his having them taken and made public. I quite agree with them. I see nothing in any of them that I have seen that would be of any comfort to an enemy. As to Captain Winder's conduct under General Wright, I send herewith a letter from the general on the subject, and I take the occasion to say I do not question the loyalty of Captain Winder.* I have relieved him from the command of Alcatraz and stationed him at Point San José at his own request.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

CAMP BABBITT, *Near Visalia, Cal., December 3, 1864.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the Pacific, I have the honor to make the following report relative to the Indians in Owen's River Valley: I found Indian supplies in the valley not good, and the most of the Indians had left for the mountains. The Indian agent invited them to come in. Sixteen came and made the following report: They said they had been maltreated by the whites in various ways. To use their own language, they said Americans no good men. Hire Indian, and not pay him according to agreement. I learned from Mr. Maloney, one of the present proprietors of Camp Independence, that the settlers of the valley were in the habit of sending to the Tule River Reservation for Indians to come and work for them, and when they would get them there decline paying them, and after a certain length of time drive them from their claims and cabins without pay or allowance. The Indians said they would retaliate and drive the whites out of the valley. From what I could learn from the best authority (white settlers), I find that unless troops are sent there the whites will have to leave the upper portion of the valley, as all the men connected with mining in White Mountain and vicinity had to leave on account of the Indians, supposed to be Captain Joaquin's party, composed of Pi-Utes and Owen's River Indians, and they are determined (so say peaceable Indians) to drive the whites out of the valley. From conversation with Indians left in the valley we were informed that all the Indians capable of doing duty as warriors left for the mountains, leaving those that could not fight to take care of themselves. These Indians say they will go to Tule River Reservation if

* See Wright to Drum, October 8, p. 1006.

war commences. I believe the Indians have not been properly treated by the whites in Owen's River Valley, and I think, by all the information I could gather, that unless troops are sent there an outbreak by the Indians is inevitable.

Hoping this report will be satisfactory, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. DALEY,
First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I write to report to the major-general commanding the department that in a few days one or two companies of the new regiment (the First Oregon Infantry) will be mustered into the service of the United States. It is my present intention to let them remain at Salem, the seat of government, for the winter. My letters of the 7th and 19th ultimo have apprised you of the reasons for that course. Besides, it will aid materially by the magnetism of numbers the recruiting officers in raising the balance of the companies. Such is the opinion of the Governor of Oregon. A recruiting rendezvous has already been established at Salem, Capt. J. M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, in command, who is the officer Governor Gibbs proposes to appoint lieutenant-colonel of the new regiment when four companies are raised. I shall leave the companies mustered in, as well as the recruits, under the orders of Captain Drake.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 263. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1864.

James Gamble, esq., of San Francisco, having reported to these headquarters as assistant superintendent of the U. S. military telegraph for the District of California, he will be recognized and respected accordingly. Mr. Gamble will take immediate steps to make the necessary requisitions on the department at Washington for the means and material to lay a submerged cable from Alcatraz to Point Blunt, Angel Island, and from Alcatraz to Point San José, and for putting up wires from Point Blunt to the battery on Raccoon Straits, the water battery at Camp Reynolds, and the southwest battery at Angel Island; also for connecting Point San José, the Presidio of San Francisco, and Fort Point with the department headquarters. Each of the stations above named will be provided with dial instruments. As this work is a means of defense of the first importance, Mr. Gamble will urge that the means and material be furnished with the utmost dispatch.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 5, 1864.

J. B. CROCKETT, Esq., and others,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: Your petition requesting that a military force be sent to the Owen's River Valley for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of citizens having been submitted to the general commanding, I am instructed to inform you that an officer has been sent with the Indian agent to the country referred to, instructed to examine and report upon the condition of affairs, and should he report a force necessary, one will be sent, if possible, this winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to instruct Major McDermit, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Fort Churchill, to send a company of Nevada Territory infantry to reoccupy Camp Independence, on Owen's River, with directions to remain there until further orders. The supplies for this place will be obtained from either Fort Churchill or Camp Nye. The officer sent in command will be instructed to protect the settlers in and contiguous to Owen's River Valley, and at the same time to restrain the whites from attacking innocent Indians.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, December 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have ordered Major McDermit to detach a company of infantry from Fort Churchill to take post at Bishop's Creek, in the valley of Owen's River, with supplies for the winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, December 7, 1864.

Maj. C. MCDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs that you send one company of Nevada infantry as soon as Captain Hassett has returned with his

command to take post near Bishop's Creek, the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation. Subsistence for the winter will be furnished from your post as well as the necessary camp and garrison equipage, together with a few tools to enable the company to hut itself during the rainy season. No expense will be incurred in the movement of this company to Owen's River Valley.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 7, 1864.

I. As the companies of the First Infantry Oregon Volunteers are mustered into service they will go into camp at the rendezvous near Salem, which is named Camp Russell, in honor of the late distinguished Brig. Gen. David A. Russell, who fell in the glorious victory near Winchester, Va., and who was so highly esteemed by the citizens of Oregon. Capt. J. M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, will have command of the camp.

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BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Please order no draft in Oregon without special directions from this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

VISALIA, CAL., *December 8, 1864.*

General IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

The undersigned, citizens of Tulare County, Cal., would respectfully represent that there are now scattered through the valley of Owen's River, east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, quite a number of citizens engaged in mining, farming, and grazing, who are living under such circumstances of isolation as to be unable to afford each other protection from hostile Indians; that there are now in said valley some 60,000 head of cattle belonging to citizens of this county, and which have been driven there in consequence of the drought in the Tulare Valley; that said region is at this time threatened with hostilities by large bands of Indians of the Pi-Ute and Owen's River tribes, instigated and led on to some extent by bad white men, who consort with them; that a number of citizens have already been killed and wounded and much property destroyed by said Indians, and that unless speedy measures be taken to prevent, the entire valley will be devastated; that reckless and imprudent citizens have been blamable to some extent in exciting discontent and

revengefulness in the minds of the valley Indians, and need a controlling influence amongst them. Undersigned therefore respectfully ask that a detachment of troops be sent to said region and stationed either on Bishop's Creek and Camp Independence, or other suitable points in said valley, to remain there at least until the influx of settlers in the spring shall make the settlements strong enough to protect themselves and their property and to control as well bad and dangerous white men as hostile Indians. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

W. R. OWENS,
H. W. BRIGGS,
PASCHAL BEQUETTE,
[AND 83 OTHERS.]

SALEM, OREG., *December 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: Second Lieut. Charles Lafollett has raised a company of ninety-four men. They will all be here to-morrow, ready to be mustered into the service. As the accommodations are not very good for them here, I urgently recommend that they be sent to some post as soon as possible after they are received. For a number of reasons I would recommend that they be sent to Fort Hoskins or Yamhill—perhaps part at each. I would prefer to have Captain Scott's company sent to Vancouver or some other place rather than have Lafollett's men sent away. I understand there are plenty of stores at Fort Hoskins, and that it is a good place to keep and drill men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1864.

Hon. J. CONNESS,
U. S. Senator for California, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter* from my chief commissary of subsistence on the subject of issues and sales of subsistence stores from the commissary department at military posts to indigent and suffering emigrants, and an extract of my letter on the subject of issues of subsistence stores by the U. S. Commissary Department to Indian prisoners; both these papers have been sent to the War Department. Both are of the deepest interest to the people whom you represent, and the whole of the Pacific Coast. Authority has heretofore been granted in both cases, and in both it is of importance to be granted now. You will see that the commissary here is helpless to do anything except against the existing regulations. The question is with the Secretary of War or Congress. I think you will find the Commissary Department at Washington unfavorable to the granting of this authority, as it takes from their stores and they fear abuses. Abuses may occur, but not if I can help it, and even if they do, it is no reason to withhold the authority asked. In case of the Indians it saves thousands of dollars to the United States for the tens it costs, and in case

* See Sullivan to Drum, October 25, p. 1030.

of the emigrants, commanders of posts cannot refuse to help starving men, women, and children. One of the principal benefits derived from many of our military stations on the line of emigration is to assist as well as protect the worn-down and exhausted emigrants who come to make a return for the help thus given by developing the wealth of the country of which the Government reaps the advantage. However, the case must be too plain to you who know all of the circumstances.

I bespeak it your active co-operation, and am, yours, truly and sincerely,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose:

I. A letter, dated November 2, 1864, from General Plácido Vega,* Mexican Army, concerning some arms and munitions of war which he had purchased in this place to take to Mexico. Accompanying it is a copy of a correspondence between the collector of the port and the special agent of the Treasury Department, and ex-Surveyor-General Beale.†

II. A copy of my answer to General Vega, dated November 26, 1864,‡ with inclosures, marked A and B. The correspondence so fully explains itself that I need add nothing concerning the subject of which it treats. The seizure of these arms was reported in my letter of August 17, 1864, to the Adjutant-General of the Army. As it concerns officers of the Treasury Department, I beg to suggest, in justice to the collector, it be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

P. S.—This communication having been delayed at the request of Collector James, to enable his answer to be received, is now forwarded (December 19) with Colonel James' letter of the 14th instant, with its inclosures.§

Very respectfully,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Inclosures.]

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL AGENT OF THE
U. S. TREASURY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,
San Francisco, July 18, 1864.

CHARLES JAMES, Esq.,
Collector, &c.:

SIR: The proposed re-exportation "to the place of original shipment," by the ———, of arms heretofore imported into the United States seems about to be defeated by your action as collector of this port, and this, too, I respectfully submit, without an adequate reason. The order of the President of the United States of November 21, 1862, forbidding

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* See p. 1038. † Follows. ‡ See p. 1073. § See p. 1096.

the exportation of arms, &c., was, as you know, revoked by his order of September 4, 1863, in so far as to allow arms to be re-exported to the place of original shipment. And such re-exportation was placed upon precisely the same grounds and made subject to the same laws with other articles of export. I am advised that the captain of the ——— is ready and willing to comply and has offered to comply with all the laws and regulations of the United States regulating such cases, and to make the proper affidavit to entitle him to clear his vessel for the port of Hamburg. He asks no special privileges at your hands; he does not require any dereliction of duty on your part; he is willing that you should exact from him all that the law contemplates, and having done this your duty is at an end. What right have you to require more? You are not to make the law. When the laws and orders of the Government which entitle a vessel to her clearance are fully complied with, what right have you to withhold such a clearance? When the proper officer of a registered American vessel sailing under the American flag offers to make the necessary affidavits to entitle him to clear his vessel for any port of any nation with which we are at peace, what right have you to refuse to hear him? The laws give to the captain and owners of a vessel rights as sacred as any given to the collector of the port. It is their right to demand a clearance upon complying with those laws and the orders of the Government. This they are ready and willing to do. They seek to evade no law or order of the Government, and they demand, not as a favor, but as a legal right, that they be allowed to be allowed to comply with such laws and orders, and that upon such compliance a clearance be granted them in accordance with their request. But I am told you suspect that it is their intention to take these arms to Mexico, and therefore you will not allow the vessel to clear for Hamburg. Are you not in this matter going beyond the strict line of your duty? When you have seen that parties have complied with all the requirements of the law, is not your duty fully discharged? The law has determined the manner in which you shall get at the intention of the party navigating a vessel, and you cannot go beyond it. In the nature of things you can have no certain proof of a man's intention other than from himself, and the law has provided the way in which that shall be expressed under the solemnities of an oath. Having taken that oath, you will not be allowed to presume that the party who has so sworn intends to commit a perjury. Perjury is a grave crime, and is never to be presumed against any man under any circumstances.

I may last week have intended to take my vessel to Hong Kong, but to-day I determine to clear her for Hamburg, and I make the necessary affidavits for that purpose. Have you any right to refuse to receive my affidavit, or to presume that I am about to perjure myself, because I had formerly announced my intention of going to Hong Kong? When you have taken my affidavit your duty is done. You have complied with the law; I have complied with the law also in so far, and you have no right to presume that I will not do so to the end. You say you intend to be careful not to offend France by allowing, by any possibility, arms to be shipped to any country with which she is at war. I submit that, if even these arms were intended for Mexico, France would have no occasion for offense. She is not at war with Mexico, and any discrimination in her favor would be on your part a work of supererogation. I understand, also, that you think possibly this second order applies only to arms imported before its date. In this opinion, if you entertain it, I am sure you are wrong. The first order, dated November 21, 1862, reads, "No arms shall be exported from the United

States until further order." Then comes the further order, dated September 4, 1863, which says, "Any * * * arms * * * imported into the United States may be re-exported to the place of original shipment." The first order simply prohibits any exportation, the second allows the exportation, until further order, of all arms to the place of original shipment. Arms not yet imported could not be exported, but after their arrival they are entitled to the full benefit of this second order, until it is annulled by a new one. Knowing that in this matter you are anxious only to do your duty, I am convinced that after careful reflection you must inevitably come to the same conclusion to which I have arrived, and will direct the arms to be shipped at once. Allow me to say in conclusion that while I present these views as an American citizen, yet I do not desire to shirk any responsibility which they involve as agent of the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. BROWN.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, July 19, 1864.

THOMAS BROWN, Esq.:

SIR: Your letter of yesterday urging the export of certain arms from this port has been received. The arms in question, 208 cases of muskets marked

, were originally imported into New York on the 10th of March, 1864, by L. Marx & Co., from Hamburg, and entered for warehousing. On the 9th of April, 1864, they were withdrawn from warehouse by G. Tancher for transportation in bond to this port, and on arrival were rewarehoused. These arms have been transferred by Tancher to T. Lemmen Mayer, who has authorized Robert Haley to withdraw the same for export to Liverpool on board the American schooner San Diego, a vessel of $55\frac{24}{95}$ tons burden, of which Haley is master. Haley subsequently offered to change the entry for Hamburg if it would obviate objection. The President's order of November 21, 1862, declares that no arms, ammunition, or munitions of war be cleared or allowed to be exported from the United States until further order. The order of September 4, 1863, is to the effect that the original order be so "far modified that any arms heretofore imported into the United States may be re-exported to the place of original shipment." These arms, prohibited from export by the original order, clearly do not come within the rule laid down by the modification as entitled to re-exportation. They were not heretofore—that is, prior to the date of the second order—imported into the United States. The export will not be permitted. The international question I do not discuss, nor is the question of destination in this case important. You informed me that the arms were, in fact, intended for Mexico.

Respectfully,

CHARLES JAMES,
Collector.

SAN FRANCISCO, *Saturday, July 16, 1864.*

CHARLES JAMES, Esq.,
Collector of the Port, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I desire, as a last hope of turning you from what I conceive to be the purpose of your mind, to present to you in written form some of the arguments I addressed to you verbally this morning. Not only

with the last hope of turning you from your purpose, but also that I may put on record the earnest and solemn protest of at least one of our countrymen to the course you are, I fear, about to pursue. I desire to talk to you very plainly, as one citizen of a Republic to another, as one out of office and without power, but devoted to the institutions of his country, to another in office and in power, who is about to lend his aid to the extinguishment of the last feeble flame of republicanism in a neighboring country. Whether, if you will take my counsel, fame will reward you or not, I cannot tell; but I do know and believe enough in the brave liberty-loving American heart to say, if you reject it, your name will be rendered infamous for all time. You will be regarded as the modern political Judas who has betrayed liberty with a kiss. With the ruin of your party, all sorts of unjust but natural suspicions will attach to your name. You are known to have had frequent and cordial interviews with the consul of France, and you will be seen by the thoughtless multitude through a flood of French gold, which will be believed to have overwhelmed your integrity. And, what is worse, you will have the bitter consciousness of having deserved all this; for what are you about to do? You leave your position as the collector of the port of San Francisco and at the bidding of the French consul you go into an inquisition as unwarrantable and illegal as it is complaisant and contemptible. Can you intend to construe literally the Bible injunction of turning one cheek when the other is smitten? Is it because France refits and reprovisions the Confederate Alabama that you thus repay her? Is it because a French vessel carries the challenge of Captain Semmes from a French port to the Kearsarge that you give up Mexico for France? For which of the very friendly acts of that country toward our own are you ready, willing, and anxious to sacrifice the last hope of a sister Republic struggling for life and beseeching our aid? View the matter from any point you can and justify it to an intelligent and indignant people hereafter, if you may. You say you have the Government orders not to allow arms to go to Mexico; admit it, but you must know the Government in its present straits is frequently obliged to say one thing and mean and wish another. But suppose you have these orders, if you cannot evade them disobey them, and if the Government does not approve your action, go out of office with the consciousness of having done at least one good thing, rather than with the curses of millions of your own countrymen and the everlasting infamy which will otherwise attach to your name. I tell you that if these arms reach Mexico she will regain her liberties, but if through the pusillanimous complacency of our Government, by you its agent, she should fall to the tender despotism of Austria, your name will become the synonym of everything that is humanly base, wherever the democracy rears the flag of a free people.

To do what you are doing or contemplate it, is to go beyond your duty and to usurp a power your office does not confer. You are taking a responsibility, not in aid but in oppression of an ally; you are doing a cruel, wicked, treasonable thing. Mexico is about to fight our battles for us; she is about to save us millions of treasure, and precious lives; she is about to save us a war with Europe, if you with the known consent of your Government will only let her. Will you dare to refuse her arms for these purposes? More than this, if Mexico is subjugated France will take Sonora as an indemnity for her most unjustifiable war. She will take Matamoras on the one side and Guaymas on the other; and, with a railroad of only 650 miles, connect the two and control the mouth of the Colorado and that vast Eastern commerce which has

formed the magnificent dream of the giants in American statesmanship, who have lately passed away and whose ghosts will upbraid you with your recreancy. Have you the nerve to dare and defy such consequences? The very situation of Mexico commends her to our sympathies. She is the "sick man" of our continent, and instead of the good Samaritan, you purpose to collude with the thieves and robbers who have wounded and beset her.

My dear sir, I tell you and forewarn you, if you have a political hope or aspiration in the near or distant future and you do this act, go and bury your dead infant in the same grave in which you will have buried Mexican independence. For if there be a just God, a stump speaker, or a newspaper, there shall not be a man, woman, or child who will not know that it is to you we owe all the inexpressible woe, suffering, mortification, and sin which will follow such treachery to a natural ally and distressed republican neighbor. But God forbid I should use to you the language of menace, for you are, like myself, an American citizen, and cannot but feel your blood boil at the wrongs which another Republic has suffered, and the insult to your own country, which has been inflicted in the contemptuous disregard by France of one of the cardinal articles of American faith—the Monroe doctrine. On the continent of America and in the nineteenth century are you willing to checkmate the advance of liberty with a king? If you are not, I implore you in the name of your party, of your own hopes and your country, in the name of republican institutions, in the name of the great commons of America, who will assuredly impeach you to all posterity if you betray freedom in their name, and finally in the sacred catholic name of liberty itself to give these arms to Mexico. Your own conscience must approve this act, and your countrymen are waiting to applaud it.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. F. BEALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO,
Collector's Office, July 20, 1864.

General E. F. BEALE:

SIR: I have read the communication you handed me last evening relative to the export of arms. It was a mistake to suppose that the language of menace, contumely, and insult would induce me to disregard the express order of the President of the United States. Intimidation, not usually a powerful argument, will be found impotent in this case. Mr. Brown writes me that the proposed export is for Hamburg; the entry was presented for Liverpool. You both tell me the arms are intended for Mexico. If the last statement be true, who is to commit perjury by swearing to the entry? Is he to be a devotee of freedom and intrusted with these arms, which you speak of as the last hope of Mexico? At the very threshold of the plot stands his crime. It must be committed by some one, if the design is carried out. I will neither connive at, promote, nor cloak it. My duty in the matter is plain, and I can neither be bullied, wheedled, coaxed nor cajoled from performing it. The President has ordered that no arms be cleared or exported except such as come within a rule which he has designated. These arms do not come within that rule, and are therefore subject to the prohibition. I shall enforce the order. I did so against our best citizens owning mines and representing immense interests in Mexico when I stopped the exportation of blasting powder to that country, to which export the French consul was ready to consent. In this action the Government sustained me, and refused to allow the export even on special application of known

loyal and responsible citizens, who were ready to give every security that the powder should be used for blasting and nothing else. Every available influence, including joint resolutions of the Legislature, signed and forwarded by the Governor, was brought to bear upon the Government to induce it to change its determination without effect. I do not desire the good opinion of those minds (few, I must think them) who see French gold or any base motive in the simple performance of duty. It is not my province to dictate the foreign policy of the Government. I execute laws; I do not make them. And if I did, what security have I that these arms might not fall into other and very different hands than those intended? Depend upon it, I shall not betray a trust for applause or to escape anathema.

Respectfully,

CHARLES JAMES,
Collector.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 9, 1864.

Hon. JOHN CONNESS,
U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Just before you left for the East you mentioned having received a copy of General Vega's letter to me, and you may recollect I remarked I had not received the original. I will now say I have not yet received it, and that General Vega has told me he did not send it to me, and that he has written me another letter, which he gave me in person. What the letter of which you have a copy contained, and why not sent, I do not know. The letter received I have answered, and have sent the letter and a copy of my answer to the War Department. As you are interested in the case, I send you herewith a copy of my answer.* I do not send Vega's letter, for it is very long, but should you have occasion to desire to see it, you will find it at the War Department. It would be well in the interests of Colonel James, our worthy collector, if the correspondence as I sent it to Mr. Stanton could go to the Treasury Department.† I would send a copy to the Secretary of the Treasury were it not improper for me to do so.

Yours, truly and sincerely,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *December 10, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have to report in answer to your telegram that I have not, and have not had the slightest intention to order, a draft in Oregon or in any part of my command, nor have I indicated any such purpose to any one. Under the special authority you have given me in connection with the Governors of Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah, and the State bounties given by California and Oregon, I hope to raise sufficient force without drafting, which in any case I would not think of doing without your knowledge and orders.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See p. 1073.

† It was so transmitted by the Secretary of War January 17, 1865, and returned by the Treasury Department January 26, 1865, with the statement that copies of the same had been received from the collector at San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 10, 1864.

General PLÁCIDO VEGA,
Mexican Army, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant asking that I may cause a receipt to be given you for the seventy-one boxes of rifles, Enfield, Springfield, Sharps, &c., and other munitions of war which were taken from the sloop Haze and from warehouses by my order and are now deposited in the Benicia Arsenal; also for 208 boxes, which are detained in the custom-house of this port. In reply I have to state that the arms in the custom-house are not now and never have been under my control. Any application you may have to make with reference to them should be made to the collector of the port, as long as they continue in his possession. The ordnance officer at Benicia has already given receipts for the arms in his possession to the persons from whom he received them. You may recollect that this question of the receipts has been very fully discussed between us at Sacramento, Señor Pacheco being interpreter. I then endeavored to explain that the ordnance officer could only give receipts to the persons from whom the arms were received.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, Oreg., December 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have been informed that Company A, First Oregon Infantry, has been mustered into the service of the United States. I write to request that you will order it to such military post within your district as you may think proper, without waiting for the completion of the regiment. I have to make the same request in reference to all companies and officers of the regiment who may hereafter be mustered into the service of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
First Washington Territory Infantry and
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Portland, Oreg.:

COLONEL: I have the honer to inform you that Lieut. Charles Lafollett, First Oregon Infantry, has enlisted ninety-seven men under my proclamation of October 24, 1864, and that the men are assembled at Salem, Oreg., ready to be mustered into the service of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VANCOUVER,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 12, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: My object in this communication is respectfully to request that the Secretary of War will appoint Second Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, First Washington Territory Infantry, my aide-de-camp, assistant adjutant-general for the volunteer service. He has been on my staff since June last, a large portion of the time acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters. He has discharged the duties in a faithful, prompt, and efficient manner. He is a native of Massachusetts, is an intelligent young officer of high promise, pure character and habits, and an ardent supporter, from choice and conviction, of the present Administration. I was appointed a brigadier-general in April, 1862, and no assistant adjutant-general has yet been appointed at my request. I think the District of Oregon entitled to one, and will respectfully urge the appointment as one eminently proper to be made for service in this section of country. Last spring I recommended that Lieut. J. W. Hopkins should receive said appointment. He has since withdrawn his application for said appointment and seeks the appointment of captain and commissary of subsistence for U. S. Volunteers. I hope he will get it, as he merits it. It has been customary for general officers to have the nomination of an assistant adjutant-general. Therefore I must urge and respectfully request the War Department to give such an appointment to Lieutenant Sanborn. It must be remembered that this district embraces all of old Oregon, the country west of the Rocky Mountains north of California, fast filling up with whites, and every day increasing in commerce and importance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

(Letters of same date to Hon. G. H. Williams, Senator-elect from Oregon, and Hon. S. Foot, U. S. Senate, requesting them to urge the appointment above referred to.)

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, December 13, 1864.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry, Commanding Fort Churchill:

MAJOR: The general commanding desires that you direct the officer sent in command of the troops to Owen's River Valley to make it his special duty to see that the whites do not take it upon themselves to inaugurate hostilities with the Indians, and protect inoffensive Indians.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 14, 1864.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

No answer yet received to telegram of Governor Low and myself to Secretary of War, of November 30, about leave for Major Van Voast

and Captains Jordan and Wood to accept positions of field officers of California volunteers. It is of importance. Can you see if any answer has yet been given?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, December 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: In reply to so much of General Vega's letter to you, under date of 2d ultimo, as relates to myself, I beg leave to say that I do not remember to have had any conversation with General Vega except upon three occasions. Each of these interviews, if they can be called such, were sought by himself. He was first introduced to me by Mr. Brown, special agent, in my office, in July last. He called upon me the next day, by his own appointment, at the Russ House. In October he again called upon me, accompanied by Mr. Pacheco, at the Orleans Hotel in Sacramento. On the occasion of his first two visits the subject of the export of arms was mentioned. I informed General Vega of the exist ence of Executive orders forbidding the export, and stated the same would be enforced by me. The matter was not pressed. At Sacramento no allusion was made to it. I have met General Vega two or three times in the street and once at a mass meeting in Platt's Hall, but these were casual meetings, at which we had no conversation. This comprises all the personal or official intercourse I ever had with General Vega directly. Subsequent to his first two visits, Messrs. Beale and Brown made application, as they said, in behalf of General Vega for the export of arms, with what success the correspondence between those gentlemen and myself—copy of the remainder of which, not yet furnished you, I inclose—will show. Mr. Barnes and General Frisbie, as friends of General Vega, called to see me several times on the same subject. My answer to them was that the matter was with the Government, and that nothing could be done without its direction. Mr. Barnes also applied to know the amount of duties on the arms in bond. I referred him to the superintendent of warehouses, who I believe furnished the required information. Again on my way to my office Mr. Barnes accosted me, and said it was hard for General Vega to be out of his money in these arms, and asked if there was no remedy; if he could not dispose of them. I replied that I knew of none, unless the Government, if it should want the arms, might possibly purchase them; that General Vega's case had gone to Washington, alluding to the fact that Mr. Conness, as I was informed, had taken with him General Vega's first letter to you—which I have never seen, and of the particular contents of which I am not yet advised—and had interested himself in the matter. Something like this I wrote on the back of Mr. Barnes' confidential note to General Vega, but he makes no mention of this or of General McDowell's memorandum upon the same paper, both of which were intended, but it would seem failed, to correct General Vega's impressions caused by Mr. Barnes' note that General McDowell and myself had telegraphed the Government concerning the arms. I did not call in my brother to act as interpreter. General Vega brought an interpreter with him. Just as he was leaving on the occasion of his first interview my brother came in. It was by General Vega's express request that he was present the next day at the Russ

House. He subsequently called for a copy of the correspondence between Messrs. Beale and Brown and myself, and also to say that General Vega feared that the French were about to violate the President's orders, so rigidly enforced against himself, by exporting the articles thereby prohibited on board the French steam transport Rhine, then lying in the harbor, and to ask if she could not be ordered off. I replied that I had no power to order her off, but would take prompt measures to see that she did not violate neutrality. This is all I know of the intercourse between those gentlemen. My brother was, I believe, absent from the city during the months of September, October, and a part of November, and I presume had no intercourse with General Vega during that period, though I do not know, as I seldom see him. In all this matter you will remember I counseled with you, as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, almost daily, and that our views as well as official action were in harmony.

The foregoing, I believe, comprises in substance all that I have ever said or done in regard to these arms, except in my official intercourse with other officers and departments of the Government, which, it is submitted, will be found in strict accordance with what I have here stated, as will appear from my letters and telegrams to the Treasury Department, my orders to the revenue cutter, and my official intercourse with Generals McDowell and Mason in this connection, to all of which I beg leave to refer. I desire to call attention to that portion of General Vega's letter embraced between the words "The following communication will, I am sure, attract your attention," on the sixth page, and "These arms were considered of great importance," on the seventh page of the translation. There is not, to my knowledge, any foundation for the statements therein contained. I never sent word to General Vega through Mr. Barnes or any other person that he could, if he thought proper, prepare for his departure. I never had any communication with him, directly or indirectly, upon the subject of his departure. I have no knowledge of any funds having been offered to him or of his not accepting them, save what is stated in his letter. He never notified me that everything was in readiness, nor of any other fact, matter, or thing, to my knowledge. I never informed him that he could dispose of only 5,000 rifles on deposit at the custom-house, on the payment of $8,984.60 or on the payment of any sum, or that he could or could not dispose of any arms on any conditions whatsoever. I never stated to him the amount of the duties or remitted to him a memorandum thereof, nor has he in his possession any such memorandum remitted by me. General Vega did not make manifest to me a want of conformity with any promises made him, as I had no knowledge of any such promises, and have never, directly or indirectly, communicated with him upon the subject of any promise. I never had any conversation or communication, directly or indirectly, with General Vega in regard to money, funds, ships, vessels, or expenses, except that in July Mr. Brown said he had to pay $75 a day on the vessel which was waiting to take the arms to Mexico. I never replied to General Vega nor through any other person that he must wait eight or ten days at most or any other length of time; never that in the meantime the guard ships would be sent off, nor that he might safely take advantage of the night and go to sea; never knew that he had left the city, except as I met him in Sacramento, nor for what purpose he left the city, or that he incurred expenses to raise $10,000, or that he intended to deliver or did deliver any sum to obtain the delivery of the arms. I know nothing of the ten days' delay having expired, or of what difficulties he passed through

during that time. He never presented himself to me personally or by proxy and informed me that the funds were ready or that any funds were ready, or that the vessel and drays were engaged, or requested that the night might be fixed, or for any purpose, act, or thing, or referred to any understanding; nor was he then or at any other time informed by me or by any one else, to my knowledge, that the 24th of October or any other day was the time for any purpose, act, or event; nor did I inform him or cause him to be informed that General McDowell and myself had communicated by telegraph with the General Government, soliciting, &c., nor is it true that we did so telegraph.

In his original communication General Vega speaks of steam guard ships to be ordered off. In the translation subsequently furnished, seventh page, the word "steam" is left out. There was no steamship or vessel here subject to my orders, at the period of time he refers to, nor had there been for months previous. In this business, I believe there is no complaint of a want of vigilance on my part. General Vega complains in substance that I gave him to understand that I would relax my vigilance that he might evade the President's orders, but that when brought to the test I failed to comply. I cannot conceive of a more unfounded accusation. General Vega was but one of many who applied for my consent for the export of arms, each representing his case as onerous, some claiming theirs to be of peculiar hardship, and most to be actuated by noble motives. All have been treated alike; all told that the thing was impossible. No misunderstanding appears to have arisen in any case but his. What I now say may explain the exception. General Vega states that he has in his operations particularly taken the advice of Mr. Brown, from the importance of his official position. I beg you to notice that in the latter part of Mr. Brown's letter to me under date of July 21, 1864, copy of which I here inclose, Mr. Brown says that he did not inform me that the arms were intended for Mexico. If this statement, which I think must appear somewhat surprising to General Vega, is to be taken as true against mine, that he did so inform me, and which statement he says is made to correct an error into which I had inadvertently fallen, then this trusted adviser appears as one advocating the re-export of arms to Hamburg whence they came, and where they could not be of much service to General Vega, while General Beale, to whom General Vega refers in the same sentence as another adviser, is striving to get them off to Mexico, where, according to him, there is an alarming necessity for them. This is the case of a house divided against itself. It presents a state of facts calculated to give rise to errors, misunderstanding, and misinformation. I do not desire to pursue the subject. If Mr. Brown has acted faithfully up to the character assigned him by General Vega it would appear that he had done so by false pretenses, and by violating his official obligations; if his written communications to me are sincere, then he has betrayed the cause confided to his guidance. In any event it appears difficult to reconcile his conduct with candor or truth, and one who should confide in the counsels or information such a man would be likely to give might fall into errors. My letters and telegrams to the Department, to which I have referred you, are as follows: Telegram, dated July 21, 1864; letter, July 22, 1864; letter, July 23, 1864; telegram, July 29, 1864; telegram, August 7, 1864; letter, August 13, 1864; letter, October 26, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHARLES JAMES,
Collector.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL AGENT OF THE
U. S. TREASURY FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

CHARLES JAMES, Esq.,
Collector, &c.:

SIR: Your letter of July 19 was handed me by your messenger this afternoon. Your construction of the order of September 4, 1863, may be correct, but it does not so seem to me. The order of November 21, 1862, was intended to meet the peculiar circumstances of the country at that time. We were in the midst of rebellion, to the suppression of which the entire resources and energies of the country were being directed. We had not arms, ammunition, &c., to meet our wants, and the President very properly and very wisely prohibited the exportation of such as we had. Before the 4th of September, 1863, we had imported largely on Government account, and were manufacturing to such an extent that there no longer existed any necessity for the first order, and it was then revoked, or, rather, modified, so as to allow arms to be re-exported to the place of original shipment. Before that time large quantities of arms had been imported on private account, for which there was no demand, and it was, I submit, to reach such arms, rather than as a general limitation, that the word "heretofore" was prefixed to the word "imported" in that order. Surely there could be no reason why arms imported before that time should be allowed to be re-exported that would not apply with equal force to arms subsequently imported. There is a familiar maxim of the common law, "*Cessante ratione legis, cessat ipsa lex.*" The reason for the first order had ceased to exist, and I have no doubt that the arms in question, if to be re-exported to the place of original shipment, are entitled to the full benefit of the second order. But I did not propose to discuss this matter with you. My object in this note is simply to correct an error into which you have inadvertently fallen. You say "You (I) informed me (you) that the arms were in fact intended for Mexico." I made no such statement and gave you no such information.

Respectfully, THOS. BROWN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 22, 1864.*

Col. CHARLES JAMES,
Collector of the Port, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Your letter received last evening, though dated July 20, and in reply to mine delivered at your office in presence of M., consul of France, was anticipated in result. I had ceased before receiving it to expect any change in your intentions or sympathy with my views in this matter. I thoroughly appreciate your sensitive and conscientious moral scruples as to the false oath which the captain of the schooner would necessarily have to make in order to perfect the clearance of his vessel, though it might be considered a subject of philosophical discussion as to who was entitled to the most respect, he who committed a crime to save a Republic, or he who cannot be "bullied, wheedled, coaxed, or cajoled" into doing so.

I remain, your obedient servant,

E. F. BEALE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 17, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding, San Francisco, Cal.:

Leave granted Captains Jordan and Wood. Major Van Voast has been ordered East to command his regiment; leave therefore not granted in his case.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 17, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: In forwarding the application of Brigadier-General Connor of October 14 for a leave of absence for sixty days, I am constrained to notice the remark of the general "that the present quiet which reigns throughout his district is due to his policy." A reference to the correspondence between him and the headquarters of this department, a copy of which was transmitted with my letter of August 17 to the Adjutant-General of the Army, will show, I think, that the general is mistaken, and that had he been allowed to pursue "his policy" this department would have been involved in war with the Mormons. General Connor bears the reputation of being an excellent soldier, and his ready acquiescence in the instructions I had to give him, checking the policy he desired to follow, shows his reputation is merited; but I think it only right and prudent that it be well understood to what the quiet his district now enjoys is due, lest by an approval of his policy trouble may come.

This application was detained to wait the return of General Connor from his trip to Colorado, where he had gone with the object of inaugurating a winter campaign against the Indians in General Curtis' department, which he was about to set on foot under some instructions he had received direct from Major-General Halleck. I do not think these instructions required General Connor to leave his district and to go and take command of forces so far away from this department, and that they do not contemplate the carrying on systematically of operations against Indians east of the Rocky Mountains by troops from this coast; that the protection to the overland route beyond the limits of this command was to be temporary, and was not, as General Halleck says, intended to transfer troops or change commands. The general has now reported his return, and states that in consequence of the severity of the storms and lack of forage for the animals of the command he had halted the two companies he expected to take with him at Fort Bridger; that he "found but few available troops in the vicinity of Denver to co-operate with his small command, even could the latter reach the scene of the difficulties, nor could he discover a very zealous disposition, even had the ability existed, to co-operate with his forces; that it was apparent to him that to attempt to transport his command across the mountains at this season of the year would result not only in much hardship to the men, but in rendering two-thirds of the horses entirely unfit for service after reaching the Platte plains." As therefore

there is no probability of General Connor's services being needed this winter, I approve of his having the leave asked.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 275. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 17, 1864.

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3. Company I, Ninth Infantry, is hereby detailed to take post in this city and form part of the provost guard, relieving Company E, same regiment. The latter company will proceed to and take post at Fort Point.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Utah, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has attentively considered your several communications of October 17 (by telegraph), October 30, and December 2. He directs me to say that he does not see that the instructions of Major-General Halleck to you direct require you to quit your district for the purpose you seem to have contemplated—that of inaugurating a campaign and carrying on systematically operations against the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains by troops from this coast. The subsequent telegram from General Halleck says it was not intended to transfer troops or change commands. The protection beyond the limits of the district, which you were to give the overland route, was evidently to be by such movement of forces as you might be able to detach, and was required of you for a reason no longer existing, as, since they were given, General Curtis' forces have driven off the enemy, and that officer is now doubtless in a condition to look after his end of the route. Your halting your cavalry companies at Fort Bridger, instead of moving them farther east, was eminently proper. The general has approved of your order establishing rates of pay for Government employés from and after date of receipt hereof, and will be glad of your active co-operation in the economical administration of the affairs of the department. To avoid clashing of authority, anything that you may discover of the nature treated of in your order he wishes you to please bring to the immediate notice of the deputy quartermaster-general at department headquarters, by whom, under the Quartermaster-General and the department commander, such matters are regulated. The general wishes to know what, if any, progress has been made in raising the four companies of volunteers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 177. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 18, 1864.*

I. Company A, First Infantry Oregon Volunteers, will repair without delay from Salem to Fort Vancouver.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 19, 1864.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Letter with your indorsement of November 8, in regard to building Peruvian vessels in San Francisco, received. Your course approved, and Secretary of War directs that you will retain any vessel of a suspicious character attempting to leave Pacific ports.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 20, 1864.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that no organization of troops will be raised in the Department of the Pacific for service in the First Veteran (Hancock's) Army Corps, now being organized here.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 277. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., December 20, 1864.*

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2. Maj. James Van Voast, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, having been ordered to the East to command his regiment in the field, is relieved from the command of Fort Point, and will proceed to join his regiment without delay.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., December 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to ask the attention and to solicit the orders of the general commanding the district in regard to the following matters: A large number of emigrants are living around this vicinity, and

a great many of them have families—in fact, nearly all of them. They are in a state of actual destitution and want, which is the more aggravated from the extreme severity of the winter, rendering it impossible to work even if it could be obtained, which even in any case is scarce in a mining region at this season of the year. Under these circumstances I have deemed it my duty as a Government officer to assist them in the way of provisions to some small extent, and the citizens generally have done the same. As I feel convinced that the general, if he saw them daily as I do, would do the same, I respectfully ask his approval for what I have done and his advice and orders what to do for the future. I have now the honor to refer to the subject of the Indians left here within a mile of this post by Governor Caleb Lyon, of this Territory, to be looked after. I have not the authority to feed those Indians, and although I have given a few of them rations for the work they did, yet the weather is so cold now that I cannot employ any of them usefully for the Government, except two who accompany the water wagon. I cannot give them any assistance without authority. The consequence is they are around the fort all the time, and they cannot either fish or hunt. I respectfully ask orders concerning their disposition. The number here is about seventy-five, men, women, and children. I have written to Governor Lyon, of this Territory, on the subject, but have not received any answer as yet. With the exception of the above everything at the post goes on well. The troops are comfortably housed, there is plenty of wood and water, and with the able assistance of Captain Hughes, assistant quartermaster, there is not the slightest difficulty to be apprehended. We have also plenty of food for our animals for the winter. The cattle in the vicinity are perishing, and if this weather continues (and every indication tends that way at present) the stock in the vicinity will be almost destroyed.

Trusting to hear from the general on the above subjects as soon as convenient, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SEIDENSTRIKER,
Captain, First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Ruby, December 21, 1864.

Capt. M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.:

SIR: It may have come to your notice that the Indians in the section of country around Austin have stolen stock—that is, such is the report. They have probably committed a few depredations of this kind, but in my opinion starvation is the cause. Mr. Doll, clerk in the office of the Indian agency at Salt Lake, with Interpreter Huntington, has been here and distributed blankets, &c., to about twenty-five Indians of all classes, this being all that it was possible to collect during the short time the above gentlemen remained, the heavy fall of snow prohibiting the Indians from coming in. In the meantime the balance of the goods are in my hands until further orders. There are Indians at all the stations between Ruby and Austin, and a great many in the vicinity of the latter place, all destitute of food and clothing. In my opinion they should be collected together near some one of the stations and provided for. The Indians in the valley might, by a little labor, be collected near this post. I have plenty of transportation to send out on the road toward

Austin and down Ruby Valley. I might have collected nearly all the Indians in this vicinity if I had but had the proper notice that persons were coming to distribute goods. Something should be done for them. I believe if we make good our part of the treaty they will also do the same. I have issued flour in small quantities to those near the post and can take it to those who cannot get here if necessary. Since writing the above the western mail has arrived, bringing a copy of the Reveille of the 19th, containing an account of the stealing of some horses, &c., in Smoky Valley, pursuit by the whites, and the killing of three Indians. I can easily spare thirty men, if you should order me to station them in that vicinity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. THURSTON,
Captain, First Infantry Nevada Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, December 22, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith Mr. M. O. Davidson's letter to me of November 29* reporting the assemblage of a band of the enemy in the Mexican State of Sonora, who are awaiting re-enforcements from Texas, Durango, and Chihuahua to attack our advanced military posts in Arizona. Mr. Davidson is the superintendent of one of the largest mines in the Territory. I have it from many sources that numbers of disaffected men from this department are going and have gone to Sonora, and there is a general impression, in which I concur, that that country is, under Doctor Gwin, to become the rendezvous of our enemies. I beg to represent that if difficulties should arise in Arizona the men and the supplies to meet it must all come from this department; that Arizona is dependent on California; that part of the posts in Arizona still, from their position and the means of communicating with them, belong to this military department, and that this Territory is now divided between the Department of the Pacific and that of New Mexico; that supplies are sent now for the service in Arizona from California, and that requisitions for those posts, instead of coming here direct, have first to be sent across the country and up the Rio Grande to Santa Fé for the approval of the department commander, and then sent here to be filled. All the operations heretofore undertaken against the enemy in Arizona had to be set on foot from this department. Under all these circumstances, I respectfully call attention to the application made to you by my immediate predecessor under date of March 28, 1864, for the Territory of Arizona to be reannexed to the Department of the Pacific.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 18, 1865.

Approved and recommended.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* See p. 1080.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 19, 1865.*

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General, approved, who will issue the necessary orders at once, and inform General McDowell immediately by telegraph.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Peruvian consul at San Francisco, dated October 17, 1864, inviting your attention to the fact that the Peruvian Government may desire to build or purchase vessels at the port of San Francisco, which is forwarded by you for the information of the proper department, and for such instructions as may be thought proper, in view of the fact that a vessel, said to have been built for or purchased by the Government of Peru in the port of San Francisco, has been seized by you at the instance of the collector of the port on the supposition that she was to be used as a privateer, and is still in your custody. It has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who directs me to communicate the following in reply:

All the material for building war marine of every description is required for the United States Government's own use, and nothing of the kind can be permitted to be purchased or taken from the United States, especially on the Pacific Coast, without great injury to the United States. The act of General McDowell is approved.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 22, 1864.

Governor GIBBS,
Portland, Oreg.:

This Department cannot authorize you to raise a company of cavalry veterans for Hancock's corps. That organization has no cavalry; besides, its officers are all to be commissioned by the President, and thirdly, we do not want to bring troops from the Pacific Coast. Your application is declined.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, December 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Captain Hassett is still in camp at Susanville. He reports being unable to move to Fort Churchill in consequence of bad

roads. The detachment of his company at Surprise Valley had joined him. His provisions are exhausted, and he has been purchasing since the first of this month. He will move to Fort Churchill at the earliest moment practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 280. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 24, 1864.

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2. During the absence of Brig. Gen. John S. Mason the officers of the provost guard in this city will report to and receive their instructions from Maj. Andrew W. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, who is hereby placed in charge of all matters relating to the military police of San Francisco during the time above specified.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJ. ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: I have just received General Orders, No. 55, dated San Francisco, November 30, 1864. As General McDowell, acting under special instructions from the War Department, has ordered the First Regiment of Oregon Cavalry to be filled up, I suppose it is an "authorized organization" and that its officers cannot be mustered out under the above named orders unless they prefer to leave the service. If this is a correct interpretation and you concur, I have the honor to request that all officers who desire to remain be retained, and that immediate steps be taken to fill up the regiment. As a preliminary step I would respectfully suggest that it be ascertained what officers are willing to remain in the service and who desire to go out. I have just been officially notified that A. W. Waters, second lieutenant, Oregon infantry, has enlisted eighty-four men, and that he is ready, with his company, to be mustered into the service. Hence, recruiting for the cavalry can be commenced in Washington, Yamhill, Clackamas, Union, Linn, Benton, and Polk Counties without any interference with other recruiting officers on duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 26, 1864.

Major-General MCDOWELL and
Governor LOW,
San Francisco:

Dispatches from General Sherman announce his occupation of the city of Savannah on Wednesday, the 21st. Among the captures are

800 prisoners, over 25,000 bales of cotton, 13 railroad locomotives, and 195 cars. Hardee, with his infantry, escaped the preceding night.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that since my letter to you of the 3d instant, reporting that I proposed to concentrate the companies of the new regiment of Oregon infantry as fast as mustered in at Camp Russell, near Salem, I have been compelled to change my arrangement. The ground proved in winter too wet and muddy and unhealthy, though favorably reported upon by Colonel English when he visited it in November. I shall be compelled temporarily to reoccupy Fort Hoskins, and will bring some of the companies to this post, Fort Yamhill, and Fort Dalles. In the spring they will be sent to remoter posts. The navigation to Fort Dalles is just now closed by ice, but the interruption seems likely to be very short. Company A, First Oregon Infantry (Captain Lafollett's), ninety-seven strong, reached here on the 19th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, December 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. C. ENGLISH,
First Washington Territory Infantry,
Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service,
Oregon and Washington Territory, Portland, Oreg.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell has called upon me to raise a regiment of cavalry. A copy of the call you will find inclosed. Recruiting for the regiment can now be commenced in Washington, Yamhill, Clackamas, Union, Linn, Benton, and Polk Counties without interfering with any other recruiting officer on duty. I desire to raise the regiment as soon as possible. It is proposed to retain most of the present officers of the First Regiment Oregon Cavalry, and I suppose some of them will be ordered to report to you for duty in the recruiting service. When it is known what officers are so detailed I shall be pleased to have an opportunity to confer with you as to which counties they had better be sent. Owing to the acquaintance or influence of some of the officers in certain localities, they will be more efficient in such counties than they might in others.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

(Copy respectfully furnished for information of Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding District of Oregon.)

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, November 26, 1864.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: * * * I have received a telegram, dated the 9th instant, from General Alvord, asking authority might be given to call into service of the United States the militia in his district for nine months in case of insurrection. As you can call out the militia in the case he refers to, I have not thought it necessary to delegate this authority to him on account of the United States, even if I have the right to do so; and from your letter I do not infer you judge there is imminent danger of insurrection and civil war in your State, nor do I believe in the adjoining Territories. I am glad there is a fair prospect of raising the troops called for in Oregon.

* * * * * * *

There was no excuse for any difficulty; none certainly as far as the military was concerned.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

(Copy respectfully furnished General Alvord, commanding District of Oregon.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, December 29, 1864.

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: Your proposition for consolidation of companies in the Second and Fourth Infantry meets my approbation. General Mason suggests and Captain Urmy requests that Company F, Eighth Infantry, when filled, be put into the Second Infantry in place of Company C, which it is proposed to consolidate with others. To this arrangement I am quite agreeable, as it will nearly or quite fill the Second Infantry, and allow Lieutenant-Colonel Wright to be mustered in as colonel, thereby obviating all the difficulties, as explained to you in my letter of yesterday.

I remain, general, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 282. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. In honor of the victory achieved by General Sherman's army, as announced in the following telegram,* a salute of 100 guns will be fired at Alcatraz to-morrow at 12 m.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Stanton to McDowell and Low, December 26, p. 1106.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 185. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., December 29, 1864.*

I. On the arrival of Crandall's company of First Oregon Infantry at Fort Steilacoom, Capt. E. H. Tucker with his company (K), First Washington Territory Infantry, will proceed to the mouth of the Snohomish River, on the Tulalip Indian Reservation, where it will remain until further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

IV. Captain Tucker will consult with the superintendent of Indian affairs as to the location of his camp. He has been requested to write the commanding officer at Fort Steilacoom his views on that subject.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, for December 31, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	14	.....	14	15	.....	.....
District of California (Wright)	94	2,175	3,044	3,510	212	8
District of Oregon (Alvord)	52	668	938	1,044	18	23
District of Humboldt (Whipple)	23	312	444	617	.....	1
District of Utah (Connor)	25	653	808	979	.....	7
District of Southern California (Curtis)	26	487	618	685	.....	6
Total	234	4,295	5,866	6,850	230	45

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1864.

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS F. WRIGHT.

2d California (nine companies).
Native California Cavalry Battalion, Company B.

FORT POINT, CAL.

Capt. JOSEPH STEWART.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery H.
8th California, Companies A and B.
9th United States, Company E.

POINT SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM A. WINDER.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery D.
9th United States, Company H.

CAMP REYNOLDS, ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. GEORGE P. ANDREWS.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.
9th United States, Company B.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Capt. CHARLES O. WOOD.

6th California, Company A.
8th California, Company G.
9th United States (three companies).

PROVOST GUARD, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Lieut. GEORGE W. WALKER.

6th California, Company K.
9th United States, Company I.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Lieut. Col. AMBROSE E. HOOKER.

6th California (seven companies).

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT A. WAINWRIGHT.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT.

1st Nevada, Companies A and C.

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Col. EDWARD MCGARRY.

2d California Cavalry (seven companies).

CAMP BIDWELL, CAL.

Capt. JAMES C. DOUGHTY.

2d California Cavalry, Company I.

CAMP BABBITT, CAL.

Capt. HEMAN NOBLE.

2d California Cavalry, Company E.

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Capt. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Company C.

FORT KLAMATH, OREG.

Capt. WILLIAM KELLY.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.

CAMP NYE, NEV. TER.

Maj. MILO GEORGE.

1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies D and E.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Col. REUBEN F. MAURY.

1st Oregon Cavalry (three companies).
1st Washington Territory, Companies E and H.
9th United States, Company D.

VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.

Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Capt. LYMAN BISSELL.

9th United States, Company C.

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, WASH. TER.

Capt. WILLIAM H. JORDAN.

9th United States, Company A.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Col. JUSTUS STEINBERGER.

1st Washington Territory, Companies A and B.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Capt. GEORGE A. GLASURE.

1st Washington Territory, Company C.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Maj. CALVIN H. RUMRILL.

1st Washington Territory, Company K.

FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.

Capt. FREDERICK SEIDENSTRIKER.

1st Washington Territory (three companies).

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Lieut. JOHN T. APPERSON.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company E.
1st Washington Territory, Company F.

FORT YAMHILL, OREG.

Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.

4th California, Company D.

CAMP LAPWAI, IDAHO TER.

Capt. WILLIAM J. MATTHEWS.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company F.

CAMP WATSON, OREG.

Capt. HENRY C. SMALL.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company G.

DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.

Lieut. Col. STEPHEN G. WHIPPLE.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Lieut. Col. STEPHEN G. WHIPPLE.

6th California, Company C.

FORT GASTON, CAL.

Maj. CHARLES W. LONG.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Companies C and D.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL.

Capt. ROBERT BAIRD.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company F.

CAMP CURTIS, CAL.

Capt. GEORGE W. OUSLEY.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company B.

CAMP GRANT, CAL.

Capt. JOHN P. SIMPSON.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company E.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL.

Lieut. KNYPHAUSEN GEER.

1st Battalion California Mountaineers, Company A.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL.

Capt. CHARLES D. DOUGLAS.

Native California Cavalry Battalion, Company A.
2d California, Company F.

DISTRICT OF UTAH.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TER.

Lieut. Col. JEREMIAH B. MOORE.

1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies C and F.
3d California (three companies).

CAMP CONNOR, IDAHO TER.

Capt. JAMES W. STILLMAN.

3d California, Company C.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER.

Capt. GEORGE A. THURSTON.

1st Nevada, Company B.

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TER.

Maj. JOHN M. O'NEILL.

2d California Cavalry, Companies L and M.
1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies A and B.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

Native California Cavalry Battalion, Companies C and D.
4th California (five companies).

FORT YUMA, CAL.

Capt. EDGAR W. HILLYER.

4th California, Company E.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Capt. ALFRED S. GRANT.

4th California, Company G.

FORT MOJAVE, N. MEX.

Capt. CHARLES ATCHISON.

4th California, Company I.

EN ROUTE.*

4th California, Company A, Capt. Alexander W. Copely.

* En route from Santa Barbara to Drum Barracks.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., January 3, 1865.*

1. Company B, Native Cavalry, under the command of Maj. Michael O'Brien, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at San Juan, Monterey County, Cal. The quartermaster's and commissary departments will furnish the necessary transportation and subsistence.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,
Near Great Salt Lake City, January 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th [17th] ultimo, apprising me of the views of the department commander relative to the late orders of Major-General Halleck on the subject of protection to the Overland Mail Route. As stated in former communications, I understood the orders of General Halleck to be to render such protection as I could to the overland mail between Salt Lake City and Fort Kearny "without regard to district or department lines." Recognizing the great necessity of early action and the speedy punishment of the savages who had then recently depredated so seriously east of the Rocky Mountains, I entertained the opinion heretofore expressed that the orders contemplated the movement of a part of my troops to the scene of difficulty, if practicable or deemed advisable, but that no transfer of troops or change of command was intended. For the reasons communicated to department headquarters in my letter of December 2, last, I halted my troops at Fort Bridger, whence they were not to be removed until further orders, and am pleased to learn that that course meets the approval of the department commander. The necessity for further movement no longer exists, as General Curtis is fully able to protect the road along the Platte, and to the limits of this department. In response to your inquiry as to "what, if any, progress has been made in raising the four companies of volunteers in Utah," I have the honor to state that since the receipt of your letter I have seen Governor Doty, and he informs me that he addressed to Major-General McDowell a letter in October last, declining to raise volunteers in this Territory for reasons which commended themselves to his judgment, and which he would be pleased to give if the department commander so desires.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District of Utah.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., January 4, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication which I received from R. A. Washington, a young Indian of the Pi-Ute tribe. The letter is of his own composition and penmanship. In

1859 Major Dodge, Indian agent for Nevada Territory, took young R. A. Washington, then only thirteen years old, to Lancaster, Pa., placed him in a school at that place, where he remained for three years, when Mr. Lockhart, the present Indian agent, brought him back to this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDERMIT,
Major, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER., *December 22, 1864.*

Maj. C. McDERMIT,
Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post:

SIR: I just returned from Owen's River with Captain Charley, Interpreter George Whem, and two or three other chiefs from Walker River. We did not go on our own will; the chief sent for us. While we were there we had a long conversation with the head chief, and also with the others, before leaving for our homes. They all wished peace with the settlers; not only the settlers, but with all the white people who may traverse their country, except one tribe and a chief. This small tribe is east of the river, and I think the whites call them Panement Indians. This tribe is bound to be hostile, and not only the whites, but with the Owen's River Indians, because they do not join with them to carry on hostility. Further, this chief, who is displeased with the whites, is a California Indian (his name is Wa-keen [Joaquin] Jim). He committed some depredation in California, and when he found out the whites were after him he got away and came among the Owen's River Indians to make himself safe. After he got well acquainted with these Indians he encouraged them to make war against the whites before they should concentrate in large numbers. He told them that by so doing they could keep them out with ease; so the Indians took his word and prepared for the war. But when so many of their warriors got killed there by the side of Owen's Lake they kind of weakened. Not only weakened, but got displeased with Wa keen [Joaquin] Jim, and gave up all hopes for war, for they thought the soldiers were too heavy for them. Ever since this uproar the Indians have been down on him, because many of the Indians got killed that was not guilty of doing anything wrong. So this chief by so doing he got all the Indians down on him. If he had not got them into trouble or incommoded them any way he could have disguised himself. The Indians told us "all we are lacking is an interpreter," because none of them can speak the English language well enough to interpret what the chief wish to communicate to the settlers about his Indians, and to tell them what their wishes are, so the settlers could see that they were for general compromise. Some of the settlers told us the Pi-Utes were coming there to join with the Indians living there to make war against the settlers. I told them that was not so, for the Pi-Utes know that's an impossibility for them to molest the whites. And, further, I told them the commander of Fort Churchill, who was well acquainted with all of us and nearly the whole nation, and who is thought good deal of by the Indians, could easily tell them whether the Pi-Utes were going there to molest the settlers, for we told him where we was going, so that he could tell where we were. They all requested us to visit them in spring, so that we can tell them what the Indians want and what they wish to tell the whites. If there were an agent and good interpreter there they would have no fusses and no misunderstanding at all. Since we got home we heard they had some trouble down there with the

Indians, and I think that was caused by that tribe east of the said river, for when we were coming by they had come in and confiscated several horses, so the owners of the horses tracked them over in their vicinity. Also, they was where they had killed one or two of the horses; so from what I hear these Indians came over to steal some more horses, and before they disturbed the horses they killed couple men. After killing the men they tried to disguise themselves, but the whites caught them and some of the Indians living around and killed them. So by not having any interpreter they could not settle it very well. So just as I have already said, if there was an interpreter and a good respectable man who looks for the interest of natives it would be settled without any difficulty, because not every one is opposed to war—only those hypocrites listens not to what any person tells them. The country we passed through I admired very much, not only just to live in, but for agriculture and to raise cattle and sheep, &c. I saw several little valleys and creeks cool as ice water. The scenes of the country was a curiosity to me, for I had never traversed that country before, and all the land that's fit for agriculture is well supplied with water, so that it is no trouble to irrigate. So for that reason there ought to be a treaty made with the Indians, and Indian agent stationed there to get the natives to compromise, and instruct them to civilization and quit their barbarous actions and way of their ancestors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. WASHINGTON,
Pi-Ute Interpreter.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 5, 1865.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

With the concurrence of Governor Low, I wish leave of absence for Capt. Allen L. Anderson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, to enable him to become the colonel of the Eighth California Infantry, now organizing at this place. If granted, please send order for captain (who is now in Arizona) to me by telegraph, and I can send it to him by express.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

FORT KLAMATH, OREG., *January 5, 1865.*

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for the information of the general commanding a copy of Mr. Huntington's letter relative to Indian affairs at this post and an extract of Mr. Huntington's annual report for 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. KELLY,
Captain, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oreg., December 12, 1864.

Captain KELLY,
Commanding Fort Klamath:

SIR: I have delayed replying to your letters in relation to Indian affairs in your section because I was undetermined whether or not I

would visit Fort Klamath during the present month. I find, however, that the severity of the winter forbids my doing so until spring. In the meantime I request you, if opportunity offers, to communicate with Po-li-ni, to say to him that I have received his messages and given them attention. The Warm Springs Indians and the soldiers at The Dalles will not go out to make war upon him until I have seen and talked with him. I desire to make provisions for his people similar to those made for the Klamath and Modoc Indians. He must, however, if he wishes to be unmolested, avoid the road, commit no more depredations upon whites, and not go near the Warm Springs Reservation. I am glad to know that he desires to submit to the Government and cease war, but he cannot expect that the Indians and whites whom he has been robbing and trying to kill for many years will refrain from shooting him if he goes where they are. If he makes a treaty and observes it he will then have a claim to the protection of the Government. The women which have been taken from his tribe at various times will be given up whenever he makes a treaty, and he will be expected also to give up the women and children which his people have stolen from the friendly Indians at Warm Springs. I shall come to talk with him as early in the spring as the roads, &c., will permit, at which time I will explain the wishes of the Government more in detail. I am much indebted to you for your efforts to assist me in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Extract from J. W. P. Huntington's (superintendent of Indian affairs) annual report for 1864.]

From such information as I have been able to gather from the Indian chiefs and the military officers at Fort Klamath, I estimate the number of the Klamath and Modoc tribes at between 1,200 and 1,500 souls. Last winter Capt. William Kelly, then in command at Fort Klamath, finding those bands in a suffering condition, issued to them 9,921½ pounds of beef, 11,401 pounds of flour, and some other small articles of subsistence from the military stores, under instructions from the military department. Captain Kelly afterward presented a bill of $2,518.40\frac{9}{20}$ (this being the value of the supplies furnished) to this office for payment. As the issues had been made without authority from this office, and without previous notice of the intention to make them I did not consider myself authorized to pay the account, but I deem it proper to say that the condition of the Indians needed some assistance—necessary not only upon humane grounds, but in order to prevent them from resorting to depredations upon whites to obtain the food of which they stood in great want. The course of Captain Kelly, in my judgment, had a most salutary effect in conciliating the Indians and rendering future control of them easy and economical. It is but justice that the Government should sanction the expenditure.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 5, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: A mail was lost in the Umpqua River by the upsetting of a stage on the 5th of December. If you sent me anything of importance from about the 27th to 30th of November it will be well to send me

a duplicate. Query: Was any action taken on the resignation of Capt. W. V. Spencer, First Washington Territory Infantry, assistant commissary of musters, forwarded by me November 14? I requested it should not be accepted. Also was there any reply to my dispatch of the 19th of November on the subject of authority to call out the militia in case of emergency?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 6, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the State Department to you* inclosing the translation of a note from the French minister dated the 12th of November, 1864, relative to the alleged construction in U. S. ports, and especially in that of San Francisco, of vessels intended to serve as privateers under letters of marque from the President (Juarez) of Mexico, on which letter was indorsed your orders to take all necessary precautions to prevent the arming or fitting out of vessels of war intended to be used in depredations on French commerce. On the receipt of these orders I immediately sent for the French consul, and inquired of him whether he knew or had any cause to believe or suspect that any vessel was being constructed, armed, or fitted out in this port for the purposes before mentioned. He replied he knew of none, unless it was the Colon. The Colon is a steamer said to have been built for the Peruvian Government, and which I have and have had under guard for several months past. The seizure was reported to you some time since. I asked the consul in what way he connected the Colon with any operations against the French. He replied only because the captain was a friend of the Mexican General Vega, and that he had every reason to believe that General Vega had in his possession letters of marque to be issued to parties in this place, but that he had been unable to fit out any vessel. I have been and shall continue to be strict in everything concerning vessels leaving this place, or of being built in these waters which can in any way be converted into privateers, either against our commerce or that of foreign nations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Oregon:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department instructs me to inform you that as soon as the organization is completed three companies of the Eighth California Infantry will be sent by the last of

* See Seward to Stanton, November 25, p. 1068.

this month to the District of Oregon to garrison the works at the mouth of the Columbia River. One company will go direct to Cape Disappointment and the others to Fort Vancouver, there to remain until the works at Fort Stevens are sufficiently advanced to receive its garrison. Captain Jordan, Ninth Infantry, will be tendered the majority of the Eighth, which is raised for sea-coast defenses, and leave obtained for him should he determine to accept the commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 7, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I beg to recommend Lieut. Col. Richard C. Drum, assistant adjutant-general, for the brevet of colonel for highly important, valuable, and meritorious services in connection with his duties in this department under my command, and through the period of the commands of the late Major-General Sumner and Brigadier-General Wright. I know of no officer out of the field better entitled to this mark of consideration than Lieut. Col. R. C. Drum. Every loyal man of any eminence knows the value of his services to the Union cause at critical moments in this region, and I feel sure the loyal people of this coast will rejoice to see those services recognized.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Leave granted Captain Anderson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, with view to his being colonel Eighth California Infantry.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 7, 1865.

* * * * * * *

7. The movement of Company B, Native California Cavalry, as directed in Special Orders, No. 1, of 1865, is hereby delayed until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 8, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

It is known that Doctor Gwin, former U. S. Senator from California, has gone to Mexico and taken service under the Maximilian Government. It is understood also that he has been appointed governor-general of Sonora. The doctor is a rebel of the most virulent order. His being formerly a resident of California and now getting to that State in Mexico bordering on the State of his former residence, portend no good to us. May it not be his intention to entice into Sonora the dissatisfied spirits of California, and if the opportunity occurs organize them and invade the State? I write without having discussed this question with any one, to put you on your guard against what I believe may prove a great danger. Watch this matter closely, and should you find these apprehensions well founded, prepare to meet them. You will find no difficulty in raising any number of volunteers that may be necessary in California to repel an invasion of the State. Especially will this be the case where the invasion comes from a country with which we are at peace. In any event like the one alluded to, I would not rest satisfied with simply driving the invaders onto Mexican soil, but would pursue him until overtaken, and would retain possession of the territory from which the invader started until indemnity for the past and security for the future, satisfactory to the Government, was insured. This letter, which may have to be regarded as instructions for your guidance, is written entirely without knowledge of what the President would advise in case of an invasion of our territory from that of Mexico, but with a conviction that it is right and just. The case supposed is a very different one from those that have occurred starting from Canada. In the latter case rebels have fitted out for the invasion of our Northern frontier upon Canadian soil, secretly and without the knowledge of Canadian authorities. In the threatened invasion it will be the act of officials of the usurpers of the Government of Mexico, and, in my judgment, would justify direct assistance on our part to re-establish the legitimate Government over that country. This letter is intended as private until the exigency contemplated calls for action on your part, when it will be regarded as instructions for your guidance in the absence of more recent orders.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

AURORA, *January 9, 1865.*

Major-General MCDOWELL:

SIR: We would respectfully request your immediate attention to the difficulties that are occurring on the borders of California and Nevada in the counties of Mono and Esmeralda. The Indians in that section have been for a long time a most mischievous race, stealing property and taking life. A body of soldiers stationed on Owen's River for a time kept those Indians in partial subjection by force and fear; but, now being removed, depredations and massacre are renewed. Not long since some miners were murdered in the White Mountains, and quite recently a whole family—man, a woman, and her child. These Indians range along Owen's River and in and around the White Mountains, a country upon the borders of the two States mentioned. The White Mountains lie about fifty miles southeasterly from Aurora, and within six months past in and around them rich and wonderful discoveries of

silver veins have been made. Population commenced flowing there last fall, and will so continue to do during the present year. Around these mountains the worst portion of these Indians lurk. Montgomery district, in the White Mountains, partly in California and partly in Nevada, and Columbus district, about thirty miles from Montgomery, come within the range of these roving tribes, and the white men in the vicinity are constantly in danger of losing their lives. The present difficulties and danger which men have to encounter very much check the occupation of these mines and the investments that would be made. There is a place known as Fish Lake, in the vicinity of Montgomery and Columbus districts, where excellent grass, water, and timber abound and the climate mild. The Indians resort there a great deal and could be easily controlled from that point by a military force. Perhaps it would be, for the purposes referred to and for a military station, highly eligible; and, in view of the foregoing, we would most earnestly request you, for the protection of life and property, to render such aid as may seem to you consistent, and as readily as may be.

S. H. CHASE,
District Judge, Esmeralda County.
F. K. BECHTEL,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.
R. B. SANCHEZ,
Mayor of Aurora.
FRANCIS GARESCHÉ,
Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 9, 1865.

I. Capt. F. O. McCown's company (E), First Oregon Infantry Volunteers, will repair from Fort Portland, Oreg., to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 10, 1865.

I. The movement of troops directed in paragraph 1 of Special Orders, No. 1, will take place as soon as the quartermaster's department has prepared the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 10, 1865.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I learn from Colonel Maury on his return from Portland that the idea is entertained by some persons that the act of the Oregon

Legislature of 24th of October, 1864, providing for payment of $150 bounty "to every soldier who shall hereafter enlist for three years or during the war in any regiment, battalion, or company now organized or hereafter to be organized or raised as part of the quota of volunteers of this State," &c., was not intended by the members of the Oregon Legislature for any but the First Oregon Infantry. I desire to say that this must be a mistake, as at the first of the session I saw that a bill had been introduced by Mr. Donnell providing for bounties only to the Oregon cavalry. I instantly wrote to Mr. Donnell begging him to modify the language of the bill so as to apply to any troops which might be called for, as no one then knew what kind of troops would be called for. The bill passed so as clearly to include either cavalry or infantry. It is essential in the new effort to raise the Oregon cavalry that the same bounties shall be promised as have been promised the Oregon infantry. The law clearly and unmistakably provides for them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS CANYON CITY ROAD EXPEDITION,
Camp Watson, Oreg., January 11, 1865—2 a. m.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that an express has just come into camp with the news of Indians being on a raid at Cottonwood Creek. I leave for the scene of action immediately with Lieutenant Hand and twenty men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. SMALL,
Captain, First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication of Capt. Thomas C. Sullivan, commissary of subsistence, at San Francisco, Cal., of October 25, 1864, based upon a communication of Capt. William Kelly, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Fort Klamath, Oreg., in which he reports that he has directed commissary stores to be issued to a party of suffering emigrants on their way to Jacksonville from the Eastern States, for a consideration to those who could buy and gratuitously to those who could not. Captain Sullivan has disapproved such issue, for the reason that there is no authority for it. Accompanying these papers is your recommendation that authority be given "to make issue and sales of commissary stores to indigent and suffering emigrants." The Commissary-General of Subsistence recommends "that each issue and sale to distressed emigrants be allowed to stand on its own merits, and that the commanding officer be required to support his accounts by evidence of the exigency of the case," and this recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, &c.,

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, January 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

GENERAL: I had a conversation yesterday with Lieutenant McCall in relation to troubles in Oregon. I do not think there is any occasion for immediate alarm, as I am satisfied no outbreak is contemplated unless a draft is ordered, and I think a draft can be enforced without bloodshed. The discovery of the plot to fit out a pirate vessel in San Francisco and the arrest of the leaders will have a tendency to check the operations of traitors on this coast.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 10. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 18, 1865.*

Special Orders, No. 185, of the 29th of December, 1864, from these headquarters are hereby rescinded. The command will not be sent to the mouth of the Snohomish River until a request for the same shall be received by the commanding officer at Fort Steilacoom from the superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 12. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 19, 1865.*

I. When mustered into the service of the United States, Rigdon's company, of First Oregon Infantry, will repair to Camp Russell, near Salem, and thence, after it is supplied with clothing and arms, it will proceed to Fort Yamhill. Capt. D. W. Porter, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation for it from Eugene City to Camp Russell and thence to Fort Yamhill.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 9. } *Washington, January 20, 1865.*

The Territory of Arizona is reannexed to the Department of the Pacific, under the command of Major-General McDowell, headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., January 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Commanding Corps of Engineers, Washington City, D. C.:
(Through Headquarters Department of the Pacific.)

GENERAL: I write this letter to recommend that an appropriation be obtained for the erection of defenses at Point Defiance and Gig Harbor, opposite, on Puget Sound, Wash. Ter. It was surveyed and a military reservation made there on the 9th of October, 1860, by Lieut. T. L. Casey, of the Corps of Engineers. I think that Maj. Gen. I. McDowell, commanding the department, who inspected last August the site, will report in favor of its being fortified. Having often traversed the waters of the sound, I have always considered it the most eligible point for a fortification. I shall send this through headquarters Department of the Pacific.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 21, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I see from the public papers that the question of San Juan Island is soon to be taken up for settlement, and think it may not be amiss to send herewith, as I do, a copy of my letter* of September 8, [1864] (by my aide, Captain Haven), to General Alvord on the subject of the jurisdiction at this time maintained on the island by the U. S. military authorities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 16, 1865.

Referred to the Chief of Staff for remarks.
By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

I think these instructions are very proper.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 20, 1865.*

Referred to the Adjutant-General to inform General McDowell that the views of the Chief of Staff of the Army are approved by this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

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*See Haven to Alvord, September 8, p. 972.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., January 21, 1865.*

I. The following is published for the information and government of all concerned.*

II. It is not understood that this is to prevent the trade in spars and other timber now and heretofore carried on from ports in this and the adjoining State of Oregon, and in Washington Territory.

By command of Major-General McDOWELL:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 23, 1865.*
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Major-General McDOWELL:

Arizona is reannexed to your department. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 23, 1865.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 24th.)

General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegram of to-day relative to retransfer of Arizona received.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, *January 23, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

If the service will admit I wish Brigadier-General Mason, now on duty here, transferred to my command. I wish to send him to command the District of Arizona.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., January 23, 1865.*

I. The commanding officer at Benicia Barracks will detach one of the companies of the Sixth Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry, now at that post, and order it to march on Tuesday next for San Juan, Monterey County, Cal. The company will carry seven days' rations and will be prepared for camping out on the march. The commanding officer will be instructed to march his men in the most regular manner, and on no account to suffer any straggling either on the march or from camp while on the way. His first marches should be short, and he should halt his company from time to time to see that his men are all present. He will so arrange his march as to camp just beyond San José Friday, the 27th. A report will be made direct to department headquarters of the company detached under this order.

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By command of Major-General McDOWELL:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Townsend to McDowell, December 22, 1864, p. 1105.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., January 26, 1865.*

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5. Of the two companies now assigned to Monterey County, Maj. Michael O'Brien will retain at San Juan such number of infantry and cavalry as may in his judgment be sufficient for the purpose for which that place has been occupied by a military force, and will station the remainder of the companies in the public buildings on the U. S. military reservation at Monterey. He will make his own headquarters either at Monterey or San Juan, as the interests of the service may from time to time require.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, January 26, 1865.

Maj. MICHAEL O'BRIEN,
Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, San Juan, Cal.:

SIR: The major-general commanding the department desires you on taking possession of the reserves at Monterey, Cal., to ascertain and report what person or persons are now residing at or doing business on the military and revenue reserves at that place; under what authority they reside on or occupy any portion of said reserves; if there is any written agreement authorizing them to be there; whether they have agreed to pay any rent, and if so, to whom has it been paid. The general directs that all persons residing or doing business on either of the reservations without authority, except those named in the special order sent you to-day, will be warned to leave them. You will consult with the district attorney and find out through him the extent of the reservations and what lands have heretofore been claimed as belonging to the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., January 29, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that from reliable information received from a number of loyal and most respectable citizens of Reynolds and Catherine Creeks, toward the Bruneau River, about sixty or seventy miles from here, relative to Indian depredations on the stock in that vicinity, I have, in consequence of the weather having moderated, dispatched an expedition, consisting of Captain O'Regan and twenty-five men, to that vicinity with thirty days' rations for the purpose of punishing, if possible, those Indians. As this place contains all the stock (or nearly so) of the residents of Boonville, Ruby, and Silver Cities, in the Owyhee Mines, it is of the utmost importance to protect those places. The proprietors of the ranches, Messrs. Tregaskey, Jennings, and Ferguson, have offered to assist the troops in such a manner that it will

not be very expensive to the Government to send those men at this season of the year. I have deemed it my duty to assist the citizens there, and respectfully hope it will meet with the general's approval. The command left here on the 27th under the charge of the senior non-commissioned officer, with orders to remain at Snake River or vicinity until the arrival of Captain O'Regan. This officer will leave here on the adjournment of the general court-martial now in session at this post. It will probably conclude to-morrow. I have good hopes that this expedition will prove successful, as it is composed of picked men, who I have no doubt will give a good account of themselves if the opportunity offers, more especially as the Indians can be easily tracked at this season of the year, and the men are all supplied with everything necessary for a winter campaign.

Trusting that my action in this matter may meet with the approval of the general commanding the district, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SEIDENSTRIKER,
Captain, First Washington Territory Infantry, Comdg. Post.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, January 31, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I return herewith the letter addressed to Major-General McDowell January 9, 1865, by Mr. N. G. Turney, transmitting a memorial from citizens of Surprise Valley, asking that a company of cavalry may be stationed on the old Lassen trail. I am opposed to establishing any permanent post in that country; but would recommend that a movable column be sent into that quarter in the early summer to protect the people in Surprise Valley, as well as the great thoroughfares, that of Lassen's trail from the east, and from Red Bluffs through the valley, via Goose Lake, to the northern mines. This can be accomplished at a trifling expense, and the troops withdrawn by the middle of October. I retained Captain Doughty's company of cavalry at Camp Chico during the winter, expressly with the view of making an expedition through Surprise Valley and Northeastern California during the next season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: If you deem it practicable and necessary you are hereby authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a battalion of four companies of volunteer infantry. The period of service will be for one, two, or three years, as the recruits may elect. The recruitment, organization, and musters must conform to existing regulations. Bounties will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 27, series of 1864, from this office.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 2, 1865.

REDICK MCKEE, Esq., *San Francisco, Cal.:*

SIR: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant to Major-General McDowell concerning the propeller Colon, requesting his interposition to have her released, and stating you have a letter from the district attorney to Mr. Larco, in which the former expresses the opinion, based on a full examination of the case by a grand jury, that there is no ground for her detention. I am instructed by the general to say, in reply, that the Colon was seized about six months ago at the request of the collector of the port. It was claimed she was bought or fitted out by the Government of Peru. It was also stated there were suspicious circumstances connected with her. The seizure was reported to the War Department, and has been approved and the vessel ordered to be held. The disavowal by the representative of Peru to the United States of the national character attributed here to the Colon, and the length of time that she has been suffered to remain seized by the U. S. authorities at this place, are among the principal facts which have given color to the charge that she was to be used in some way in some unlawful service. Of her character the general does not pretend to judge. The circumstances attending her outfit attracted the attention of our vigilant collector, and warranted, in the judgment of the general, the course taken, which was to throw on the parties claiming her to be a lawful craft to be used in the service of Peru the onus of proving such to be her character. In the meantime, the case having been referred to Washington, it is proper the representations which it seems would be so easy for the Government of Peru to make if she is truly purchased, as stated, for its service, should also be made at Washington; and this really is all that now seems to be necessary to establish the character of the vessel. There is a recent order prohibiting all material for building war marine of every description being purchased or taken from the United States, especially on the Pacific Coast. (See order No. 2, herewith.*) So, even if the character of the Colon should be shown to be as claimed, she still could not, under the order, be suffered to pass into the possession of the Government of Peru. The general bears willing testimony of the favorable impression made on him by Mr. Larco, and acquits him fully, in his own mind, of being a party to any illegal or disloyal conduct. The general, under all the circumstances, does not feel warranted in taking any steps to interfere in the case, further than to submit any representations to Washington which may come to his notice affecting the case.

F. HAVEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 2, 1865.

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2. Company A, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to and take post at Cape Disappointment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, and arrange if possible to have the company landed at the post to which it is assigned.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Of January 21, p. 1123.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: If the general shall consider it of sufficient importance, I write to recommend that a telegram be sent to the Chief of Engineers, urging that an appropriation be obtained at this session of Congress for defenses at and near Point Defiance, on Puget Sound. He would find in his office the report on that subject of Lieut. T. L. Casey, of Engineers, who laid off the reservation October 9, 1860. I sent a letter to General Delafield on this subject two weeks since, through your office. I wrote in March, 1863, to the Delegate from this Territory urging the matter, but nothing has been done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 12, 1865.

Telegraph is and has been for a long time past intercepted by Indian hostilities on the plains east of Fort Laramie, and communication with the East is not practicable. See my letter of February 11 to General Delafield.

I. McD.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 3, 1865.

The general commanding the district directs that the customary celebration of the 22d of February shall take place at all the posts of this district. The example, admonitions, and Union-loving counsels of George Washington were never more important or more highly appreciated than they are at this moment. They are a constant rebuke to secessionists. On that day at all stations provided with artillery a Federal salute will be fired at sunrise and a national salute at meridian, and the Farewell Address of Washington read to the assembled troops.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP LOW, *San Juan, Cal., February 4, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders, No. 17, dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., January 23, 1865, I left Benicia Barracks, Cal., with the company under my command, en route for San Juan, Cal., on the 24th day of January, 1865, at 8.30 a. m. Crossed the ferry to Martinez, and proceeded thence up the valley; camped at 4 p. m. at Walnut Creek. Distance marched, fourteen miles. January 25, broke camp at 7 a. m., and resumed the march up Walnut Creek and Amador Valley. Camped at 4.30 p. m. near Dougherty's ranch. Distance marched, sixteen miles.

Commenced raining about 8 a. m., which was continued with slight intermissions until 7 p. m. January 26, broke camp at 7.15 a. m., and proceeded up the Amador Valley. Weather clear and warm. Crossed the Calaveras Creek at 1 p. m.; thence through Sunol Valley and Livermore Pass to San José Mission; camped at 5 p. m. Distance marched, eighteen miles. Had heavy rains during the night. January 27, broke camp at 7 a. m. Weather clear. Found the roads near Milpitas very boggy and badly cut up. Crossed the Coyote Creek at 2.30 p. m. Found this creek much swollen by the recent rains; at the ford about 100 feet in width and 3 feet deep. Passed through San José and camped on the Guadalupe River at 5 p. m. Distance marched, seventeen miles. Received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Haven, aide-de-camp to General McDowell, to hold my command in readiness to assist the sheriff of Santa Clara County in quelling any disturbance that might arise at the New Almaden mines, and if the command was not called upon for this purpose, to resume the march for San Juan on the 30th instant at noon. January 30, broke camp at 11.30 a. m., after receiving five days' rations from San Francisco, and resumed the march for San Juan; at 4 p. m. camped on the Coyote Creek. Distance marched, twelve miles. January 31, broke camp at 7.30 a. m. Weather cloudy; heavy showers during the forenoon. Crossed the Argus Creek, which was two feet deep at the ford, and camped at 1 p. m. Raining very hard. Distance marched, eleven miles. About 7 p. m. had a heavy storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which continued about two hours, when the wind went down, but the rain did not cease until after daylight. February 1, broke camp at 8.15 a. m. Passed through Gilroy at 11 a. m., and arrived at the Canadero Creek at 12.30 p. m. Found the creek too deep to be forded, and camped on the north bank. Distance marched, nine miles. February 2, broke camp at 7.30 a. m. Forded the Canadero Creek, which was three feet deep at the crossing. Crossed the Pajaro River by the toll bridge. Found the San Benito Creek about two feet deep at the ford; a bad stream to cross on account of its quicksand bottom. Arrived at San Juan at 2.30 p. m. Distance marched, eleven miles. Whole distance marched, 107 miles; seven days' marching time, four days of almost incessant rain, roads generally level and badly cut up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI COOK,
Captain, Sixth Infantry California Vols., Comdg. Company G.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 6, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War places General Mason under your orders for a command.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, February 6, 1865.

Major-General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: The Eighth Infantry is now substantially full. The three companies for the Fourth Infantry are now being recruited, one each

in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville. If another company is wanted for the Fourth it can be raised easily in San Francisco. Inclosed I beg to hand you a copy of a telegram received from the provost-marshal-general some time since, but upon which I have deferred acting until the troops needed for your department were nearly ready. I now propose to raise them while recruiting is favorable and men can be got. After they are recruited I shall form the plan I mentioned to you of putting them and the Native Cavalry together and making them up to a regiment for service in Arizona. I only propose to raise the four companies of cavalry. Their plans have been changed so that I shall not do anything about the four companies of infantry at present.

Respectfully, yours,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 7, 1865.

1. Company I, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed to Benicia Barracks on this afternoon's boat. The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will receive General Bidwell's letter to the department commander, and a copy of the letter answered thereto, relative to affording protection to settlers in Surprise Valley. The general commanding desires you to act in conformity with the views expressed in his letter, and send at the earliest day practicable a force to the section of the country referred to by General Bidwell and Surprise Valley memorialists. Please return General Bidwell's letter with inclosures.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 7, 1865.

Hon. J. BIDWELL,
Chico, Cal.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of January 30, with its inclosures, relating to the need of military protection in the neighborhood of Honey Lake and Smoke Creek. Before your letter came to hand I received a memorial, dated Surprise Valley, Cal., January 9, signed by some 140 persons, asking that a company of dragoons might be stationed for six or eight months on the old Lassen trail, near

Goose Lake, or the head of Pitt River, as in that way better protection could be given them than if they were stationed in the valley itself. And on this and your application, and in pursuance of an intention formed some time since, General Wright is instructed to take measures at the earliest practicable day to send a military force in the direction which you and the Surprise Valley memorialists have indicated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 31. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 8, 1865.*

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6. Maj. William H. Jordan, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, having been mustered into service, will repair to the military post at Cape Disappointment and assume command of the same.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, February 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Your letter of February 7, with General Bidwell's communication to the department commander, has been received. Captain Doughty, with the mounted portion of his company, about sixty men, will march from Camp Chico as soon as practicable and take post at Smoke Creek. With regard to Surprise Valley, I propose to send a detachment from Captain Mellen's company, Second Cavalry, at Camp Crook, as soon as the road is practicable, to occupy a point on the old Lassen trail west of the valley, near the headwaters of Pitt River. Fifty or sixty men from Captain Mellen's company can well be spared, as with the recruits now at Camp Union his company will number about 100 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STATE OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, February 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. Dept. of the Pacific, Hdqrs. San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully present to your consideration that at this date this State is without any infantry arms or accouterments to issue to newly organized militia companies. All infantry arms which have heretofore been supplied to the Territory have been issued, and are now in possession of old organized uniformed companies. There is at date a company duly organized at Austin, Lander County, also one in Nye County. Neither of these companies has been supplied with

arms, for the reason that I have none at command. I deem it highly essential that arms should be issued to these companies, which are composed of our most estimable and loyal citizens. They have duly requested them, and I think, for various reasons, they should have them; and prominent among these reasons is the imminent danger of Indian troubles, these counties being on our border, hence more exposed than most of our State. There is no telling how soon these "sons of the forest" may give trouble on this, as they are doing on the other, side of the Rocky Mountains. I would, therefore, most respectfully solicit that you take such steps and issue such proper orders as will place in the possession of this State at least 300 stand of infantry arms and accouterments. I have just seen Major McDermit, who says there are arms at Fort Churchill which can be loaned to these companies until the arms due the State, at Benicia, can be forwarded, if ordered by you.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HENRY G. BLASDEL,
Governor of Nevada.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Douglas, February 10, 1865—5.40 p. m.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I learn by telegraph from Fort Laramie that the Indians, though driven from the road two days since, have again returned in increased force. The troops are insufficient to contend with them. The probabilities are that communication by stage and telegraph with the East will not be resumed for some time.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 11, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 22d of December, 1864, I had the honor to inclose to you a letter from Mr. M. O. Davidson, written from Guaymas, Mexico, reporting the assemblage of rebels on the frontiers of Sonora. In my letter I stated that it was said and I believed that persons were going, or making arrangements to go, to Sonora from this department. Since then it has been announced openly that Messrs. Barclay Henley and Joseph Charles Ridge were in San Francisco, as agents of Dr. William M. Gwin, in connection with the affairs of Sonora and Sinaloa. Some time since I received a communication from the State Department stating that Doctor Gwin was coming to Mexico from Paris under the auspices of the French Emperor. With every disposition to act with the greatest circumspection where our foreign relations are involved, especially so with respect to those of France, and to do nothing which would in any way embarrass the Government in the delicate state in which its affairs with that country are supposed to be, I have felt that the antecedents of Doctor Gwin were such that it was incongruous and unseemly, to say the least, that he, who is deemed out here to be an enemy to the Government of the United States, should be suffered to send and keep an agent or representative in the city for any purpose, no matter what. I therefore caused notes to be sent to Messrs.

Henley and Ridge (copies* herewith, marked A and B), and received their answers* (herewith, marked C and D). Soon after I was called on by Mr. Ridge, who said he was desirous of making known the occasion of his being in this country. He said he was an Englishman, a representative of British capitalists; that his object was to make money; that he was utterly foreign to the differences existing in America, and that his plans were in no way connected with those differences. He is a remarkably intelligent man, of fine appearance and good manners, and throughout the interview gave evidence of being entirely straightforward and candid, showing me letters substantiating his statements. He said his business in Mexico was to obtain a concession to light the city of Mexico with gas and one to build a railroad from the city to the Pacific; that he was interested, therefore, in anything which tended to benefit Mexico, and in that way came to a knowledge, both in Paris and Mexico, of Doctor Gwin's position and intentions, and was desirous of correcting what he considered the erroneous opinion with respect to Doctor Gwin which seemed to prevail in this country; that in Paris it was a question how Mexico was to be made to support Maximilian's court, army, and government, and at the same time repay the French Emperor for his expenditures. The latter decided the former must have the revenue from customs and the French would look to the resources of the northern States, whose wealth Doctor Gwin has represented as great. The French Emperor asked Doctor Gwin if those resources could be soon developed. Doctor Gwin told him that by drawing there Anglo-Saxons and Celts from any and every quarter a revenue of millions could be had; I think he said in a year or two; that the wealth of these States was historical and yet untouched. The Emperor asked the doctor if he would undertake the enterprise, which he consented to do, and was now at work carrying it on. Mr. Ridge was strong in the assurance of his conviction that the doctor was simply engaged in a financial and industrial business, having no reference whatever to the civil war in the United States, &c. I assured Mr. Ridge he would find it much easier to build two railroads from Mexico to the Pacific than to convince the American people that Doctor Gwin was not an enemy to the United States; that we placed him in the same category with Davis, Mason, and Slidell, and that looking on him as an enemy I was disposed to act toward him on the military maxim "not to do what your enemy evidently wishes you to do" (no matter what it may be) "just because he wishes you to do it." It seems to me if the French Emperor wanted no one in charge of the interests he seeks to have in Sonora and Sinaloa but a superintending mining engineer, a financial agent, he would have sent a Frenchman, for the conceit of the French in their superiority as miners and administrators is great, and if he wanted a mere director of Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or American colonization, and wished an American, he would have been apt to choose some one from that section of the United States which is known to have all the enterprise and the greatest population. These considerations tend to show, it appears to me, that it is precisely Doctor Gwin's connection with the South and the leaders of the Southern rebellion that has caused him to be chosen, as thereby his friends, the rebels and secessionists, will be drawn by him to the northern States of Mexico to plant there a government hostile to the United States, and thus aid in carrying out the policy announced by the French Emperor in his letter to General Forey. If it be thought these observations are foreign to my sphere of duty, and more properly belong to

* Omitted.

the State than the War Department, I must plead in extenuation, if not in justification of my making them, that this command is so far removed from the seat of Government as to resemble in many respects, so far as my position is concerned, a province or colony; the more so since our overland communications are temporarily obstructed, and that I do not know how otherwise matters of interest to the country, as seen from this distant point of view in connection with events transpiring here, can come before the Government. I am, moreover, induced to make them as showing an additional motive in my mind for issuing an order (copy herewith inclosed) imposing restrictions on the intercourse between this country and Mexico, and for my resolution not to allow any agent of Doctor Gwin to remain in this department. It will be seen this order is based on grounds of military precaution, mainly concerns our own citizens, and is intended to avoid the charge of interfering in any way with the rights of foreigners. If the State Department should think it better to regulate, if at all, the intercourse between this country and Mexico by the issuing of passports, I beg to ask they may be sent out in blank to the assistant provost-marshal-general. I am informed there are many articles shipped from this port to Mexico, directly or indirectly, for the use of the French troops, such as subsistence and forage, with the aid of which they are better enabled to carry on their operations. I beg to ask if there is any way by which this commercial intercourse can be regulated, and, if so, whether it may not be well to have the Treasury Department give the collector the necessary instructions in the case. I omitted to say that I inclose copies (E and F) of my reply to Messrs. Ridge and Henley.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 5. } *San Francisco, Cal., February 11, 1865.*

With a view to impede the increase of bands of persons inimical to the United States, reported to be now assembling in the Mexican State of Sonora with hostile intentions toward the frontier population and frontier military posts of the United States, and at the same time to interfere the least possible with the intercourse now maintained between this country and Mexico, the following precautions will be taken:

I. No person will be received on board of any vessel at this port for any port in Mexico without his having previously registered his name at the office of the provost-marshal and received a permit to embark.

II. No citizen of the United States will receive a permit to embark until he has given satisfactory assurances that the object of his journey is legitimate and peaceful, and in every case of doubt until, in addition to such other measures as it may be thought necessary to take, he has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

III. Citizens or subjects of foreign powers will receive permits on producing satisfactory evidence of their nationality.

IV. Similar precautions to those prescribed for the port of San Francisco will be taken at all other ports in this department.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

F. HAVEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith Major Williamson's report to me of October 7, 1864, with its inclosures—Brigadier-General Alvord's letter of September 12, 1864, to Captain Tucker, and the latter's report of October 17, 1864.* These papers relate to sites for fortifications on the waters of Washington Territory opening into the Straits of Juan de Fuca. At present the only reservations for sites for fortifications are such as would protect the entrance to Puget Sound (see Coast Survey or British Admiralty survey map) at Point Defiance, and the opposite shore at Gig Harbor. Point Defiance is a promontory of clay, jutting out into salt water, without any fresh water on it, and from its formation probably none to be had. The object of my instructions was to see how near the first fresh water was to be found. I suggest the reserve be extended to include it. Works at Point Defiance, which I think should be commenced as soon as possible, will only protect Puget Sound, and will leave the large district waters—Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal, Possession Sound, and other inland waters joining them—entirely defenseless. I have therefore caused Major Williamson to make a hasty reconnaissance of the heads at Admiralty Inlet and of the passage called Deception Pass, in order that military reservations may be made at these places while the land still belongs to the United States. If you concur the subject may be further acted upon and these points be surveyed and reservations formally made by the President. In the way of work I would only recommend at present those for Point Defiance, which are needed, that we may have a safe place for our vessels in those waters to retreat to, and I think immediate measures should be taken with respect to this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., February 11, 1865.

Col. J. C. McFERRAN, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: Having been ordered here to construct a new post, I deem it my duty to inform you of the condition of this one and the duties and labors required of its present garrison, to show to yourself and the commanding general what is further necessary to speedily and successfully carry out this important order of the commanding general. Upon looking over the records of this post, I find that in July, 1864, the commanding general ordered Captain Tidball, then in command of two companies here, to build this new post. Prior to my arrival the ground had been staked off and a few cacti cleaned from the site. More than this I can see nothing to indicate work on the post. An extract from an official letter written by Captain Tidball to district headquarters, dated Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., October 27, 1863, will give you an idea of the character and condition of the quarters at this post and the abso-

* Omitted.

lute necessity for speedily constructing suitable quarters for the troops guarding this pass. The extract is as follows:

> The present site of the post is exceedingly inconvenient for a garrison and seems to have been constructed more with a view to command the spring than from any other advantage it presented. A great amount of badly applied labor has been applied here, and the place is probably not as well adapted for defense as when it was first occupied. The quarters, if it is not an abuse of language to call them such, have been constructed without system, regard to health, defense, or convenience. Those occupied by the men are mere hovels, mostly excavations in the side hill, damp, illy ventilated, and covered with the decomposed granite taken from the excavation, through which the rain passes very much as it would through a sieve. By the removal of a few tents, the place would present more the appearance of a California Digger Indian rancheria than a military post.

These same huts are still used as quarters, and they are worse now than then. We have just had a long, terrific mountain storm. These huts presented truly a most wretched appearance. Those used by the officers were no better than those occupied by the men, so far as leaking was concerned. Repairing these quarters is out of the question, therefore new ones should be constructed as speedily as possible for the quartermaster's animals and beef-cattle, quartermaster's stores, ordnance and subsistence stores, quartermaster's stables, commissary corral. There are only about men enough for two guards in addition to cut and haul fuel and hay and haul water. Escort duty and other work about the post makes duty very hard on this garrison, and, in addition, to expect them to build a post is truly a great expectation. I have as many men as I could well spare out about twenty miles getting out lumber. They are getting along well, considering the stormy weather. Plenty of timber, pine of the best quality, also hard-wood timber. I will find out what kinds and fitness and report. There is no charcoal, consequently a party must burn some. I have carefully observed the workings of affairs here, and I consider it absolutely necessary that another company be sent here to enable me to properly carry on this work. Captain Simpson's company, now at Fort Goodwin, on account of its strength and being of the same regiment as the one now here, would be desirable; could be got here in less time than any other, and sent back as soon as the work is done here. In this case four masons can be advantageously employed, and I recommend that they be procured and sent here in time to get here when the company does. It is impracticable to get them here. I also recommend that one good carpenter be employed. As to building material for the post, timber will be procured from the present lumber camp. Captain Quintana, Capt. G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, and myself cordially agree that it would be better and cheaper to build the post of stone. I am decidedly of the opinion that no other structure should be commenced here. Limestone is abundant, and from my own experiments and the assurance of a man in this company who has had experience in burning lime, I think it the very best quality of limestone; there is an abundance of it within 200 yards of either post. I have asked for only what, after careful observation here, I deem absolutely necessary, and I sincerely hope it will receive the favorable consideration of both yourself and the commanding general.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, February 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: The movement of Captain Doughty from Camp Chico to Smoke Creek is temporarily deferred until the road becomes passable. The snow is very deep on the summit. General Bidwell has gone over to Susanville, and is expected back in a day or two, when I shall learn further on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 15, 1865.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department:

DEAR SIR: The California State Telegraph Company respectfully request you to offer a reward of $50 in gold, each way per trip to any soldier or other person who will volunteer to ride express across the break in the Overland Telegraph Line between Mud Springs and Fort Laramie, and carry such telegraph dispatches as may be delivered to him for that purpose. In addition to the reward above mentioned, the company will be responsible to you for any horses killed in such service.

Respectfully,

H. W. CARPENTIER,
President California State Telegraph Company.

[Indorsement.]

If you can find a man, citizen or soldier, who will undertake this employ and send him. The nearer one can be had to the break the better. Report by telegraph.

[I. MCDOWELL.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 16, 1865.

I. Company D, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair from Fort Boisé to Fort Vancouver.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGER, *February 18, 1865—10.20 a. m.*

Capt. F. HAVEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, commanding Fort Laramie, promises to keep express running over broken part of line, which will be O. K. to-morrow. I leave for Camp Douglas to-morrow. Flour is safe for the present.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Fort Bridger, Utah Ter., February 18, 1865.

I. Maj. John M. O'Neill, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, at his own request, is relieved from the command of this post, which he will turn over to Capt. Albert Brown, of the same regiment. The major will proceed to Camp Douglas and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

O. JEWETT,
First Lieut., First Cavalry Nevada Territory, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the Engineer Department has recently made application to the Ordnance Department that the following guns and carriages be sent to the Pacific coast: To fort at Fort Point, Cal., ten 10-inch Rodman guns and casemate carriages; to San Francisco, for distribution by Colonel De Russy on Pacific coast, three 15-inch Rodman guns and front pintle carriages. Since the 5th of January, 1864, the Ordnance Department has been requested to forward to the Pacific coast (including the above) ten 15-inch guns, eleven 100-pounder and three 200-pounder rifle guns, and ten 10-inch columbiads or solid-shot guns.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
General and Chief Engineer.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1865.

Brig. Gen. John S. Mason is assigned to the command of the District of Arizona, recently transferred by the War Department to the Department of the Pacific. He will proceed to join his command as soon as relieved in his present duties.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, Cal., February 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: The invitation held out by a certain paper in San Francisco for soldiers to make known their grievances through its columns without fear of a disclosure of their names has not only had a tendency to discourage enlistments, but is directly encouraging conduct among the

soldiers subversive of good order and military discipline. My attention has been particularly called to the article in relation to the quality and quantity of the rations issued to the soldiers at Camp Union. I have very frequently inspected the messes at Camp Union, and I unhesitatingly pronounce all such statements and complaints entirely groundless. With the gentlemen of my staff and others I went to the camp to-day and critically examined all the company messes at 12 m.; this without any previous notification. I questioned the company commanders, the commissary sergeants as well as the cooks, and they all say the full ration according to law is received from the commissary and cooked for their men; that the quality is excellent, and that they have no complaints; that occasionally the fresh beef is poor, but on the whole is a fair sample of beef furnished in the market for this community at large. I examined the commissary stores and found the pork and bacon of superior quality, and all other parts of the ration of the same qaulity as is habitually issued to the Army. Company officers are required to inspect every meal, and see personally that their men are supplied with full rations of good quality and regulation allowance. No man has ever complained through the proper channel, and I am determined to put a stop to this resort to disaffected newspapers, whose only aim is to make the soldier dissatisfied with the service and to cast reflections on the military administration of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Crook, Cal., February 20, 1865.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento City, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: Yours of the 8th instant was received to-day. I have the honor to report that Lassen's trail is the only direct route to Goose Lake from this post, and the distance is variously estimated from 85 to 100 miles. Good water and grass the whole distance. There are two bad points on the road—one twenty-five miles from the post at the crossing of the divide into Round Valley; the other in the cañon at the upper end of the valley where Pitt River has washed away the road. The road is in order for pack trains, but not for wagons, and I am not advised as to the amount of labor required to make it passable for teams. The time when the route is open in the spring depends upon the severity of the winter, though it is usually in condition by the last of May.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. MELLEN,
Captain, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 21, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The Battalion of Mountaineers serving in Humboldt District, California, mustered into service for three years, have now served two years,

and claim their discharge on the ground, as they allege, that the special service for which they were called out, the suppression of the Indian hostilities, has been fulfilled. The conditions, promises, and circumstances attending the entry of the troops into service are such as it is for the interests of the public service and a matter of equity to the men that they be discharged and replaced by other volunteers, raised without any special condition as to service whatever, and we ask authority to have them mustered out immediately.

F. F. LOW,
Governor of California.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1865.

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3. Lieut. Col. Charles O. Wood, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will assume command of his regiment and retain the same until the arrival and muster in of the officer appointed colonel. The regimental adjutant and quartermaster will report for duty to Colonel Wood, at Alcatraz.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 21, 1865.

I. Paragraph I, of Special Orders, No. 12, of January 19, 1865, from these headquarters, is hereby rescinded, and the company of First Oregon Infantry therein named (now Applegate's) will, when mustered into the service of the United States, repair to Fort Vancouver. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.:
(Through Headquarters Department of the Pacific.)

GENERAL: Herewith I inclose to you copies of letters to me of the 22d of December, 1862, and May 4, 1864, from your predecessors, Generals Ripley and Ramsay.* You will please notice that in answer to several communications from me made through the Engineer Department, on the 22d of December, 1862, General Ripley promised, as the

* For Ripley's letter see p. 259; that of Ramsay's is omitted.

settled decision of the War Department, that forty-five guns would be sent for the defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River. On the 4th of May, 1864, General Ramsay writes that only seventeen guns can then be sent. I desire by this letter most earnestly to protest against this last decision, and to urge that the first amount promised shall be sent at the earliest possible date. We have not here the arsenals of the Union at our back. Here more than at any point of our seacoast, the most remote and exposed point, the rule should be followed, "In time of peace to prepare for war." It takes six or eight months for the guns to reach here around Cape Horn, and after any declaration of war we would be subjected to the most cruel delays and the ordnance exposed to capture. Besides the supply for the posts at the mouth, my letter of the 12th of January, 1864, recommended a deposit at Vancouver Arsenal of fifty guns and platforms, and Brigadier-General Totten, Chief of Engineers, under date of the 14th of March, 1864, concurred in my recommendation, and a letter of the 21st of March, 1864, from your office promised they should be sent as soon as practicable. You will readily judge of my disappointment when even the supply now wanted for the forts is refused. The forts are all ready to mount the forty-five originally promised. In this connection I desire again to call attention, as I did in my letters and requisitions of the autumn of 1862, to the importance, for the sake of economy, that the ordnance should be sent in ships which can sail from ports on the Atlantic coast direct to the mouth of the Columbia River. Vessels drawing fourteen feet of water can get in. The guns already sent have first been shipped to San Francisco. It has cost nearly if not quite as much to get them from Alcatraz Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, to this river, as it did to get them from New York to San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

(Duplicate sent through the Engineer Department.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

COLONEL: Governor Gibbs reports that the company raised near Jacksonville, Southern Oregon, for the First Oregon Infantry, is ready to be mustered in; F. B. Sprague, captain. It will be Company I, or the ninth company of the regiment. I recommend that it remain at Camp Baker, near Jacksonville, and be sent, when the communications permit, to Fort Klamath. That will make one company of cavalry and one of infantry at that post. If you send to me the order for the company to remain at Camp Baker, please telegraph me and I will order the arms and clothing to be sent from this place. I will here respectfully submit that Fort Klamath should be attached to my district. Many matters connected with the offices of the Governor, of the surveyor-general, of the superintendent of Indian affairs, and of the provost-marshal-general render it proper. The people ask for it. Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, in Oregon, were left out of the

Department of Oregon when organized in 1858, and the same boundaries were given this district by War Department Orders, No. 10, of November 22, 1860, changing the department into a district.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 24, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of the 21st, ordering national salutes for restoration of our flag on Fort Sumter on the 22d just received. I have ordered salutes for to-morrow. The joy and enthusiasm of the people is intense.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a copy of your letter of September 8, 1864, to General Alvord, on the subject of the jurisdiction maintained on the San Juan Island by the U. S. military authorities. It has been examined by Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, who thinks the instructions very proper, and I am directed to notify you that the views of the chief of staff are approved by the Secretary of War.

I am, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, February 24, 1865.

COMMANDER U. S. CUTTER SHUBRICK,
San Francisco:

SIR: Major-General McDowell instructs me to inform you that Colonel James, collector, has placed the cutter Shubrick at his disposal for to morrow. If possible, the general desires the Shubrick to be near the ship Great Republic by the Oakland Ferry station at 10 a. m. to-morrow, prepared to go into the lower bay. Colonel James desires to see you as soon after your return as convenient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL
OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA TERRITORY,
San Francisco, Cal., February 24, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: As directed by Major-General McDowell, commanding the department, I have the honor to submit my views as to the number of troops absolutely necessary for the protection of Arizona. The posts now occupied in the Territory are, so far as I have been able to learn, as follows: Fort Mojave, one company Fourth Infantry California Volunteers; Fort Whipple, one small company Fifth Regular Infantry and one New Mexican cavalry; Fort Goodwin, one company First California Cavalry and one company New Mexican infantry; Fort Bowie (Apache Pass), one company New Mexican infantry; Tubac, one company California cavalry. After consultation with His Excellency Governor Goodwin as to the wants of the Territory, I have arrived at the following conclusions: That the post of Fort Yuma should be garrisoned for the present by two companies, and Fort Mojave by one company. As these companies would probably be from the Fourth California Infantry, full companies should be sent. The balance of that regiment should be stationed at Drum Barracks as a reserve for the southern country. The object in suggesting this arrangement for this regiment is that it has but seven companies, most of them below the minimum, and if sent on distant service in Arizona or scattered elsewhere it will never be made a full and serviceable regiment, as my experience in recruiting shows that it is almost impossible to fill any old regiment under the most favorable circumstances. The Seventh Regiment of California Infantry should be put en route for Arizona at the earliest practicable moment. I name the Seventh, from the fact that it is a new three-years' regiment, full, and will not require continual filling up after its arrival, and at the expiration of its term can be marched back in a body for discharge. The time of expiration of its service can be exactly calculated, whilst in the older regiments discharges will constantly be made, as the same system is now adopted as in the regular service, and some of the regiments—the Sixth and Second, for instance—have over a year's difference in the date of muster of companies. In addition to the force above mentioned the battalion of four companies of Native California volunteers, with the troops which may possibly be raised in Arizona, will constitute such a force as in my judgment will be necessary for its defense and protection. It will be impossible for me to give a full and definite idea as to the disposition of these troops until I have been able to learn more of the geography of the country, but I can give a general idea on the subject. First, with reference to the Seventh: At least four companies should reoccupy Fort Buchanan, two companies at Tubac, two companies at Apache Pass. A new post should be established in the lower valley of the Verde—two companies; the company of New Mexico infantry, now at Apache Pass, to be sent to Fort Goodwin. A small post will be necessary [in the] upper valley of the Verde for the protection of the overland mail in the country of the Penal Apaches. The Native California volunteers and such auxiliary troops as may be raised in Arizona should be kept constantly on the move against the Apaches in the northern and middle portions of the district, and will not answer for service on the southern border. The posts on the border and that at the Apache Pass should be strong, and occupied by reliable American troops. These posts and Fort

Goodwin can be supplied via Guaymas, but Fort Goodwin can be supplied from Prescott. It is important that there should be as little delay as possible in sending such troops as the commanding general may determine upon, as the grass and water on the route is now at its best stage, and to be of much service in the Territory troops should be in the Indian country as early as June 1. In case a regiment of infantry is sent from here, there will be but little difficulty in raising a new regiment to replace it at the Presidio, if called for soon, before the summer sets in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of California and Nevada.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 24, 1865.

The following has just been received by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, *February 21, 1865.*

Major-General MCDOWELL:

Ordered, That a national salute be fired to-morrow noon, February 22, at West Point, and at every fort, arsenal, and army headquarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

As the delay in the receipt of the foregoing does not permit the execution of the order on the date named, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, the salutes will be fired to-morrow, at noon, from every battery and fort in the harbor and Benicia, and at all other forts in this department on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order. When the salute is fired the entire command will be paraded under arms and give three times three cheers for that noble, glorious, sacred old flag of the Union, the Stars and Stripes, now so soon, under God's favor, to be restored throughout the length and breadth of our land.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 24, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I write to inform the major-general commanding the department of the probable expeditions in the field in this district the coming season which in my judgment will be advisable, and ask his approval of the programme. An application has reached this office from the office of the surveyor-general of Oregon for an escort to W. H. Odell, esq., surveyor, who is to survey a guide meridian in Southeastern Oregon to a point ninety miles south of Auburn to the Nevada boundary line, and also township lines in Alvord Valley. He proposes to leave Fort Walla Walla on the 1st of May. I should wish to give him an escort of about fifty men. Infantry will answer, if cavalry cannot be

spared. An application has also been made for an escort to D. P. Thompson, esq., surveyor, who is to survey a guide meridian from the Des Chutes, called the Des Chutes meridian, to the California line. I suppose his escort of about the same number would start about the 1st of June. By the act of Congress of the 4th of July last alternate sections of land have been appropriated for the building of a military road from Eugene City to the southeastern line of Oregon. In the latter part of May, B. J. Pengra, esq., now surveyor-general of Oregon, expects to start for the purpose of exploring and locating said road. He applies for a military escort. I propose to give him a mounted escort of forty men. I would also send one company and a half of cavalry to accompany the expedition during the first half of the route, but to move independently of Mr. Pengra, and whose object it would be to give protection to the miners and travelers who may be employed and prospecting through that region. The whites are determined thoroughly to explore that region, and I consider it eminently judicious policy in the Government to aid to the extent of its ability in developing its mineral wealth. The commands would all leave with pack animals. A depot supplied with wagons from Fort Dalles could be established near headwaters of the Des Chutes at a point some 250 miles south of The Dalles. A depot supplied by wagons from Fort Boisé could be established somewhere near Camp Alvord, which was the wagon depot of Captain Currey last summer. These expeditions would remain out all the season, and could not return probably before the latter part of October. The submission of Po-li-ni, head war chief of the Snake Indians, at Fort Klamath, in November last, is an auspicious event if he is sincere. It was but the natural result of the activity of the troops last summer, and if it proves to be real, I shall consider it a source of gratitude to the military and to the whole frontier. But it remains to be tested. Moreover, there are many bands of hostiles, outcasts, and runaways in Southeastern Oregon not under the control of Po-li-ni. J. W. P. Huntington, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs, proposes to meet those Indians near Fort Klamath next summer, with a view to treat with them. We have in the guard-house here the wife and child of Po-li-ni, captured in November, on the return of the escort under Lieutenant Halloran, First Washington Territory Infantry, who accompanied Mr. Huntington from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation to Fort Klamath and back. These I hold subject to the orders of the superintendent of Indian affairs. It is highly desirable that Fort Klamath shall be added to my district, especially in view of the action of the Indian Department. I have already spoken of this in another communication dated the 23d instant, and recur to it here only in connection with the use of the troops at Fort Klamath. The citizens of Southern Oregon write that they wish an expedition to escort travelers from Jacksonville to the Owyhee. This I should be disposed to send. I respectfully submit the above plan for movements of troops next season, and ask the approval of the department commander.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 24, 1865.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, a national salute will be fired at meridian the day after the reception of this order at each military

post furnished with artillery in this district, in honor of the restoration of the national flag to Fort Sumter.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., February 25, 1865.

Company A (Pico's), Native California Cavalry, stationed at Camp Wright, Round Valley, will, with as little delay as practicable, take up the line of march for Drum Barracks, via Benicia, San Juan, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara. Pack animals will be used in transporting the supplies and company property as far as Benicia Barracks, where teams will be furnished for the balance of the march and the pack animals sent back to Camp Wright. All company property not absolutely necessary on the march will be turned over to the proper officer at Camp Wright.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City,
February 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to forward Special Orders, No. 11, from these headquarters. There is now a thriving settlement at Camp Connor (Soda Springs), who are sufficiently numerous to protect themselves, and deeming that the troops at that post were more needed for the protection of the Overland Mail Line, I have thought it best to withdraw them. I hope my action may meet the approval of the general commanding the department.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 10, 1865.

I do not approve of General Connor's action in this case; but as he is no longer under my orders, I forbear saying anything about it. He wanted the troops, and took this way to secure them.

I. MCDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.,
Near Great Salt Lake City, February 24, 1865.

The presence of troops being no longer necessary at Camp Connor, Idaho Ter., Capt. J. W. Stillman, Company C, Third Battalion California Infantry, now commanding that post, will, as soon as the roads

are passable and before his present supplies are exhausted, with his company and all the public property at the post, take up the line of march to Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

M. G. LEWIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 26, 1865.*
(Received 12 p. m. 27th.)

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL:

Relieve Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord from the command of the District of Oregon and assign some other officer to that command. Direct Brigadier-General Alvord to report to the Adjutant-General of the Army in this city in person.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1865.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the battalion of cavalry raised by General Wright's request of December 19, 1862, was for general service; no special service was alluded to. Their claim to be mustered out now cannot be recognized.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Adjutant-General.)

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, February 27, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I am in receipt of letters from Captains Mellen and Doughty, Second Cavalry, commanding, respectively, Fort Crook and Camp Bidwell. The deep snow on the mountains between Camp Bidwell and Smoke Creek, Honey Lake Valley, as well as between Fort Crook and the point on the old Lassen trail, near the south end of Goose Lake, temporarily obstructs the movement of the troops in those directions. The distance from Fort Crook to the point above referred to is about ninety miles. Good road for pack trains, but at present impracticable for wagons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, February 27, 1865—2 p. m.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am in receipt of the following telegram:

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR:

The following order is sent for your information:

"GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"No. 23. } *Washington, D. C., February 17, 1865.*

"The Territory of Utah and that part of Nebraska west of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude are added to the Department of Missouri.

"By order of the Secretary of War:

"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

Send your reports and communications to these headquarters. What troops are in your district?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding, Saint Louis.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 47. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., February 27, 1865.*

I. Capt. F. O. McCown's company (E), First Oregon Infantry, at Fort Vancouver, and Capt. A. J. Borland's company (G), First Oregon Infantry, at Fort Dalles, will repair to Fort Walla Walla en route to Fort Colville. Company E will be ready to start on Monday morning, the 6th proximo. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, the assistant quartermaster at Fort Walla Walla supplying the land transportation.

II. The commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla will direct Companies E and G, First Oregon Infantry, to proceed to Fort Colville at the earliest possible moment when in his judgment the roads are in condition to justify the movement. It is hoped they can start between the 15th and 23d of March.

III. On the arrival of these companies at Fort Colville, Company C, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair to Fort Vancouver to be mustered out of service, taking a steamer at the highest practicable point on the Columbia. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

IV. Capt. W. S. Powell's company (D), First Oregon Infantry, will proceed from Fort Dalles to Fort Walla Walla, where they will take post. Companies D and G should leave for Fort Walla Walla on the 7th of March, or as soon thereafter as a steamer starts. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

V. On the arrival of Company D, First Oregon Infantry, at Fort Walla Walla, Companies A and B, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair to Fort Vancouver to be mustered out of service. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, the troops taking steamer at Wallula or Umatilla.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 28, 1865.*

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46. The telegraphic order of February 26, 1865, from this office, directing the commanding general Department of the Pacific to relieve Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Volunteers, from the command of the District of Oregon, and assign some other officer to that command, Brigadier-General Alvord to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington City, D. C., is hereby confirmed.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., February 28, 1865.*

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4. On the arrival at San Juan of Company A, Native Cavalry, it will be joined by Company B, same battalion, and the two proceed together to Drum Barracks by the route indicated in Special Orders, No. 44, the senior officer present for duty assuming command. To facilitate the movement Company B will be concentrated at San Juan, to which point the quartermaster's department will send the transportation for that company. No more company property than is absolutely necessary will be taken on the march; all in excess of this to be turned over to the post quartermaster.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, *Sacramento, Cal.:*

Camp Ruby and all troops in Nevada placed in your district.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 28, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT CAMP RUBY:

Your post has been attached to the District of California, headquarters Sacramento, Cal. Report to it instead of to Utah.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, *Salt Lake City:*

Major-General McDowell has received no orders detaching you from his command. Act, however, on the telegram from General Dodge and report to him as desired.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD, *Fort Vancouver:*

Orders relieving you and directing you to report in person to the Secretary of War have just been received.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 1, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff, Washington:*

Your telegram of the 27th [ultimo] in answer to telegram of Governor Low and myself of the 21st of February is received. You are under a misapprehension as to the corps concerned. It is not, as you telegraph, the battalion of cavalry raised under General Wright's request of December 19, 1862. It is the battalion of six companies of infantry raised under General Wright's request dated March 9, 1863, for, as he says, special service against Indians in Humboldt District. The papers submitted to me show that special promises were made to this battalion by General Wright and Governor Stanford, and while the men can be kept under the strict letter of their engagement for the full term, it will be hurtful to do so, as they believe, and from the statements officially made them are warranted in so doing, that they have fulfilled their contract of service. I might re-engage a large part of them if the corps were disbanded, which I again under this further statement beg respectfully to recommend.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1865.

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5. Company F (Grant's), Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will immediately take post at Point Blunt, Angel Island. There being no shelter-tents in the department, Captain Grant will be furnished with such tents as are now on hand to cover his men till he can erect temporary shelter for them agreeably to existing orders.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1865.

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3. In compliance with the following invitation from the committee of arrangements of citizens of San Francisco, a salute of 100 guns will be fired from the several forts in this harbor at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset, on the 4th instant:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *San Francisco, March 2, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: In accordance with the inclosed published programme, I would respectfully invite you to co-operate with the citizens on the 4th instant by ordering a salute to be fired from the several forts and vessels in the harbor.

Very respectfully,

H. P. COON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

The following is the programme inclosed in the mayor's note:

The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the recent Union victories, on Inauguration Day (Saturday next), after careful consideration, have concluded that, owing to the shortness of the time (steamer's day intervening) and the great amount of labor and expense requisite for a suitable procession, the idea of having such a procession be abandoned, and that the day be observed in the following manner: That there be a salute of 100 guns by the battery of the California Guards at sunrise, the same at midday, and at sunset, and that during these salutes there be a general ringing of the fire-bells; that General McDowell be invited to order similar salutes from the forts and vessels in the harbor; that our citizens generally be requested to close their places of business and give the day to enthusiastic and patriotic rejoicings; that three platforms for public speaking be erected, one at the junction of Market and Montgomery streets, one in front of the Russ House, and one in front of Montgomery Block, and that bands of music be in attendance at these platforms at 1 o'clock and play patriotic airs for an hour before the speaking; that in the evening there be a general illumination of public and private buildings, and a display of fire-works as far as practicable by the citizens at their residences.

By order of the committee:

H. P. COON,
Chairman.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., March 2, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 17th of February I proceeded to Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ter., with the double purpose of inspecting that post and of obtaining information for the benefit of the major-general commanding of the causes and extent of Indian troubles of which the settlers along the Mojave River complain. The report of the inspection at Fort Mojave is transmitted by this opportunity to your headquarters. Upon the route I ascertained from conversation with settlers and travelers that Indians, in bands of a dozen to thirty, on foot and armed with fire-arms and bows and arrows, come down from the mountains on either side the road, steal stock, rob houses, lay forced tribute upon travelers, threaten lives, and in one instance have murdered two men living at the Caves, eighteen miles east of Camp Cady, and burned the house. These bands have been particularly eager to supply themselves with fire-arms and ammunition, and now very many improved rifles and shotguns and pistols are owned by them. On reaching Fort Mojave the officers of the garrison and citizens upon the river confirmed the statement above referred to. The whole extent of the road from the upper crossing of the Mojave River to Rock Springs, which are forty miles west of Fort Mojave, is infested by these thieving Indians, rendering travel insecure and jeopardizing lives of settlers. I found it the unanimous opinion that these thieving bands belonged to the Chimehuevas and Pi-Utes. The former range principally upon the Colorado River, seventy-five miles below Fort Mojave, and have constant communication and friendly relations with the numerous Utes of still farther north. While at Fort Mojave I directed that Lieut. De Witt Titus, Fourth California Infantry, with at least twenty-five men, proceed to Chimehueva Valley, inform the tribe that it would be held responsible for the outrages upon whites; that the murderers of the two men at the Caves must be surrendered, and that twenty of their principal men be arrested as security for the faithful performance of those conditions. Copy of orders above referred to is herewith inclosed.

Captain West's company (C), Fourth California Infantry, is encamped at Camp Cady en route to Fort Mojave, and I directed that scouts should be made whenever signs of Indians could be found. A party of twenty-five men, under Lieutenant Foster, of that company, was on the trail of a band that had stolen a horse from an emigrant the previous night. I have also directed Captain Bale's company (D), Native California Cavalry, to make its headquarters at Camp Cady, and to frequently patrol the road in either direction. Of this latter company thirty men are mounted, the balance on foot. It marched day before yesterday from this post. The action of the Chimehuevas is warlike, and appearances indicate the necessity of placing a larger force in the field at an early day to operate against them. A squadron of cavalry will be very serviceable. The settlers along the Mojave are nearly all sympathizers with the rebellion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., March 2, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that on 17th of February I left this post with means of transportation furnished by Wilmington depot quartermaster. On the 22d reached Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ter. On the 23d inspected the post and its garrison, which consisted of Company I, (Atchison's), Fourth California Infantry. The discipline of the troops appeared well maintained; their knowledge of drill and of the manual was imperfect. The captain stated that many of his men were recruits. The arms, clothing, equipments, and accouterments were sufficiently supplied and in good order. There are 21,000 rounds of ball cartridges on hand. There are barracks and officers' quarters for two companies of infantry, a hospital, guard-house, store-houses, cellar for storing subsistence supplies, a bake-house, stables, and blacksmith shop, all built of logs and mud, with thatched roofs, wide verandas, and mud floors. The buildings are in good order, and in style and material the best adapted for the climate. The post and company fund has been properly attended to; the books and papers of the company and of the post have been neatly and properly kept. Captain Atchison was performing the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, having during the month relieved his lieutenant (Nason), whose three-years' term of service had expired, and who is mustered out of service. The original three-years' term of service of Captain Atchison had expired. He is retained and authorized to present himself for remuster. Three civilians were employed, as shown by the return of the post, herewith transmitted. I directed the discharge of these men, and that enlisted men be detailed to perform the services. The fire-wood used is cut upon the reservation, and costs $5 per cord for cutting. I directed that expenditure be avoided by a detail of enlisted men as wood choppers. The condition of the quartermaster's property was good and the supply ample for present purposes. Three six-mule teams complete and five riding horses embrace the means of transportation. The post is supplied with subsistence until the 1st of June next for the present garrison, and it is all in good order and of good quality, excepting the pork, and that is in issuable condition. Captain

West's company (C), Fourth California Infantry, is en route to relieve Atchison's company, and has double the numerical strength. It is therefore important that additional supplies of subsistence be forwarded without delay. River navigation is open. Fresh beef costs 30 cents per pound, and is bought in open market. I directed that proposals for furnishing fresh beef be invited by advertisement. Three different military reservations have been secured and surveyed, each one mile square. Plots have been heretofore transmitted to your headquarters. There were no sick in hospital and no prisoners. On the 24th of February at noon recrossed the Colorado at Hardy's Ferry, eight miles above the post, and reached Drum Barracks yesterday noon, five days' time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ. TER., *February 22, 1865.*

Capt. CHARLES ATCHISON,
Fourth California Infantry, Comdg. Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: There appears to be no doubt that bands of Chimehueva Indians are engaged in the massacres and robberies of whites along the Mojave River. The tribe should be held accountable for these outrages, and with that object you are hereby directed to place First Lieut. De Witt Titus, Fourth California Infantry, in charge of a suitable force from your command, with directions for him to proceed to the Chimehueva Valley and arrest twenty of their principal men, whom you will hold in confinement until the guilty parties are surrendered to the commanding officer at this post. The prisoners will be kept on short rations and subject to further orders, but for each of the guilty persons surrendered one of the twenty will be released. Make prompt reports to district headquarters of your action under these orders.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel Fourth California Infantry,
Commanding District of Southern California.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3, 1865.

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II. The limits of the District of California are so extended as to embrace all the posts and troops in the State of Nevada.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 3, 1865.

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2. The commanders of troops in the Territory of Idaho will in future report to and comply with orders from the headquarters of the District of Oregon.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., March 3, 1865.

Capt. E. BALE,
Native Cavalry California Volunteers:
(Through Capt. B. R. West, Fourth California Infantry.)

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding district directs that until further orders the headquarters of your company will be at Camp Cady. While encamped there you are charged with the duty of patrolling the road and keeping it clear of Indians from Lane's upper crossing of the Mojave to Soda Lake, and particularly to keep Indians away from the watering places. One team and wagon will be retained for service with your command and the balance returned to Wilmington immediately on your arrival at Cady. You will keep a camp guard of at least fifteen men, and the balance of the command will patrol the road constantly, as above directed. Subsistence for men and rations of grain for horses will be carried on saddle. You will make a field return on blanks herewith transmitted every ten days, as follows: To the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, at Washington; to headquarters Department of the Pacific, and to these headquarters. You will report promptly any movement of your command in pursuance of these orders, detailing full particulars in case of skirmish with Indians, and forward with copies of all orders issued to your command bearing upon the duty herewith required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. LEE,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Fourth Cal. Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 3, 1865.

Pursuant to instructions of the 17th ultimo, from department headquarters, all recruiting for companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry is hereby forbidden, orders having arrived for its being consolidated and mustered out.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 3, 1865.

I. Pursuant to instructions of the 2d instant, from headquarters Department of the Pacific, Col. Justus Steinberger, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without delay to Fort Vancouver to be mustered out of service, his term of service having expired.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 3, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT CAMP CONNOR:
(Via Salt Lake City.)

All troops in Territory of Idaho belong to District of Oregon, headquarters Fort Vancouver. You will in future report to those headquarters.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 3, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver:

The company of Oregon infantry raised at Jacksonville will remain at Camp Baker until weather permits it to go to Fort Klamath, when it will be ordered to latter station.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 6, 1865.

I. Pursuant to instructions of the 3d instant, from headquarters Department of the Pacific, the company of Oregon infantry raised at Jacksonville will remain at Camp Baker, and will, when the communications permit, repair to Fort Klamath.

II. The officers and men belonging to companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry raised in California will be mustered out of service here, or in San Francisco, as they shall elect. This order is issued by authority of the 3d instant from department headquarters.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord will turn over the command of the District of Oregon to the senior officer on duty under him, and then proceed, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, to Washington City, and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The occasion is taken to commend the zeal, activity, and fidelity with which General Alvord has discharged the duties of his command.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1865.*

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2. Capt. William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, will report in person to the chief quartermaster at these headquarters for assignment to duty in Nevada. He will turn over to the officer selected to relieve him all the public money and property in his possession.

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6. Col. Allen L. Anderson, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, having been mustered into the service, will assume command of his regiment, headquarters at Fort Point. The regimental staff officers will repair to Fort Point without delay and report for duty.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., near Great Salt Lake City, March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: The District of Utah, under my command, having been transferred from the Pacific to the Missouri Department by order of the Secretary of War, I deem this an appropriate occasion to return to you the expression of my personal regard and thanks for the uniform kindness and approbation which I have received at your hands while connected with the Department of the Pacific. On the eve of my departure for the eastern part of my new district, in pursuance of orders from Major-General Dodge, I take the liberty of respectfully asking your views, if it be not deemed unadvisable to communicate them, relative to the future of the Third Infantry Battalion California Volunteers, to the end that I may co-operate with you in the premises. I should be pleased to learn, if not inconsistent with your views, whether it is proposed to increase the battalion by recruiting, and also the disposition, if any has been made, of the recommendation of Captain Johns for promotion to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the battalion. So long connected as I have been with the Department of the Pacific and its welfare, I shall ever entertain the liveliest interest in its future, and hope to be able at all times to render all the assistance in my power, and, consistent with orders, to promote its well-being, security, and prosperity. Permit me again, general, to renew the expressions of my appreciation for your kindness in the past and the assurances of my high regard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that seven companies of infantry have been raised under your call and mustered into the service.

Two more are full and ready to be mustered in. I have appointed Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. John M. Drake, First Oregon Cavalry, major of the First Oregon Infantry. I respectfully request that they be discharged from the cavalry to enable them to accept the promotion tendered them. I made this request some time ago through General Alvord, and have heard nothing from it since. The tenth company for the infantry is about half full. As it is being raised in the mining districts, I fear it will be some time before it is filled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 8, 1865.

His Excellency H. G. BLASDEL,
Governor of Nevada Territory, Carson City, Nev. Ter.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of March 2 and 4, relating to reports of Indian disturbances at Honey Lake, Cal., and on the route leading from Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., to Idaho Territory. Orders were given some time since to send a company to Honey Lake. I send you herewith a copy of a letter on the subject to Hon. J. Bidwell.* The movements of the force from Chico (General Bidwell informs me) is temporarily delayed on account of the snows in the Sierra. I have sent your letter of the 4th to General Wright, with instructions to take such necessary measures as the case may require to give protection in the quarter indicated. I will remark that last year a company of Nevada troops was posted in the vicinity of Honey Lake and subsequently removed on the application of the citizens. What progress is making in recruiting the Nevada volunteers? I will need them for the protection of the State, and trust you may meet with success in your efforts to raise them. I hope the Legislature may assist you by some such measures as have been adopted by California and Oregon.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 9, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War authorizes the mustering out of the six companies of infantry raised for special service against the Indians.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 10, 1865.*

Governor F. F. LOW,
Sacramento, Cal.:

I have received authority to muster out the Mountaineers, and shall do so. I have to-day called on you for an additional regiment of infantry.

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*See February 7, p. 1129.

Orders have been received appointing Major Andrews to relieve General Mason. I have suspended execution of the order till I can make representations to the War Department. Cannot you join me in making them?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 10, 1865.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to request, under the special authority granted to that effect from the War Department, a copy of which has been furnished you, that a regiment of California volunteers, infantry, be raised as soon as possible, in addition to those now in service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 10, 1865.

I. Surg. Charles McCormick, Medical Department, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters agreeably to instructions from the War Department, is announced as medical director on the department staff. He will accordingly relieve Surg. P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Medical Department, in these duties.

II. The District of Arizona will include the Territory of Arizona, and so much of the State of California as lies in the watershed of the Colorado River.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 10, 1865.

I. Company H, First Washington Territory Infantry, will proceed from Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., to Fort Dalles, Oreg., to leave when it is known that Companies D and G, First Oregon Infantry, have left Fort Dalles. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. On the arrival of Company H, First Washington Territory Infantry, at Fort Dalles, Company F, First Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without delay to Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 11, 1865.*

I. The following measures will be taken to enforce General Orders, No. 308, from the War Department, of December 29, 1864: All vessels coming into the port of San Francisco from a foreign country will be boarded by an officer as soon as practicable after their arrival, and no passenger from a foreign country will be allowed to land without a proper passport.

II. Passengers coming mediately from New York by way of the isthmus routes, or from Oregon by way of Vancouver Island, will not be considered as coming from a foreign country. Masters of steamers plying on those routes will make a separate list of their way passengers, and give it to the inspecting officer as he comes on board.

III. Passengers going hence to Oregon by way of Vancouver Island will not be required to procure passports.

IV. A separate list will be made of passengers coming on board of steamers at Vancouver Island for Oregon, and will be given to the inspecting officer, who will come on board at Cape Disappointment.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 11, 1865.*

Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cavalry, will turn over the command at Fort Hoskins to the officer next in rank, and report in person at these headquarters.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 12, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. the Armies of the United States, Hdqrs. City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I was exceedingly gratified by the receipt of your letter of the 8th of January, cautioning me concerning the movements of Doctor Gwin and giving contingent instructions with reference to any hostile movements he may cause to be undertaken against the United States from the Mexican State of Sonora. I have taken the deepest interest in this Mexican question ever since England and Spain withdrew from the invasion of Mexico and it became evident the French were continuing it for other than the ostensible object for which it was set on foot. Since coming here I have received from Mr. Seward some notes from Paris, showing for what purpose, it was understood there, Doctor Gwin was sent to Mexico.

The war in the East has forced and is forcing numbers of persons inimical to us into my department, and the fortunate result of the last election and the little hope the disunionists have of a future here is making them turn their attention to Mexico as a place of refuge. I believe this is the case also with those from the Southwestern States and Texas, as I hear of persons coming over from Texas into Chihuahua and thence to Sonora. It was not long since the Democratic press of

this city stated that there were two persons here as agents of Doctor Gwin, and invited people desirous of going to Mexico to apply to them for information. I required each to state whether this was or not true. One in effect admitted it was, and the other (Mr. Ridge) denied it, and called on me in person to account for his presence in this country. He said he was an Englishman representing British capitalists, and being largely interested in Mexico was deeply concerned in whatever related to that country, and in this way came to know Doctor Gwin, both in Paris and in Mexico, and had freely conferred with him in both places. Mr. Ridge's object in coming to Mexico was to obtain a concession to light the city with gas and one to build a railroad to the Pacific. He showed me letters confirming his statements. He is a remarkably intelligent man, of fine presence, and he impressed me favorably as being straightforward and truthful. He said it was a question, when he was in Paris, how Maximilian was to support his court, government, and army, and at the same time repay Napoleon the expenses incurred by France in the invasion and conquest of the country. The latter decided the former must have the revenue from the customs, and he would look to be reimbursed from the resources of the northern States, which Doctor Gwin had represented as great. Napoleon asked the doctor if those resources could soon be rendered available. The latter answered that by drawing there Anglo-Saxon and Celtic emigration from every and any quarter a revenue of millions might be had in a short time. The doctor was asked to undertake the enterprise, which he consented to do, and was now carrying it on. I think if the French wanted only a superintending mining engineer or administrator of finances they would have sent a Frenchman, for their conceit of themselves as miners and administrative agents is great; and if they wanted a mere director of Anglo-American emigration and wanted an American they would have been apt to choose one from that section of the country known to have the greatest enterprise and largest population. It therefore seems to me that it is precisely because of Doctor Gwin's known connection with the rebels and secessionists, and especially with those from this State, that caused him to be chosen as being the person best suited to attract an emigration of our enemies and to plant upon our frontiers a people hostile to our institutions, our influence, and our progress. Such a supposition is in direct accordance with the principles announced by Napoleon in his letter to General Forey, in which he speaks of staying the progress and influence of the United States over the continent. The desire of putting a negative on the United States is no doubt combined with the intent to effect something positive for France by obtaining—as he did Savoy and Nice as his recompense for interfering in Italy—a province for himself from Mexico. I have looked upon the whole scheme of Doctor Gwin as hostile to us, and upon him as an enemy, and shall therefore do whatever I can that will tend to thwart it and him.

Before the receipt of your letter I had ordered that no one should embark for Mexico without a permit, and that this permit should only be given to loyal persons going on some legitimate business, and that no agent of Doctor Gwin's should be suffered to remain in this department. I have assigned an excellent officer (Brigadier-General Mason) to the command in Arizona, and have provided him with a sufficient force to watch the frontier. This country is alive to this whole question, and the people would respond instantly to any call upon them to meet an aggression upon our Mexican frontier. I am assembling a small reserve of two or three regiments at this place as a nucleus for a

force to provide for any contingency. I feel strong enough on land for all enemies, either domestic or foreign, but in view of possible, may I not say probable, hostilities to the south of us, I beg to call attention to the state of our fleet on this coast. I do not pretend to speak of my own knowledge or with any precision even from what has been told me, yet enough has been said to warrant my feeling that on the ocean we are by no means in a desirable condition. The only vessel in this port is a double-ender gun-boat and a small vessel as revenue cutter, with a monitor for harbor defense. From the statement of naval officers, who speak as if they knew, the whole fleet on the coast is quite inferior to that of those who may become their antagonists.

The desert south of Fort Yuma makes it desirable that in any operations we may have to undertake in Sonora we should have possession of the port of Guaymas, if not of Mazatlan. On account of the great saving in cost of transportation I have just sent supplies for Southern Arizona to Guaymas to be sent up through Northern Sonora, provided the Juarez Governor of Sonora, Pesqueira, now in command, will give them safe conduct. I am in hopes the capture of Charleston and Wilmington may release sufficient naval force to enable the Department to re-enforce the fleet in these waters so that we may hold the Gulf of California. In all that I have done I have acted with every circumspection so as to give no pretext to foreign nations for making reclamations upon the Government. The measures taken have been announced as military precautions and affect only our own citizens. That amid the overwhelming cares incident to your present duty this distant field should have engaged your personal attention is very gratifying, and it is no less so that I should, before your letter was received, have, in the main, acted in accordance with the views you have done me the honor to express to me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 12, 1865.

Maj. C. McDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Sub-District of Nevada:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that certain citizens of Dun Glen, Paradise Valley, Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., have petitioned that a military force may be stationed in that vicinity for the protection of the settlers. The general commanding deems that the best protection can be afforded by a movable body of mounted troops when the season is more advanced and the grass is grown. No necessity exists for a permanent post.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 13, 1865.*
(Received 4.35 a. m. 17th.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

One company of the four called for to complete organization of First Cavalry is already organized. When these companies were called for

Arizona formed part of the Department of New Mexico. Since that Territory has been transferred to the Pacific Department, please authorize their transfer to General McDowell for service in Arizona. The company already organized is needed for immediate service.

F. F. LOW,
Governor of California.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 14, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs that the Peruvian steamer Colon be released from the restraints imposed on her for some time past by the military authorities at San Francisco.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1865.*

I. The limits of the District of Oregon are hereby extended so as to include the entire State of Oregon.

II. Camp Wright, Round Valley, is hereby detached from the District of Humboldt and annexed to that of California.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 14, 1865.

Maj. C. McDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry,
Comdg. Sub-Dist. of Nevada, Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter.:

MAJOR: The general commanding desires that all officers commanding expeditions in your sub-district be cautioned to be circumspect in their dealing with Indians at all disposed to be friendly, and not to permit their indiscriminate slaughter.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARSON, *March 14, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

General McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

The following dispatch I have just received, which I regard reliable:

STAR CITY, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, *March 14, 1865.*

H. G. BLASDEL,
Governor of Nevada:

Indian outbreak on the Honey Lake road. Three men killed; two more attacked, but escaped. Indians holding the route. Small parties dare not travel it. Last man killed at Wall Springs. Half-way station keepers on the road driven out have

come here (home), and Indians are threatening the towns on the Humboldt River, having committed depredations as far up as Saint Mary's. Our supply of provisions is endangered if this route be closed. No men, arms, or provisions here to send on expedition. We earnestly entreat you to have [them] sent to Smoke Creek immediately. Please reply.

I desire you to telegraph commanding officer at Fort Churchill to send out one company of Nevada volunteers to such points as I may designate to protect our people. Answer soon as possible, and send instructions by express.

H. G. BLASDEL,
Governor of Nevada.

[Indorsement.]

Governor BLASDEL:

All the troops in Nevada and at Owen's River have been formed into a sub-district, under Major McDermit, who is ordered to give all the protection they can afford to the people in the State.

I. McDOWELL.

VANCOUVER, *March 14, 1865—10 a. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Are my orders out? I hope so. I recommend that Colonel Maury relieve me.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 14, 1865.*

General BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver:

Order published on 7th instant directs you to turn over command to next in rank and proceed to Washington. As Steinberger is ordered mustered out, Maury is next in rank to you.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 14, 1865.*

Brigadier-General ALVORD,
Fort Vancouver:

The limits of District of Oregon extended so as to include whole of State. Order company of infantry raised near Jacksonville to take post at Fort Klamath, and otherwise provide for it after muster. So inform Colonel English.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 16, 1865.

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5. Three companies of the Seventh Regiment California Volunteer Infantry will proceed by the next steamer, under the lieutenant-colonel, to Camp Drum, and immediately after arriving there two of them,

under the lieutenant-colonel, will take up the line of march for Fort Yuma and relieve the company of the Fourth Infantry now stationed there, which on being relieved will proceed to join the regimental headquarters at Camp Drum.

6. The third company of the Seventh Infantry will immediately after its arrival at Camp Drum take up its line of march for Fort Mojave and relieve the company of the Fourth Infantry stationed at that place, which on being relieved will proceed to and take post for the present at Camp Cady.

7. Whilst at Camp Drum, and whilst passing through his district, the companies of the Seventh will be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the District of Southern California, who will take measures for supplying the necessary transportation and giving all orders necessary for the movement from Camp Drum.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 16, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Your telegram of yesterday was received at 5 p. m., and Captain Starr ordered to remain in Amador County until further orders. Telegram from Major McDermit received last evening, reporting Indian murders near Honey Lake; ordered to send a detachment of mounted troops, if they can be spared and the roads are passable. Captain Doughty, at Camp Bidwell, will cross the mountains as soon as the road is opened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 16, 1865.

Capt. A. W. STARR,
Second California Cavalry, Commanding, &c., Ione City:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the general commanding to say that your command will await further orders before moving. Subsistence will be forwarded.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1865.

F. F. LOW,
Governor of California, San Francisco:

The four new companies of First California Cavalry will be turned over to General McDowell for service in Arizona.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 32. } *Sacramento, March 17, 1865.*

Company D (Knight's), Second California Cavalry, will relieve Company F (Starr's), same regiment, at the camp near Ione City, Cal., the latter company reporting for further orders to Camp Union.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 18, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Knight is under orders for Amador to relieve Starr. Dispatch from Starr says:

Writs all served; business finished. All quiet; no necessity for troops there. Hay very scarce.

Shall I send Knight?

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 18, 1865.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

The general wishes a force kept in that section (Amador) for the present.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Captain Knight, Second Cavalry, with his company, will march to-morrow for Amador County and relieve Captain Starr. The latter, with his company, will then march for Camp Union, and thence to Camp Bidwell, relieving Captain Doughty, the latter officer, with his company, then returning to Camp Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., March 19, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 12th instant tracks of Indians were discovered in this pass. A party with the guide (Merehildo) was sent out to carefully examine this cañon. It was found

that this was a reconnoitering party to see the post and the herds. That night I took all the available cavalry at the post, and as soon as it was fairly dark started for Dos Cabezas, about twenty miles distant, hoping to surprise a party of Indians there. Capt. G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, volunteered to accompany the party. I traveled within about three miles of the Dos Cabezas, then dismounted, and crept on to the place where they usually encamp, but found nothing. There were no tracks. Had not been a track there for months. The whole way we followed the trail of the Indians who came into the pass. It went directly on in the direction of Fort Goodwin. As I had no pack animals for such a trip I returned. I send out the guide with a detachment of cavalry at reveille to make a thorough search through the cañon to see if any have come in during the night and got in ambush to capture our herds. I have fourteen armed men with the herd daily. The Indians cannot get anything from here without a fight. The fight can be had at any time, but not the stock.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry California Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 20, 1865.*

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8. Col. Allen L. Anderson, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, is appointed inspector of artillery for the forts and batteries in the harbor of San Francisco, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will require such reports and returns as he may think proper.

9. The bearing of the troops inspected at the Presidio on Saturday was creditable to the commander of the post and the officers and men of the corps present. The review was one of unusual interest as preceding the removal to distant service of the Seventh Regiment California Volunteers, one of the finest bodies of men to be seen in this or any other department of the Army. The occasion is taken to inform the regiment that much of the service it will be called on to perform will be arduous, and very probably alike dangerous and glorious; but whatever it may be, the major-general commanding feels confident the men will do credit to themselves, to the State, and to the Army. The regiment will ever be watched by him with great interest, and has his best wishes for their welfare and success.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Letters from Major McDermit, commanding at Fort Churchill, March 16, represent Indian disturbances as assuming a threatening aspect on Walker River. He had ordered re-enforcements

from Camp Nye and Virginia City. Unless the Indians have surrendered, Major McDermit will proceed to-day to the scene of action in accordance with my instructions this moment sent him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

FORT CHURCHILL, *March 20, 1865.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT:

Captain Wells has returned from Pyramid Lake, where he whipped those Indians badly. Captain Wallace returned last night from Walker Lake with the Indians who murdered Stewart and Rabe. Captain Kelly left camp on Owen's River on the 13th to chastise the Indians at Owen's Lake. I have to send cavalry at once to Humboldt to chastise the Indians there.

C. McDERMIT,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 20, 1865.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your three communications of the 7th instant. The request in those relating to the officers from the Oregon infantry and the company in South Oregon had all been anticipated and the orders sent to General Alvord. I have directed copies to be sent you this mail. You will see that the company is to be sent to Fort Klamath, which has been transferred to the District of Oregon. I received with regret and surprise the order for General Alvord's relief from command. I had supposed he was particularly acceptable to the good people of his district as a most zealous and active commander and sound Union man. How or why he was removed I am entirely ignorant.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In consideration of the distinguished services rendered the country by the late Major-Generals McPherson and Reno, I have the honor to request that the two principal works for the defense of the harbor of San Francisco be named as follows: Alcatraz, Fort McPherson, and the works at Fort Point, Fort Reno.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 21, 1865.

Major-General MCDOWELL:

GENERAL: Referring to our conversation had a few days since in relation to the two companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers now in Utah, I have to say that from information received yesterday I learn that they are still at Fort Bridger, and will not move from there until spring opens at any rate. As all the balance of the regiment is within your department, cannot some action be taken by which these two companies may be sent back? I think you suggested that you would be willing to exchange and give General Connor two companies of Nevada cavalry, if no better arrangement could be made. It is really unjust to the officers and men that they should be detached and sent out of this department, away from the headquarters of the regiment, and beyond the control of the regimental officers. Please let me know if you think anything can be done to remedy the evil.

Very respectfully,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Capt. Hugh B. Fleming, Ninth U. S. Infantry, is hereby temporarily assigned to duty as assistant to provost-marshal-general, superintendent volunteer recruiting service, and chief mustering and disbursing officer for California and Nevada, in place of Brevet Major Andrews, hereby relieved. Acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 22, 1865.

Judge J. P. ALLYN,
U. S. District Judge, La Paz, Ariz. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, addressed to the major-general commanding, and am instructed to say in reply that a very large force, and it is believed a sufficient one for the wants of the public service, is now under orders for Arizona. Quite a strong force will be posted in Southern Arizona, and one of the best officers of his grade in the service has been sent to command. The citizens of the Territory will receive full protection from all enemies either foreign or domestic.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of Governor Low, dated November 8, 1864, asking for the issue of arms and equipments for State troops, which is forwarded with your recommendation that the issue of arms, &c., asked for be authorized by the War Department, as required by the instructions of the Chief of Ordnance of March 22, 1864. The matter has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who directs me to communicate to you the following statements of the Chief of Ordnance, namely: "General Halleck's letter of the 9th of July, 1863, which authorized General Wright to order issues of arms and other ordnance stores to the militia of California, was superseded by your order of 18th of March, 1864, but not until the issues made to that State, in pursuance of said authority, amounted to a very considerable sum in value. The State of California is now in advance of its quota under the law of 8th of April, 1808, to the amount of $208,575, which under existing laws, and supposing the quota to remain the same, is equal to the quota of that State for seventy-five years to come. The harness, halters, whips, legguards, nosebags, and saddles and bridles, herein mentioned, are essential to the use of the battery, and should be supplied. The other articles called for are not issued to batteries." The Secretary of War directs that the harness, saddles, &c., be issued as recommended by General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 23, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Captain Starr returned last evening with his company (F), Second Cavalry, from Amador County, having been relieved by Captain Knight and company of same regiment. A portion of the ordnance supplies for the Second Cavalry came up from Benicia Arsenal last night; the residue will be sent up by the boat to-night. Colonel Wainwright informs me that he sends everything embraced in the requisition excepting a portion of the saddles and the cartridges for Maynard carbines, which have not arrived from the East, but are expected by the next through steamer. As Captain Starr is under orders for Chico, Camp Bidwell, I have deemed it proper to direct him to retain his Sharps carbines and ammunition until they can be replaced by Maynards, as the arrival of the ammunition for the latter is uncertain, and it cannot be manufactured in this country. When the general was here last week I had a brief conversation with him in relation to the movement of troops over the northeastern portion of this State during the coming spring and summer, with a view of affording protection, not only to the settlements in that quarter, but to the great thoroughfares leading from Chico and Red Bluff to the headwaters of the Owyhee River. The distance from Red Bluff to the Owyhee mines is about 300 miles via Fort Crook, and with little labor the road will be practicable for the passage of loaded wagons over the whole distance. The greater portion of the travel will be by the Fort Crook

route, but many will take the route from Chico by Susanville and Surprise Valley, and in any event troops must be sent to the country beyond Honey Lake to protect the settlements, as the Indians have been committing depredations there during the whole winter, and will continue to do so until properly chastised. Half of Captain Mellen's company, Second Cavalry, at Fort Crook, can be spared from that post during the summer for field operations, and in addition, if two full companies of cavalry are employed in the service above referred to, it is believed that ample protection can be given to all. Under these circumstances the propriety of retaining Captain Doughty with his company at Camp Bidwell, with a view of the summer movements, is submitted to the consideration of the general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 23, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: To-day I received by the hands of Mr. J. Comstock, of Red Bluff, the inclosed petition from citizens of Red Bluff, Shasta, and Melville, asking for protection on the route to the Owyhee mines and the establishment of a post near Goose Lake.* I informed Mr. Comstock that the subject had already been considered, and that protection would be given on the great thoroughfares from both Red Bluff and Chico to the mines, and that a post would be established near the south end of Goose Lake. This accords, I believe, with the designs of the general, as I understood him in a conversation on this subject when he visited this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 23, 1865.

J. COMSTOCK, Esq.,
Red Bluff:

SIR: I have received and examined the petition of the citizens of Red Bluff, Shasta, and Melville, Cal., asking that a military post be established near Goose Lake, and that protection be afforded on the new route to the Owyhee mines. A plan for the general protection of the settlements in the northeastern portion of this State, embracing the great thoroughfare from Red Bluff and Chico to the Owyhee mines, has already been perfected, and in addition to the movable columns of mounted troops it is designed to establish a post at Goose Lake. I do not suppose that the roads will be in a condition for the passage of wagons before the 1st of May.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* Omitted.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 23, 1865.

Capt. J. M. ROPES,
Second California Cavalry, Camp Union:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the general commanding to say that the design in ordering you to Camp Babbitt was to cover the real movement in view, which is to capture the man Rudd and his whole party and bring them to this place. The inclosed copies will give you an insight into the whole affair. You will hold out the idea that you are going to that post for the purpose of operating against Indians in Owen's River Valley. When in Mariposa County, say at Hornitos, you can halt to recruit your horses, get forage, &c. At this point you are only a few miles from your destination, and with the aid of the deputy provost-marshal, whom Captain Robinson has instructed in this matter, you can work secretly for the capture of these parties, particularly Rudd and R. S. P. The seizures should be made suddenly, at the same time getting possession of all their papers, which may lead to future developments. Take with you concealed a dozen pairs of handcuffs. If the success of the enterprise is possible, everything will depend upon your skillful management of the details.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

DEAR SIR: A dispatch of which the following is a copy has just been received:

WASHINGTON, *March 23, 1865—6.45 p. m.*

F. F. LOW,
Governor of California:

The four new companies of First California Cavalry will be turned over to General McDowell for service in Arizona.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 24, 1865—9 a. m.*

General B. ALVORD, *Fort Vancouver:*

Turn over command of district to next officer in rank, and repair to Washington City, and report in person to Adjutant-General.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VANCOUVER, *March 24, 1865.*
(Received 3.40 p. m. 25th.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have turned over the command to-day.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 24, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. Volunteers, hereby relinquishes command of the District of Oregon, pursuant to General Orders, No. 15, from headquarters Department of the Pacific.

II. Col. R. F. Maury, First Oregon Cavalry, will assume command of the district. General Alvord cannot refrain from taking this opportunity to thank the troops—officers and men—for their valuable services under his command, and to congratulate them that his successor is an officer calculated in every way to maintain the honor of the Government and to win the confidence of the troops.

III. Second Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, First Washington Territory Infantry, is relieved from the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general, and will turn over the files of his office to such officer as Colonel Maury shall designate.

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By order of Brigadier-General Alvord:

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant, First Washington Territory Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 24, 1865.*

In obedience to General Orders, No. 14, headquarters District of Oregon, dated Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 24, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Oregon. In performance of the duties incumbent upon the commander of this district if as successful as the general whom he succeeds he will feel amply repaid for the anxieties and labors of his position. First Lieut. F. B. White, adjutant First Oregon Cavalry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general.

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., March 27, 1865.*

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3. The headquarters and two companies of the Seventh Infantry California Volunteers will sail on the next trip of the steamer Senator to Drum Barracks, whence they will march to Tubac, Ariz. Ter.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICO, *March 27, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento City:

GENERAL: Having just returned from Susanville, I embrace the occasion to explain the condition of affairs in the vicinity of Honey

Lake and beyond. Two principal routes diverge from Susanville, one to Idaho through Surprise Valley, and the other to the Humboldt mines. Both are exposed to the ravages of Indians. On the latter the keeper of the Granite Creek Station, and on the former the express-man, have been murdered by Indians during the winter. Also a large amount of stock has been driven off and slaughtered. This intelligence is authentic, as I have it from many persons, who all concur, with several of whom I am acquainted and know to be reliable. The anxiety is great among all the people to have troops sent immediately. The work of breaking a road through the snow was more than I anticipated, but is now done. I began it something like seven weeks ago, and have prosecuted, through storms almost unprecedented, the task, till there is now a passable road for sleighs, not for wagons. There is now no route in the State where wagons can cross over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, nor will there be till at least the 1st of May, and I believe this route will be traveled or in a traveling condition earlier than any other. By a little effort I believe troops can be got over this road now. They would have to haul their baggage over the snow belt on sleds, and then take their wagons on sleds too, or purchase wagons on the other side, which can be done. I represented to the people the difficulties of conveying baggage in wagons. Several told me that they would furnish flour and take the same quantity in return when the roads became passable for wagons. I am of the opinion that there will be a large travel (beginning in April, which is at hand) to the Idaho mines the present season through this route. To protect the Humboldt and Surprise Valley roads will require troops at some point beyond, but not distant from Honey Lake or Willow Creek Valley, and another station or post between Surprise and the Owyhee River. I do not believe that troops stationed at or near Goose Lake will answer the purpose, being off the direct route. I desire to add that all of the officials of Lassen County, of which Susanville is the county seat, concur in these views and the necessity of immediate military protection. I will see that no tolls be charged troops or freight for the military service on this road, and will render any assistance in my power.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. BIDWELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 23d instant in relation to the proposed movement of troops to the Owyhee country having been submitted to the major-general commanding the department, I am instructed to say in reply that it is not designed to keep up the military camp near Chico (Camp Bidwell) beyond the period for commencing the movement referred to in your letter. The troops will operate in the direction indicated in one or two columns, as you may determine, and the force available for this purpose will be three of the companies at Camp Union, the one at Camp Bidwell, and, as you suggest, a part of that at Fort Crook.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant transmitting petition of citizens of Red Bluff, Shasta, and other places asking military protection on the routes leading from this State to the Owyhee mines, and the establishment of a post to guard the same. The commanding general desires you to inform the petitioners that he some time since determined to open the routes referred to, and has recently given instructions to that effect, and that the movement of troops in that direction will commence as soon as the weather will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, March 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific:

GENERAL: When do you intend to send the order for the disbanding and mustering out of the Battalion of Mountaineers? I would be glad if you would apprise me of the fact before the order goes, for I desire to give instructions to the mustering officer in regard to re-enlisting the privates of the battalion for the Ninth Infantry. Prior to Colonel Whipple's departure I informed him that if one or more companies could be re-enlisted for the Ninth I would commission such of the old officers to command them as he would recommend.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1865.

Maj. Alfred Morton, Seventh Infantry California Volunteers, will take command of the provost guard in San Francisco. In addition to his other duties, he is assigned temporarily to duty as provost-marshal of the department, and as such will relieve Brigadier-General Mason from so much of his duties as do not devolve on Captain Fleming under the instructions from Washington.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, March 30, 1865.

CHARLES W. RAND,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of California, San Francisco:

SIR: The military force which I sent to Amador County for the removal of certain persons from the Rancho Arroyo Seco, in pursuance

of your request to Major-General McDowell, dated January 26, 1865, still remains there. When the process in the hands of the U. S. marshal has been executed and you no longer desire the presence of a military force the troops will be withdrawn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, March 31, 1865

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday I have the honor to inform you that one company of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers will be sent to Humboldt District before the 5th proximo. The remaining companies will not be ready to go up before three weeks. I expect the company which goes up first will relieve two companies of the Mountaineer Battalion. I send up by to-day's mail a copy of the orders on the subject for your information. Captain Fleming relieves, temporarily, Brigadier-General Mason as mustering officer and of the provost-marshal's department. Can nothing be done for Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple? He has impressed me very favorably. I have thought a good deal about the subject of your letter of the 21st instant, about the two companies of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers, in the Department of the West—I believe that is the name—and regret to say that I do not see how now the case can be disposed of as suggested. It would take a good while to get the Nevada cavalry over to the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The companies of the Second could not start till relieved, and in the meantime they would have been carried away still farther in the campaign which is now about to open against the Indians who have been interrupting the overland route. It may, however, be possible some time hence. I will not lose sight of it.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1865.

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3. Maj. Andrew W. Bowman, Ninth Infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duty on the department staff, to assume command of his regiment. He will establish his headquarters at Point San José.

4. Capt. Ebenezer C. Ledyard's company (A), First California Cavalry, is assigned to duty in the District of Arizona. Whilst at Camp Drum, and until it is joined by Brigadier-General Mason, it will continue under the command of Colonel Curtis, who will do whatever may be necessary to prepare it for service.

5. Company B, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed on or before the 5th proximo to Humboldt Bay, to relieve in part the

Mountaineer Battalion. On its arrival Colonel Whipple will station it so as to relieve, if possible, two of the companies of his battalion, who will be mustered out of service pursuant to the special authority received by the commanding general from the War Department. The remaining companies of the battalion will be mustered out as soon as their reliefs arrive.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., March 31, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRUM, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post this day, where I learn that matters are generally quiet throughout the district, with the following exception: The Indian prisoners on a peninsula near this post are restless, and evince a determination to escape to the mountains, and it is almost impossible to prevent some from effecting their object. Seven have already managed to elude the guard in the night, though I am certain that great vigilance is exercised. I shall at once increase the guard and use all possible means to prevent more from escaping. This I expect to be able to do, as there will very soon be a large portion of the battalion concentrated here preparatory to its disbandment. It is to be feared, however, that when relieved by strange troops, and but a small force can be detailed to guard the prisoners, that many will escape, and that, too, with the best endeavors to prevent it. There is no calculating the expense and trouble these Indians will cause the Government and the people if they again get at large. The peace which now pervades the entire portion of the State would be disturbed, and another expensive and harassing Indian war inaugurated. Were these Indian prisoners removed to a place of safety, whence a return to their old haunts will be beyond a peradventure, the great danger of another Indian outbreak may be avoided. To have them placed on any of the reservations north of San Francisco I am fully satisfied would be worse than futile. They had better be set at liberty at once. My earnest recommendation is that they be taken without delay to some point in the harbor of San Francisco (say Angel Island), or to the extreme southern part of California. Although this will entail some expense upon the Government for transportation, I am fully satisfied that it will prove a vast saving in the end. I beg leave, colonel, to urge this matter upon the attention of the major-general commanding, respectfully, but in the strongest manner possible. The immediate removal of these Indian prisoners is the great necessity of this military district, looking to the continuance of the peace at present existing. If at all practicable and consonant with the views of the department commander, I would advise that the same steamer which brings the troops up to supersede those about going out of service should take the Indian prisoners away.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Col. First Batt. Mountaineers, California Vols., Comdg.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, April 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday. I have to-day written Captain Fleming asking that the mustering officer he may send may be instructed to re-enlist and muster in such men of the battalion as may desire to do so, and form them into companies to be known as Companies A and B, Ninth Infantry California Volunteers. I also informed him that I would appoint such officers of the old organization to command the new companies as the mustering officer and Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple might recommend. In reply to your inquiry, "Can nothing be done for Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple?" I would say that he applied to me for the colonelcy of the Ninth Infantry. Not desiring to embarrass myself by a definite promise of a colonelcy before a regiment is recruited, at the same time wishing to do Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple full justice, I made him the proposition contained in my letter of 18th of March, a copy of which I inclose.* This proposition he declined. It seems to me that my proposition is liberal, and that his demand under the circumstances is unreasonable. If an officer can gain promotion by getting his original organization disbanded before their legal term of service expires, might we not expect to receive similar applications from others? I am quite willing to renew the proposition, but further than that I cannot go at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 1, 1865.

I. Capt. Ephraim Palmer's company (B), First Oregon Infantry, at Fort Hoskins, will repair without delay to Fort Dalles. Hospital Steward Edward Colmache will repair to Fort Dalles and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. Capt. A. W. Waters' company (F), First Oregon Infantry, at Fort Hoskins, will repair without delay to Fort Vancouver. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 4, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Captain Starr is under orders to move with his company (F), Second Cavalry, to Camp Bidwell, preparatory to the expedition to Honey Lake, Surprise Valley, &c., on the line of travel to the Owyhee

* Omitted.

mines. Sixty days' subsistence for Starr's company will be sent up by water. It is not probable that the troops can cross the mountains with supplies before the 1st of May. Captain Knight with his company (D), Second Cavalry, is still in Amador County, and Captain Ropes with his company (G), Second Cavalry, is on special service in Mariposa County, and Captain McLean with his company (H), Second Cavalry, is on provost-guard duty in this city. This latter company as well as the three remaining at Camp Union are without horses. The companies have received their arms, but as yet no ammunition for their carbines. As soon as the horses are received all the companies will be immediately prepared for such service as the general may desire to employ them on during the summer. I think that one full company, with half of Mellen's company at Fort Crook, will be ample for the protection of the route via Crook, Goose Lake, &c., to the mines, and that two companies will be sufficient to operate in the Honey Lake Valley and protect the line of travel beyond to the Owyhee mines. So soon as the general shall have determined upon the number of troops to be sent north and the lines over which they are to move the supplies should be thrown forward, either to Fort Crook or Chico, without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DUN GLEN, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEV. TER., *April 4, 1865.*

Maj. C. MCDERMIT,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers:

Yours of the 28th ultimo came to hand by due course of mail. As the lieutenant will doubtless have informed you, the troops you sent arrived here in good condition, and this morning started in search of a band of hostile Indians, who three days ago stole a large number of stock, fired upon several men, wounding one man, and burned their house, at a point about twenty-eight miles from this place, in Grass Valley. The Indians still continue to do a great deal of damage at various points in this county, by driving off stock, threatening the lives of the owners, and otherwise acting defiantly and insolently. The inhabitants are beginning to manifest a strong disposition to shoot down the Indians indiscriminately wherever they find them. I have done what I could to discourage the adoption of this policy at present, for under the circumstances it is obvious that it would do more harm than good, and I hope that this course will not be taken—at least until all other remedies fail. The citizens here desire me to express to you their thanks for having sent troops to their aid. The appearance and bearing of the soldiers are the subject of general commendation here.

Yours, truly,

JAS. A. BANKS.

DUN GLEN, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, *April 4, 1865.*

Maj. C. MCDERMIT,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers:

Since writing the accompanying letter Mr. M. W. Haviland, of Paradise Valley, has come in from that place, having been sent down by the citizens in order to obtain aid to secure protection from the Indians

in that section of the country. With this you will find a statement by Mr. Haviland, who is a gentleman on whom implicit reliance can be placed. There can be no doubt that the settlers in that locality are in very great danger, and unless speedily relieved and permanently protected from the depredations of the Indians by whom they are surrounded they will undoubtedly be under the necessity of abandoning that valley, which is one of the most extensive and fertile in this State, and it is settled by an industrious, enterprising, and worthy people, who, if protected, will soon make it the garden of Nevada. They are now assembled with their families in such positions as afford the best means of defense, and of course they can do but little in the way of putting in their crops, and unless assured that permanent protection will be afforded them they will undoubtedly leave the country. There has been a large amount of stock stolen from that valley. The Indians have warned the citizens to leave. In several instances they have broken open and robbed the houses of the settlers, and in various other modes exhibited a degree of insolence and hostility which shows that they are determined to drive out the whites. At present the valley affords an abundance of tolerable pasture for stock, and in a few weeks it will be excellent. An ample supply of hay can be obtained there at a cost not exceeding $10 per ton, and probably for half that price. Measures have been taken to furnish to the citizens of Paradise Valley a portion of the arms you sent to Star City. These will afford valuable and much-appreciated aid in the present emergency. Present appearances indicate that the troops now here will be fully occupied in attending to the savages engaged in committing depredations along the Humboldt River and in the southeastern part of Grass Valley, which is the valley lying immediately east of the range of mountains in which Dun Glen is located; hence the sending of more troops to this county is a necessity, and we hope that if possible you will send them forward at an early day.

With many thanks to you for the aid already rendered, we are, on behalf of the citizens, yours, truly,

J. A. DUN.
JAS. A. BANKS.
ALLEN PEACOCK.

[Inclosure.]

DUN GLEN, NEV. TER., *April 4, 1865.*

I will state some facts in relation to the importance of a military post being established in Paradise Valley. The Indians in that place have for some time past been robbing houses of all the provisions and bed clothing, and have been making raids and stealing a large amount of stock. Citizens have pursued their stock, and have been driven back by the Indians. The Shoshones threaten to kill all the settlers in the valley. We are all in actual danger. The necessity of a permanent military post in that valley is very great; in fact, the valley will be entirely abandoned unless we get it. To say nothing of the risk of our lives, we can't live there while having our teams taken away and every hoof of stock. So we are unable to cultivate the valley, being a very large valley, and probably the most productive valley in the State. If we can be favored with protection we will soon supply Humboldt County with nearly every line of produce. There are several tribes of Indians that center about and near Paradise Valley, the valley being one of the finest grazing and hay-growing, also grain-growing valleys in the State. The troops can always be supplied at reasonable rates. The people are

now waiting to see if permanent aid can be had before sowing any grain or cultivating any land. I will furnish hay at the present time for $5 per ton (coin) to the troops. If we have to abandon the valley it will be rather hard on us all, as some of us have expended nearly our all there. The growing of produce there will be of very great advantage to this country. The intelligence of the commanding officer at Fort Churchill will see the importance of a military post being established in Paradise Valley. We must have speedy relief, or the valley will be likely to be taken by Indians.

In behalf of the citizens of Paradise Valley:

M. W. HAVILAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 5, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch announcing fall of Richmond received. The whole population wild with excitement; rejoicing in every direction.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 5, 1865—10.20 a. m.*

General McDOWELL:

Have just received a dispatch from the Secretary of War confirming the report of the occupation of Richmond and Petersburg.

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1865.

The following has just been received by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, *April 3, 1865.*

Major-General McDOWELL:

A salute of 100 guns in honor of the capture of Richmond, Va., will be fired at meridian the day after reception of this order at each military post and arsenal in the United States. Department commanders will give orders accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In compliance with the foregoing, salutes will be fired to-morrow at noon from every battery and fort in the harbor, at Benicia and Sacramento, and at all other forts or batteries in this department on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order. As the salute is fired, the entire command not otherwise on duty will be paraded under arms and give three times three cheers for their glorious brethren in arms in the East, who by their courage, endurance, and patriotism are now rapidly bringing this war to its proper conclusion.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Goodwin, Ariz. Ter., April 5, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that some two months ago two decrepit old Indians came into camp and said they had been sent by their chief to ask for peace. I let one of them go, who promised to return in fifteen days, but failed to do so. Some fifteen or twenty days afterward a sub-chief came in and said he had been sent by the chiefs of two tribes to solicit peace. I told him that if they were in earnest they must bring in their families and lay down their arms, to which he acceded. On 4th of March 112 of them came to the post under a flag of truce. They expressed a strong desire to make a treaty, but wished to return to the mountains to bring in the rest of their families, to which I consented, and gave them four days to return. As they did not return in the time specified, I started at night-fall on the 9th instant for their rancheria with fifty-three men, guided by a Mexican captive whom I had retained. We marched briskly nearly all night, and the following night arrived within five miles of their camp. I sent the guide and four scouts to reconnoiter, intending to attack them at break of day. They returned and reported the rancheria deserted. It turned out subsequently that a strolling Indian had crossed our trail and given the alarm. The melting snow and mud was so deep that it was impossible to follow them with any prospects of success, and on the following day I started for camp. Much to my surprise, on the 22d some 400 of them—men, women, and children—made their appearance with a white flag, as usual. I had a talk with the chiefs, who said they were satisfied they could not fight the white men, and all they wanted was some place to plant in peace. I had promised to feed and take care of them with a view to sending them to the reservation. But the order transferring Arizona to the Pacific Department arrived the day before they came in, and I was placed in the position of the man who drew the elephant in the lottery. With nothing to feed them, no transportation to send them to the reservation, and no orders to do so if I had, I made the best of it, and told them they could go until I heard from the great chief. They promised that if any depredations were committed by their people they would bring them to the post, and I could punish them as I pleased. In my opinion they could all be placed on a reservation within twelve months, and hunting them over this immense Territory with only six companies is simply an absurdity. We have had no grain at this post for over five months. Many of the animals have died, and the balance are so poor that they are unfit for active service in the mountains.

Trusting my course will meet the approval of the general commanding, I would respectfully ask for instructions in the premises.

JAMES GORMAN,
Major, First California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
June 16, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Mason, commanding District of Arizona, for his information and report.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, August 31, 1865.

Respectfully returned, with the reports of Major Gorman and Captain Kennedy.

I am satisfied that these Indians are only temporizing and do not mean peace, as a large band of them has been reported by Colonel Lewis as on the warpath in the mountains east of his post.

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
April 6, 1865. (Received 1 a. m. 8th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am informed that the French fleet, which has been operating against Mexico on the Pacific Coast, having met with rough weather and some of the vessels having been badly damaged, the admiral, with the steam frigate Victory, with the steam transport Rhine in tow, is making his way to this place to refit at our navy-yards. He is now at our port of Santa Barbara waiting for coal. And to-day the bark Emily Banning sailed hence with 300 tons of coal to supply his ships. I called on the collector to ask if this was in accordance with instructions. He replied he had no right, under his instructions, to stop the Emily B. I am told and believe that this accident to the French fleet has delayed their operations against Sonora, which they are expected to undertake when their vessels shall have been refitted and fixed here. The subject is one of deep interest to this entire coast and the cause of much feeling.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Referred to Major-General Halleck.

E. M. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *April 6, 1865.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury:

The American bark Emily Banning sailed to-day for Santa Barbara with cargo of coal, said to be for the French ships of war put in there in a disabled condition, to enable them to come to this port for repairs. General McDowell called on me to know if this is according to orders. I informed him I had no instructions which would justify me in detaining the Emily Banning. She had cleared before I was informed of the facts. I can yet stop her. General McDowell has telegraphed War Department fully.

CHARLES JAMES,
Collector.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *April 6, 1865.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: Referring to a letter addressed to you at my request by Captain Elliot, dated November 22, 1864, on the subject of Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia River, you were informed that the fort would not be ready for its garrison before the 1st of May next. I find that it can now be turned over even before that day, and I have directed Captain Elliot to proceed to Columbia River by the first Oregon steamer after the 8th instant to secure the engineer property at Fort Stevens, and to turn over the work to the officer designated by the major-general commanding to receive it. In the letter above alluded to I directed to have it stated to you that the buildings now at Point Adams could be used for garrison purposes. At that time it was supposed we could commence the fortifications on Chinook Point; but in the absence of instructions from Washington in regard to the titles to the point the work has been delayed, consequently all the engineer property at Point Adams will have to be stored in one of the houses. The one occupied as the office will be sufficiently large to answer our purpose. It will then leave for the garrison a large barrack, a store-house, a large stable, and a smith shop. It is probable that Major Jordan will be the officer instructed to receive from Captain Elliot the property to be turned over. There are some tools and implements that will probably be of service to the garrison, until wanted by the engineer department elsewhere. If so, Captain Elliot will leave them in charge of the commanding officer. Captain Elliot has also been requested to indicate the best locations for temporary quarters which are to be erected by the quartermaster.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. E. DE RUSSY,
Colonel, U. S. Engineers.

UNIONVILLE, *April 6, 1865.*

Major MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Indians are murdering men, women, and children from Granite Creek, Surprise Valley road, to the head of the Humboldt. Send all the troops you can spare immediately.

J. M. WOODWORTH.

STAR CITY, *April 6, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major MCDERMIT,
Commanding Sub-District of Nevada:

Indians have burned Granite Creek Station, Honey Lake road, where Lucer was killed; burned house, hay, and all surroundings, and three men missing, supposed to have been burned, the body of one having been found in the ruins. The names of the missing are known as Thomas Rosse, R. B. Doom, and one other. Letter written to be forwarded by next mail, saying that there was danger of more trouble on the road, and asked for troops to be sent to Deep Hole Station, where plenty of forage can be found, and which is in the midst of troubles. Indians captured quite a lot of arms and ammunition at Granite Station—four rifles, muskets, and several six-shooters. Wolverton is after them (the Indians) toward Gravelly Ford. A body of Indians shot one man near

there, thirty-five miles southeast of Dun Glen. The Indians set fire to the house, and as the men escaped and made for their horses they had their clothes cut with bullets, and one man had six bullets go through his overshirt; not hurt. Fifty mounted men sent to Deep Creek Station; be there Monday, where they can get hay for 2 cents per pound, coin. If I cannot give word that soldiers are coming, volunteers will go from here and miscellaneous slaughtering will ensue.

E. F. DUNNE.

STAR CITY, *April 6, 1865.*

Maj. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Commanding Sub-District of Nevada:

Massacre in Paradise Valley. Six women and two men killed. Send cartridges, caliber .58, and revolvers, and 200 men. There are 1,000 Indians on the warpath.

E. F. DUNNE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA, *Fort Churchill, April 6, 1865.*

I. Capt. R. C. Payne, Nevada Cavalry Volunteers, commanding Camp Nye, will arm and properly equip 100 men of Companies D and E, Nevada Cavalry, under command of Capt. A. B. Wells, who will be in readiness to leave Camp Nye Friday morning, the 7th instant, for this post, to proceed from here to Star City, Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., to protect the settlers and other parties passing through that section of the country from hostile Indians.

* * * * * * *

IV. Captain Wells will report to the commanding officer for instructions.

By order of Charles McDermit, major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding:

DANIEL VANDERHOOF,
First Lieutenant, Acting Post Adjutant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT, *Fort Humboldt, Cal., April 6, 1865.*

I. Company B, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Captain Phelan commanding, will proceed to-morrow morning en route for Fort Gaston, using expedition on the march, and report to Maj. Charles W. Long, First Battalion [Mountaineers], California Volunteers, commanding.

II. Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, Captain Miller commanding, will without unnecessary delay proceed to and take post at Camp Iaqua, relieving First Lieutenant Middleton, Company A, in command of same. Captain Miller will receive and receipt for all Government property. Upon being relieved Lieutenant Middleton and detachment will join their company at Fort Humboldt.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 6, 1865.*

I. Maj. John M. Drake, First Oregon Infantry, will repair without delay to Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., and assume command at that post.

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By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Oregon Cav., Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 6, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I propose to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding, a brief résumé of affairs connected with my administration of the old District of Utah. I arrived at Salt Lake City with my command in November, 1862, and found the community almost exclusively members of the Mormon Church, bitter and unrelenting in their hostility to the Government. Persons residing in Utah and not members of the church were daily annoyed with petty persecutions calculated to force them to leave the Territory. The leaders of the church, jealous of the unlimited power they exercised over a bigoted and misguided people, employed every means in their power to prevent associations between their followers and loyal citizens. The so-termed sermons delivered in their tabernacles, boweries, and ward meetings were models of obscenity and treason. It appeared as though every effort was made by the advocates of polygamy to destroy all that native modesty characteristic of a woman, and to instill into the minds of the men the most bitter and unrelenting hatred toward our Government. The church leaders at every opportunity repeated the assertion that the war was a "Kilkenny cat" affair, so far as they were concerned; that they did not care which side whipped; in either event the war would continue until North and South were completely exhausted, and then they (the Mormons) would return to Jackson County, Mo., and control the destinies of the United States. They were able to obtain credit for this assertion among the people from this fact: The most of them are foreigners, gathered from the lower classes of Europe—men and women who know nothing about the American Government or its institutions. The officers and soldiers of my command were regarded as blacklegs and scoundrels, and were so designated by Brigham Young, the head of the church. The Indians were, I firmly believe, incited to acts of hostility against the mails and immigrants, for the purpose of involving us in a war, and, as we were but few in numbers, thus hoping to get rid of us. I determined to exercise the utmost caution toward the community, consistent with my duty, but at the same time was equally determined to maintain the authority of the Government at any and all hazards. During the fall of 1862 and winter and spring of 1863 my command was actively engaged against the Shoshone, Ute, and Goshute Indians; and at the battle of Bear River I captured large quantities of wheat, together with many articles which the Indians could not have obtained had they not been on friendly terms with the Mormons. I know that on one occasion, when a detachment of cavalry

in pursuit of Indians entered a town south of Salt Lake, the inhabitants had a portion of the same band in their houses, and told my officers that they had passed through a cañon in the mountains several days previous. On another occasion a party of fifty or more Ute Indians entered the town of Battle Creek and attacked six soldiers of my command, and continued the attack for several hours, during which time 150 able-bodied white men, claiming to be American citizens, quietly looked on the attack from their house tops, barns, sheds, and haystacks, without offering the slightest assistance. The bravery of the men and officer in charge finally compelled the Indians to retire, with a loss of several killed and wounded. I mention these instances to show the spirit animating the community. Nothing but fear and policy caused the leaders to remain quiet; but on every occasion they sneered at the authority of the Government and predicted to their followers its speedy downfall.

After whipping the Indians into subjection I turned my attention to a development of the mineral wealth of the Territory, with a view to encourage a different class of emigration, and thus eventually break up a system of religion and government at once infamous and abhorrent to every refined mind. In my efforts to develop the mineral wealth of the Territory I was well sustained by my officers and men, who, while they desired active service, cheerfully executed my orders, and with great energy prospected the country, and succeeded in discovering rich gold and silver bearing rock. It is now a settled fact that the mines of Utah are equal to any west of the Missouri River, and only await the advent of capital to develop them. About the same time that I commenced this system of prospecting I caused a daily newspaper to be instituted at my own expense, which has been and is now in successful operation, and doing much toward redeeming Utah from the "one-man power" of the Mormon Church. Last summer I sent an expedition from Salt Lake City for the purpose of opening a wagon-road communication between that place and the head of navigation of the Colorado River. The expedition was extirely successful, and now goods are shipped by that route. The power of the Mormon Church has been greatly exaggerated abroad. While I have every reason to know that the leaders of it are disloyal and traitors at heart, I have no fear of their taking any steps to produce difficulties between them and the troops. They content themselves with gasconade and such petty annoyances as they may be able to inflict upon the Government, in refusing to furnish from their abundance, supplies, &c. They daily violate the acts of Congress in the practice of polygamy, in the passage of laws violating the organic act and of others wholly opposed to the spirit of our institutions. The secret of the power of these leaders lies in this one word—isolation. So long as they were able to keep their people from association with the outside world they were safe. To this end they employed every means possible to force Federal officers (not Mormons) out of the Territory, and they succeeded well until the advent of the troops in 1862. The condition of affairs to-day is far different from that of three years ago. The presence of troops giving protection to those not belonging to the church; the establishment of a free press; the discovery of extensive mines, and the subjection of the Indians have already gathered quite a large population of loyal men, who form the nucleus around which gather all the elements opposed to this infamous evil of our age, clothed with the name of religion. Three years ago there were not 100 Gentiles, aside from the

troops, in the Territory. Now there must be not less than 1,500, with the number constantly increasing. A town (Stockton) has been established in the center of the Rush Valley mining district, thirty-eight miles from Salt Lake, by those not members of the church, which is rapidly gaining all the elements of permanency. It is a source of much pride to me that all these changes are in progress for the better, and to know that notwithstanding I had to encounter all the opposition of the Mormon Church, my policy has proved successful, and that but a few years will elapse before Utah will be redeemed from her infamy and degradation and contribute a loyal and healthy support to our common country, instead of being, as she now is, a foul and filthy ulcer upon the body politic. I do not apprehend any trouble with Indians in that Territory. They have been thoroughly whipped and taught the consequences of molesting the mail coaches and emigrant trains. The troops now serving in that Territory, consisting of California and Nevada regiments, are in fine condition, well disciplined veteran soldiers, an honor and credit to the service, and in charge of capable and experienced officers. Public property is carefully used and no extravagance permitted. The public funds are disbursed with the utmost economy consistent with the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 15, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Capt. Joseph McC. Bell, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of the Missouri, for the information of the major-general commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865.

This interesting and valuable report of General Connor, concerning affairs in Utah, is respectfully forwarded for the information of the Secretary of War. It throws great light upon the condition of the Mormon settlements and the objects of the rulers in Utah, which will prove very useful in the consideration of measures relating to the future status of that Territory.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, U. S. SUPREME COURT,
La Paz, April 7, 1865.

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I wrote you some weeks since concerning the various distances from Prescott and this point to the other settled parts of this Territory. I then stated to you that I thought the road from here the best, all things considered, although I knew that at seasons of the year water

was very scarce. Since then an experiment has been tried and proven successful that changes the whole matter. Tanks have been constructed similar to those in Sonora, and recent rains have filled one of them. This makes only one single stretch without certain water of forty miles between here and Prescott. Other tanks are in process of construction, and the question of water may be considered as settled. It seems to me that the best mode of placing troops into Arizona is to transport them by water to the mouth of the river. It would certainly be more expeditious and cheaper, while it would land the men here in fine health and spirits, having avoided the terrible desert between Wilmington and the river. By using the road from La Paz to Tucson via Wickenburg and the Pimas, troops would march by the settled portions of Central Arizona, where industry is to-day completely paralyzed by the hostile Indians. They would pass by the doors of four-fifths of the inhabitants north of the Gila. If they march from Fort Yuma to the Pimas they pass two ranches, or rather one ranch, Agua Caliente and Mr. Allen's trading station, at Maricopa Wells, over 200 miles of desert, grassless, with dust from one to two feet deep in the valley of the Gila, where there is a torrid climate ten months of the year. All the way the mining camps and towns on the central route are guarding the flanks of a column moving along the Gila. The route from La Paz is on a table-land about 2,000 feet above the sea, covered with grass. It is the only route to-day the citizen is using in this Territory. Over it goes the mail. The Mojave road has been until very recently impassable from snow. Every mine north of the Gila that is to-day yielding anything is either on the Colorado River or this central route. The deep interest I feel in having the present military movements a success will, I trust, be excuse enough for troubling you with this.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. P. ALLYN,
U. S. Judge.

STAR CITY, *April 7, 1865.*

Major MCDERMIT:

Express just in from Lieutenant Wolverton requesting us to foward the following report: "Yesterday a detachment attacked a small band of Shoshones, killing five." He sends twenty men to Paradise to-day; asks that there be more force sent immediately; confirms report of massacre in Paradise. Wolverton now on Humboldt River forty-five miles northeast of Star City. Thirty armed citizens have left for Paradise; fifteen more for Granite Creek, Honey Lake road. More men going to-night.

E. F. DUNNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 7, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have delayed writing as regards the necessity of additional cavalry and the proposed uses of the troops in this district, on account of succeeding unexpectedly to the command of the district. Some days after doing so were necessary to inform myself as to the dispositions made and proposed by the former commander, who, during his short

stay after turning over the command, was very kind in his efforts to impart all desired information. I will remark here that recruiting for the cavalry is progressing rather better in the last weeks than at first. For present purposes the troops of the district, supposing that the twelve companies of cavalry and the tenth of the Oregon infantry will be filled, and leaving out of view San Juan Island and the forts at the mouth of the Columbia, would be disposed of, if approved by the general commanding the department, as follows:

For Fort Colville, one company of cavalry and one of infantry. This is a cheap cavalry post, and the necessity for this arm of the service is increasing. There are no treaties or troubles now with the Indians in its vicinity, but on account of the constant increase of mineral discoveries around it, and consequent increase of travel and settlement, it is important that our present friendly relations should be maintained. To do this, sufficient force and watchfulness and care on the part of the military toward both whites and Indians are more necessary than heretofore. Indians, however well disposed, when not inconvenienced by the proximity or intrusion upon their grounds of our people, may be forced, by either or both through real or imaginary wrongs, to rise suddenly and commit such depredations as lead to extermination, and much greater cost pecuniarily than the maintenance of such a force in their midst as would deter them, as well as the lawless and evil-disposed of our own people, from aggression and wrong. These considerations are strengthened by the fact that this post is on one of the main traveled routes from ours to the Kootenai (British) mines. For Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ter., one company of cavalry is required as a police to prevent any infraction of our treaty stipulations with the Nez Percés, and lawlessness generally on their reserve. With reasonable attention and justice their friendship, so uninterrupted in the past, may be relied upon for the future. On account of fixed boundaries and privileges, with an appreciative officer in command at Fort Lapwai, they are not liable to be forced even into conflict with our citizens. For Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., two companies of infantry and three of cavalry. Its isolated position—500 miles from this place and about the same from Camp Douglas, in the midst of a population, a large proportion of which is not of doubtful proclivities or antecedents—of itself makes this force necessary. But this necessity, at least for some years, will be more urgent on account of the presence of thieving bands of Indians infesting all the routes leading into the extensive and rich mineral districts of which it is the center, and the protection of which within a large circuit must depend upon it. A depot in Jordan Creek Valley, twenty-five miles west of the Owyhee mines, supplied by wagons from Fort Boisé for a small detachment of infantry and a company of cavalry, can protect the vicinity of these mines where there has been much trouble, as well as the route leading from Northern California and Southern Oregon, via Harney Lake and Steen's Valley, as far as those points. There should also be sufficient cavalry to patrol the mail or stage route, as well as the emigrant route leading through Camas Prairie from Salt Lake City. There is no necessity of Fort Boisé being an expensive cavalry post. There is ample grass during summer in all directions, and so far as the wintering of the horses, the Government hay reserve is very productive, the grass from which can be harvested cheaply if properly managed, and undoubtedly such amounts of grain as might be absolutely necessary could, even this season, be purchased in its vicinity at reasonable rates. For Fort Klamath, one company of infantry and one of cavalry. The movements or operations of these

would connect to the eastward and north with those from Jordan Creek or Fort Boisé, thus giving, I think, thorough protection from Goose Lake to the Owyhee mines. For Camp Watson, one company of cavalry and a detachment of infantry from Fort Dalles during the summer to operate south as far as Harney Lake, as well as to protect The Dalles and Canyon City road. From these three points, Fort Boisé, Fort Klamath, and Camp Watson, the overland travel to the Boisé and Canyon City mines from California, Southern and Middle Oregon, will be well protected. In the entire country to be traversed by these parties it has never been my opinion that there is any large number of Indians, even if they were all collected; but they are in small parties and active and determined rogues, killing whenever necessary to accomplish their purpose. The nature of the country, its game and products, compel them to scatter in order to subsist, and in the meantime lay by something for winter when they collect in larger camps. For this purpose (laying up something for winter) our occupation of and travel through much of their country renders it valueless to them and makes greater necessity for activity in their thieving raids. For Forts Walla Walla and Dalles, one company of infantry and cavalry at each until the forts could be properly disposed of or sold. The troops at these posts are only useful in furnishing detachments to the Umatilla and Warm Springs Reservations and escorts to paymasters, &c. The necessity is constantly growing less. In a little while they could be abandoned and sold with benefit to the Government. For Fort Yamhill, the present garrison, Captain Scott's company, California volunteers. For Fort Steilacoom, two companies of infantry. The large number of Indians in its vicinity makes this force necessary to hold in check lawlessness generally, or to punish any aggression on the part of the Indians. The three remaining companies of the First Washington Territory Infantry would be collected here during the summer, preparatory to being discharged, and are not included in these dispositions, but would be left at their present posts, except as favorable opportunities were presented for bringing them in. The tenth company of Oregon infantry and the three remaining companies of cavalry (dismounted) would remain at this post.

These arrangements in full are of course contingent upon both regiments filling and those for the forts at the mouth of the Columbia remaining as at present contemplated. Taking into consideration the requirements of the service in the district, I earnestly recommend that both regiments be promptly filled. The tenth company of the infantry will fill some time this summer. The cavalry number about 500 enlisted men in nine fragments. Company C at Fort Klamath, Company G at Camp Watson, Company F at Fort Lapwai, Applegate's company (new) are all very near the minimum. These, except the new company, are at their proper stations (except a few recruits of F. now here), but I very much fear that none of the remaining companies will be organized in time to be of much service this summer. I shall, however, use those of the old companies here to the best advantage possible. From this place the country bordering the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, as far as navigation extends, is readily accessible. The cheapness of their support here, the fact that discipline and soldierly bearing are more easily established and better preserved in commands of several companies than one or two, points to this, in my judgment, as the proper place for concentrating all the troops not absolutely required for active operations. The movements of the troops now on hand will not be delayed for those in process of organization. They will be put in

motion as soon as practicable and divided as indicated. I have been thus particular, colonel, at the risk of being tedious, with the hope that I might present to the general the necessities and requirements of the district in such a manner as would enable him to understand the movements that may be directed for the summer. I will add that so far as possible, without sacrificing more important duties, the escorts for surveying parties will be furnished as indicated by General Alvord.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

[Translation.]

CONSULATE OF MEXICO IN SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, April 7, 1865.

General IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Commanding General of the Department of the Pacific:

Two French men-of-war, La Victoire and Le Rhin, have arrived at Santa Barbara, after having suffered damages at sea, and are coming to this port, and one of them with the object of making repairs in the navy-yard at Mare Island. The newspapers of this city have announced the arrival of these vessels and the orders they have given for the necessary supplies of coal. These same journals make statements which I suppose on account of their truth and justice must have attracted your attention.

These vessels to which I have just referred have taken part in most of the attempts against the Mexican Republic. The Emperor Napoleon, making light of the conventions ratified by his representatives before the whole civilized world, has, without a preliminary declaration, waged against a friendly nation a war more cruel and barbarous than any motive could justify in order that such an abuse of power could be committed.

And this same Emperor has not been very consistent toward the United States. We know his refusal to give assistance to the American men-of-war arriving in French waters in pursuit of the pirates that have done so much harm to the commerce of this country. Undoubtedly the war against the insurrectionists would be already finished but for the undisguised protection with which the Emperor Napoleon III has favored them in every possible way. I do not apply to you, general, to ask you to imitate the Government of the Tuileries, since this is not my affair, and you will undoubtedly work in conformity to the instructions and orders that you have received from President Lincoln. My object is to beg you, in the name of Mexico, whose nationality is in danger, for the justice which is due her, not allowing in this harbor, where the Republic reckons on so much sympathy, the French war ships to provide themselves with articles with which they are going to continue the work of destruction which the soldiers of Napoleon have undertaken.

Chile, a small Republic compared to this, has given an example worthy of imitation. She declared mineral coal to be material of war and refused it in her ports to the Spanish vessels that asked it in order to make war upon Peru. I know that I am applying to a general who is enthusiastic for liberty and who detests tyranny. The tyranny exercised by a foreigner who calls himself Emperor designs to put itself in the place of the liberty established in a country that is advancing on

the way of progress. It is on this account, and based upon the right and justice that are assisting Mexico, that I hope you will be pleased to give timely orders in order that the coal asked for may not be taken on board, nor the navy-yard used to careen and repair vessels which may do so much harm to the Republic, the only institution which the Government of the United States recognizes in Mexico.

I offer to you, general, the assurances of my appreciation and my distinguished consideration.

JOSÉ A. GODOY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 8, 1865.*

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco:

You will permit the usual courtesies to French vessels coming into our Pacific ports. The question of the use of our navy-yard for repairs will be decided when the application is made through the proper channels; that is, by the French minister to our Secretary of State.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 8, 1865.

SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
War Department, Washington:

The medical director reports that finding it impossible to live on their pay in legal tenders in this gold-currency country, the contract physicians cannot be re-engaged at existing rates, and that the department will be left almost entirely destitute of medical officers unless he is authorized to pay $125 to $150 per month in gold or its equivalent.

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Sacramento, Cal., April 8, 1865.

His Excellency F. F. LOW,
Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: In view of the recent decisive victories in the East, I have the honor to request that the requisition made on you for a regiment of volunteer infantry (the Ninth) may be suspended until further orders.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Sacramento, April 8, 1865.

Señor JOSÉ A. GODOY,
Mexican Consul, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 7th instant. On the 6th instant I telegraphed fully to the War Department concerning the subject to which your letter refers. On the same day the collector did the

same to the Treasury Department. To-day the Governor has telegraphed to the State Department. I regret that at present the authorities on this coast are not authorized to take any steps to comply with your request, and that the bark Emily Banning sailed on the 6th instant for Santa Barbara with coal for the French fleet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Fort Churchill, March [April] 9, 1865.

M. W. HAVILAND, Esq.,
Paradise Valley, Nev. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo [instant], requesting me to send more troops to the Humboldt country for the protection of settlers. Captain Wells, with 103 men, well armed and equipped, is now en route for Paradise Valley, with instructions to make that point the headquarters of his command, and to send troops from there to such points as he may deem their services most required. I am pleased to learn that you can furnish hay for our animals at $5 per ton, and I will instruct Captain Wells to contract with you for all he may require. Will you be kind enough to assist Captain Wells in selecting his camp? You can assure the settlers of Humboldt and Paradise Valley that I will do everything that is in my power to protect their lives and property. Captain Wells will have 150 men under his command, and I think will be able to whip all the Indians that may oppose him.

Yours, respectfully,

C. McDERMIT,
Major, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *April 10, 1865—2 p. m.*

General McDOWELL:

I have official dispatches giving particulars of the surrender of Lee and his army to General Grant. I go down to-day.

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 10, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In 1863 an invoice of ordnance and ordnance stores from the Watervliet Arsenal, also from the New York Arsenal, arrived at Benicia, embracing 1,000 Springfield rifle muskets, 75 Sharps carbines, and 3 mountain howitzers, with equipments for the same. The invoices were all made to the commanding officer, Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter. Governor Nye claimed that all these arms and equipments were sent out specially for the Territory of Nevada, and were to be turned over at once to him; but in the absence of any instructions on the subject from the War [Department] I declined to issue further than I might

deem proper under the special authority given me by the Secretary of War. The subject having again been brought up in a communication recently received from Major McDermit, I called upon him for copies of all orders he had received in relation to those arms. The major in reply sends me a copy of Major-General McDowell's letter to His Excellency Governor Blasdel, also copy of a letter from Governor Nye to Major McDermit, dated on the 19th of September, 1865 (mistake in the year), giving a dispatch from the Secretary of War to the Governor. It appears that these arms were intended by the Secretary to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, but as they were invoiced in the usual manner, without any special orders as to their disposal, of course I was not at liberty to place them beyond my control.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 10, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In accordance with the wishes of the general commanding the department, conveyed to me in your letter of the 20th ultimo, I dispatched Captain Ropes, Second Cavalry, with his company to Mariposa County for the purpose of arresting the man Rudd and others of that class whom he might find in that quarter. Captain Ropes returned to this place on the 8th instant, and his report is herewith inclosed.* I send Captain Ropes to San Francisco to-day with orders to deliver the prisoner Rudd to the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, and then report at department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 10, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 72, dated headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., March 25, 1865, I this day assumed command of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 12, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Brigadier-General Alvord, who has been relieved from duty in this department and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General, feels,

* Omitted.

from what he has heard, that there may have been representations made to the Department concerning him which would make it desirable he should have an expression of opinion from me, as his late commander, as to the course he has pursued while serving in the District of Oregon. I therefore beg to say that his course was characterized by great zeal in the discharge of his duties, in which he took the deepest interest, by stanch loyalty to the Government, and by the most active support of the Administration. The Governors of Oregon, of Idaho, and Washington have expressed themselves to me in the warmest manner concerning him, and have assured me he was most acceptable to the loyal population of his district. I am ignorant of what, if any, unfavorable representations have been made against him, but am sure none can have been truly made affecting in any way his patriotism, devotion to duty, or integrity.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., April 12, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Company F, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, now at the recruiting depot in this city, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco preparatory to sailing for Fort Humboldt. Such of the enlisted men of this company as may be necessary will be retained at the depot on recruiting service until the company leaves for Humboldt.

* * * * * * *

4. Company B, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed on the next steamer to Cape Disappointment. This company will be stationed at one of the forts guarding the entrance to the Columbia River, all of which are hereby placed under the command of Maj. William H. Jordan, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 13, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith are papers received this morning from Major McDermit in relation to Indian disturbances in Paradise Valley.* The prompt measures taken by the major in throwing troops forward will, I think, settle our Indian affairs in that quarter very soon. I have said nothing about the establishment of permanent posts in

* See Banks to McDermit, April 4; citizens of Dun Glen to McDermit (with inclosure), April 4; Woodworth to McDermit, April 6; Dunne to McDermit (two communications), April 6; Special Orders, No. 4, April 6; Dunne to McDermit, April 7; McDermit to Haviland, March [April] 9; Waite to McDermit, April 13, pp. 1177, 1182, 1183, 1187, 1192, 1195.

any of the sections of country where these difficulties are occurring, as it will be time enough to consider the question when the Indians are punished and quiet restored.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 13, 1865.

Maj. C. MCDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry,
Commanding Sub-District of Nevada, Fort Churchill:

MAJOR: Your Special Orders, No. 4, current series, with copy of your letter to Mr. Haviland of 9th instant, and also other papers relative to Indian disturbances in Paradise Valley, &c., are received. I am desired by the brigadier-general commanding to express his approval of the prompt measures you have taken to punish those Indians and protect the settlers, and also to say that you are authorized to pass the boundaries of Nevada, should you find it necessary to do so, in the pursuit of hostile Indians. You will keep these headquarters advised of the latest information you may have of the movements of your troops and the condition of affairs, and should these disturbances be prolonged you will take the field yourself and punish these Indians so that the recollection of it will prevent any future outbreaks in that quarter.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *April 13, 1865.*

Maj. C. MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Have you any later news from Paradise Valley? Do not avail yourself of your leave until quiet is restored.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1865.

I. A camp will be established somewhere in the upper part of Surprise Valley or southern part of Goose Lake Valley, as nearly as may be in the vicinity of the roads from Chico, via Susanville and Surprise Valley, and from Red Bluff, via Fort Crook, to the Owyhee, Idaho, and of the emigrant roads from Humboldt River to the southern part of Oregon.

II. The camp will be established with regard to wood, water, and grass for the station of a company of cavalry and a temporary depot for forage and subsistence for an additional company, which will be sent to move over the country beyond.

III. Maj. Robert S. Williamson, Engineers, will repair immediately to Fort Crook, and thence, with Captain Mellen, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and a sufficient escort from the latter's company, will proceed with as little delay as practicable to select the site for the camp herein directed to be established. He will send his report through Brigadier-General Wright's headquarters.

IV. Brigadier-General Wright will, at the earliest moment the season will permit, order a company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers to take post at the point which may be selected as above and establish itself for the year, by erecting such temporary cabins for themselves and shelter for their horses as the country may afford by the labor of the troops.

V. The company will be considered as in the field, and no purchases of lumber or other building materials will be allowed.

VI. As soon as the roads will permit, Brigadier-General Wright will establish a company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers in Honey Lake Valley, so as to protect the settlements and the road from Susanville to the Humboldt River, Nev. Ter. The company will be considered as in the field, and no purchases of lumber or other building materials will be allowed. It will be established with regard to wood, water, and grass, and will protect itself and horses by such temporary shelters as the country may afford by the labor of the troops.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 15, 1865.

Col. E. MCGARRY,
Second California Cavalry, Commanding Camp Union:

COLONEL: The President of the United States and the Secretary of State were assassinated at the national capital last night. The whole nation will mourn for this great national calamity. Let the officers and soldiers of the army wear crape on their left arms and sword hilts as an outward sign of the deep grief they feel in their hearts. Your colors and guidons will also be draped in mourning.

By order:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Comdg. District of Utah, &c., Hdqrs. Denver City, Colo. Ter.:

GENERAL: I thank you for the friendly expression in your letter of March 7 and the assurances of your desire to co-operate with me in the discharge of your duties under your new commander. It was not intended by the Governor of California and myself to continue the Third California Volunteer Infantry in service beyond the three years of their engagement. I understand that the Governor has commissioned Captain Johns as lieutenant-colonel of the battalion.

Wishing you much success, I am, general, yours, truly and sincerely,

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *April 16, 1865—2 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: We shall require more troops here, and cavalry immediately.

JAS. F. CURTIS,
Colonel of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., April 16, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: To-day I have had the honor of telegraphing you that we should require more troops here, and cavalry immediately. As to the necessity, I respectfully present the following reasons: In addition to the service required of cavalry against the bands of hostile Indians roving through the county of San Bernardino, depredating upon the Mojave road and within a few miles of the county seat, information of which has heretofore been communicated to the commanding general, it is probable that the death of the President will hasten the preparations of secessionists within these lower counties, who have been organized for months to oppose the Government of the United States by force. The Union people of San Bernardino are satisfied that an organization of secessionists is preparing for action of some kind, and they demand protection; consequently I to-day dispatched a force of 120 men, under command of Capt. P. Munday, Fourth California Infantry, to silence opposition and to protect Unionists. I believe this force too small to effect much, but it is all I can possibly spare. Twenty of the number above mentioned will be Native Cavalry mounted. Orders from your headquarters have directed that Captain West's company (C), Fourth California Infantry, when relieved at Fort Mojave, should take post at Camp Cady for the present. I have sent out from here thirty days' subsistence for it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

No more troops will be sent, for the present at least, to the Southern District. The infantry companies at Camp Drum must be used. It is believed they will abundantly suffice for the case presented.

RED BLUFF, *April 17, 1865.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I consider it my duty to inform you, for the information of the major-general commanding this department, that the purser, or clerk, of the steamboat Victor, on which I was a passenger, informed me and others that when the sad news of the death of the President reached Colusa the district attorney of the county and the sheriff of the county proposed publicly to fire 100 guns in honor of the event, and one of

them offered to furnish the powder for the purpose. Also, that it was probable the attempt to fire the salute would have been attempted had not some Union men (of which it was stated there was a minority in the town) prevented it, by saying that if the attempt was made blood would be shed. One of the two mentioned county officers actually fired two pistols or guns. I quietly listened to the purser's statement, but kept quiet to prevent it from being known that I intended to report the circumstance to you. Though this is but a report, it is well known to many. In fact it is a common rumor, believed by many who think it true, and I believe if cautious measures be taken evidence can easily be collected to convict the county officers of treason. The clerk of the Victor, my informant, seems a strong Union and loyal man, and is named J. Q. A. Cunningham, and will doubtless furnish more accurate details, with the names of the parties, if called upon. His boat goes down to Sacramento, leaving this morning, and will go up again on Saturday next. He has no idea I intended to make this report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Major, U. S. Engineers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1865.

It has come to the knowledge of the major-general commanding that there have been found within the department persons so utterly infamous as to exult over the assassination of the President. Such persons become virtually accessories after the fact, and will at once be arrested by any officer or provost-marshal or member of the police having knowledge of the case. Any paper so offending or expressing any sympathy in any way whatever with the act will be at once seized and suppressed.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1865.

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4. The troops ordered to the city from Alcatraz and Presidio will take post till further orders at the Harrison Street depot. The commander of the whole, who will be a field officer from Presidio, will, together with the provost-marshal, Major Morton, confer with the chief of the city police, M. L. Burke, and take, under his direction, such measures as will preserve the peace of the city.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 17, 1865.*

Major-General MCDOWELL:

GENERAL: In view of the excited condition of the public mind I hereby request that you will station a force of not less than 500 men

in the city, to remain at the service of the municipal authorities as long as you shall find their presence to be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. COON,
Mayor of San Francisco.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 17, 1865.

His Honor H. P. COON,
Mayor of San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have to inform you, in answer to your application of this date, that I have given orders for placing in the city four additional companies of infantry, to be quartered at the Harrison Street recruiting depot. These, together with those now in town, will act under the direction of the chief of police to preserve peace and quiet.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 17, 1865.

M. L. BURKE, Esq.,
Chief of Police, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I am instructed by General McDowell to say that Colonel Drum will notify you of the arrival of the troops. The commander of the troops and Major Morton will be instructed to co-operate with you. The general has the matter of Booth's brother in hand, and will telegraph to the Department as soon as he sees a gentleman who has something to tell in relation to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. T. HOYT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 17, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE PRESIDIO:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you will hold your command in readiness for instant active service, so that, should it be called upon, it will come to this city without delay. No passes to officers or soldiers will be given to leave the post until the existing excitement has subsided.

Respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officers Fort Point and Point San José.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 17, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF ALCATRAZ ISLAND:

SIR: The commanding general directs that Companies F and G, Ninth U. S. Infantry, and A, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, will

be sent to this city on the steamer that will be sent to the island for that purpose. On landing, the troops will be marched to the recruiting depot on Harrison street, where they will be provided for. They will bring their blankets and overcoats, canteens and haversacks, with them.

Respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 17, 1865.*

General JOHN S. MASON,
Drum Barracks, Los Angeles, Cal.:

In accordance with orders from Washington, the Arizona regiment will not be raised. The Fourth Infantry company at Fort Yuma will be retained in your district. All quiet here and in the East.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 17, 1865.*

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS,
Drum Barracks, Los Angeles, Cal.:

What is the occasion for an increased force being sent to your district?

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DRUM BARRACKS, *April 17, 1865—9 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

An organization of rebels exists in this and San Bernardino Counties. The Union people of the latter have demanded military protection. The Indian depredations in San Bernardino can be stopped only with cavalry.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel of Volunteers.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 21st ultimo, requesting that the fort on Alcatraz Island be named Fort McPherson, and fort at Fort Point, Fort Reno, is received. The Secretary of War has had the subject of naming these, as well as other forts, under his attention for some time past, and has not as yet informed me of his determination in relation thereto.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
General and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 18, 1865.

Col. CHARLES JAMES,
Collector, &c., San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Major-General McDowell respectfully requests the use of the Saginaw or other vessels in your department for the purpose of bringing troops from Angel and Alcatraz Islands to-morrow. If the request is granted, it is desirable that the troops should be landed by 9 a. m. They will return to their posts at the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies.

Respectfully,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 18, 1865.

1. Company I, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, will be sent on to-night's boat to this city. The company will remain in the city until the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies of the late Chief Magistrate of our country, when it will proceed to and take post at Fort Point.

2. The troops at the various posts in this harbor, except the usual guards at the Presidio, Camp Reynolds, and Alcatraz, and Captains Stewart's and Mears' companies, at Fort Point and Point San José, will be sent to Washington Square, in this city, to arrive by 10 a. m. to-morrow. Colonel Wood, Major Bowman, Captain Stewart, and Brevet Major Andrews will remain in command of the posts at which they are respectively stationed. Col. Thomas F. Wright, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will command all the U. S. troops forming part of the funeral procession.

3. The provost guard and the troops at the recruiting depot will not join in the procession. All the officers and enlisted men belonging to these commands will be required to remain at their respective stations until the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies.

4. The half-hour guns required in paragraph 275 of the Regulations will be fired at Alcatraz; at all the other posts, twenty-one minute guns will be fired, as directed in orders from Washington. The firing will be done by the guard at the several stations.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 18, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have received reliable information that the rebels of Colusa fired guns and cheered the assassination of the President. I have ordered (by telegraph) Captain Starr to march from Camp Bidwell to Colusa and arrest all such persons and send them under a strong guard to Camp Union. I have sent Lieutenant Tillinghast by land to Colusa to aid Captain Starr. Sacramento is perfectly quiet, and I

have no apprehension of any serious attempt to disturb this tranquillity. If there should be, I am prepared to suppress it by the strong arm of power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 18, 1865.

Lieut. A. TILLINGHAST,
Second California Cavalry, Sacramento:

SIR: It having come to the knowledge of the brigadier-general commanding that certain rebel sympathizers in Colusa have made public rejoicings over the assassination of the President, I am desired by him to inclose to you the accompanying order* to report at that place to Captain Starr, of your regiment, who has been ordered with his company there from Camp Bidwell. Herewith please find a package of instructions for him, in furtherance of which you will obtain on your arrival such information as may be necessary for the success of the expedition, the object of which is the arrest of all such parties.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 18, 1865.

Capt. A. W. STARR,
Second California Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding has received information that the rebel sympathizers in and about Colusa fired guns and cheered the assassination of President Lincoln. The object in your movement to Colusa is to arrest all such persons and send them under a strong guard to Camp Union. You will be governed by Department General Orders, No. 27, current series, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose.* Lieutenant Tillinghast has been ordered to Colusa to aid you in this duty. You will act discreetly, but with promptness and decision.

Respectfully, &c.,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Translation.]

CONSULATE OF MEXICO IN SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, April 18, 1865.

General IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Comdg. General of the Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

To the protest which I believed that it was my duty to address to you on the 7th of this month, you were pleased to reply the following day, the 8th, by a telegram from Sacramento, where you happened to be, to the effect that you had made a report to the War Department

* See General Orders, No. 27, April 17, p. 1198.

for its decision. It seems that this decision has not yet arrived, since you have not been so kind as to communicate it to me. At the same time and with the corresponding object that you had, the collector of the port and the Governor of California addressed themselves to the Treasury and State Departments.

The French men-of-war La Victoire and Le Rhin, which have had such a great share in desolating the ports of the neighboring Mexican Republic, and in carrying fire, robbery, death, and ruin to its principal cities, have entered this harbor, and in it they are receiving every kind of assistance. This is so much at variance with what in Europe has been done by France for the United States, that the arrival of these ships has suggested to the Morning Call the writing of the judicious article which I have the honor to inclose for you, in case you may not have read it.*

I hope, general, that you will be pleased to order some temporary measure that will prevent the enemies of my country from receiving assistance from this sister Republic, assistance with which they are going to continue their iniquitous work.

I offer to you the assurance of my appreciation and my distinguished consideration.

JOSÉ A. GODOY.

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1865.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL:

Please report to this Department when Brig. Gen. B. Alvord sailed from San Francisco for the East in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War some weeks since. Please state also the date when General Alvord was relieved from the command of the District of Oregon, and who relieved him under that order.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 20, 1865.

Señor JOSÉ A. GODOY,
Mexican Consul, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant in relation to the French ships refitting in this harbor. I informed you on the 8th instant I had fully represented the whole subject to the War Department. I did so as soon as I learned of the ships being on their way to this port. The collector also informed the Treasury Department. The Government at Washington is, therefore, so far as depends on its officers here, fully acquainted with the facts. I can act only on its instructions and in conformity with its policy, which I do not permit myself to question nor discuss. I will only say that the decision on the matter submitted will be made from Washington to the naval authorities at Mare Island and the collector, and not to me. The only instructions I have received is to extend to the French fleet the usual courtesies.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

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*Inclosure omitted.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, U. S. SUPREME COURT,
La Paz., April 20, 1865.

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a note from Colonel Drum, dated March 22, 1865, postmarked 5th of April, informing me that a large force is under orders for Arizona, and that our citizens will receive full protection from all enemies, foreign and domestic. Had this communication been placed in the post-office at the time it was written, it is possible I might have been able to do something to stay the exodus from the country (although the note is unfortunately indefinite as to the disposition of troops), but now I fear it is too late. Again, a California column is to move into an abandoned country—aye, a country actually abandoned while the head of that column was at Fort Yuma preparing to march up the only safe road in the Territory. General, a corporal's guard of blue coats here to-day would turn the tide; a regiment next summer will be too late. Troops at Fort Yuma are scarcely nearer the menaced portions of our Territory than they were at Camp Drum, and all the moral effect is lost because no one knows they are there, no one sees them, no one passes Yuma, except on a boat that isn't in U. S. employ. A corporal's guard here as the evidence of actual arrival would be known to the remotest confines of the Apacheria in less time than it takes this letter to reach you. It would be known to every white man north of the Gila in four days, and would rouse them to another effort.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. ALLYN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 21, 1865.

General PLÁCIDO VEGA, Mexican Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

MY DEAR SIR: The sad events of the last week must be my apology for not sooner acknowledging the receipt of the letters you were so kind as to send to me for General Mason's use in promoting a co-operation between the Mexican troops in Sonora and those of the United States in Arizona in their respective operations against their common enemy, the Apache Indians, who roam between the two countries.

Please accept my thanks, general, for your attention, and believe me, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 21, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a telegram just received from General Bidwell. Captain Wells is now operating against the Indians in Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., and I have ordered him to move over the country mentioned by General Bidwell. Captain Starr is still on the west side of the Sacramento, executing my special orders

in making arrests, &c. A portion of Captain Doughty's company is at present absent from Camp Bidwell in pursuit of Indians on Deer Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CHICO, *April 21, 1865.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT:

News by courier from Smoke Creek says Granite Creek Station burned, and every man killed; also that all the stations between Smoke Creek and Humboldt are abandoned. I write by mail.

J. BIDWELL.

CHICO, *April 21, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, *Sacramento:*

GENERAL: The inclosed petition and letters I forward for your information, having been sent to me by a special courier. It seems imperative that a military force be sent without delay. The road over the mountains is traveled daily by horsemen. Cavalry therefore will have no difficulty, but loaded wagons cannot well surmount about seven miles of snow. That, however, can be passed with empty wagons in the morning when the snow is stiff, and the baggage can be got over on sleds. I see no other way. The travel to Idaho has gone over this route since April 3, and while the trains have thus far met no difficulty, yet it will not do to leave it unprotected. The scene of the present Indian troubles lies some fifty miles to the east of the Idaho route, but the Indians are roving, and will be sure to infest the traveled roads. I will do anything in my power to aid in crossing the mountains. Perhaps the men could precede the baggage train a few days. There is no road north of the Dutch Flat route open for teams at this time, except the Chico road, and none with as little snow. Captain Starr is at Colusa. Captain Doughty somewhat under the weather from boils. The petition you will observe is addressed to General McDowell, but I will take the liberty of transmitting it through you to him to avoid delay.

I remain, general, very respectfully and truly, yours,

J. BIDWELL.

[Indorsement.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Sacramento, April 24, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

Captain Wells, of Nevada cavalry, now operating against hostile Indians in Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., has been instructed to send a mounted company in the direction of Honey Lake at once, and the sixth paragraph of General Orders, No. 26, current series, from department headquarters, will be executed at the earliest practicable moment.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

The undersigned, citizens of Lassen County and of the State of California, to General McDowell, commanding the Pacific Department of War, greeting:

We would respectfully represent to General McDowell that within the past six months we have at several different times petitioned the depart-

ment for military defense against Indian depredations upon our lives, property, and interests; that within said space of time incalculable damage to property and to the progress and advancement of this section of country has been done by Indian outrage, whilst a number of our citizens have lost their lives. That insecurity to life and property and the entire estoppel of travel through our section from certain knowledge of danger to travel upon our roads is working material injury to our interests. That almost every week brings intelligence of murder and theft by the Indians upon the Humboldt River, and that from the frequency of these occurrences, the very considerable number of Indians known to be congregated on this road, as well as from their repeated declarations, we are convinced they do not design this road shall be traveled this year. But a few days past three citizens were murdered at Granite Creek, on the Susanville and Humboldt road, by name Andrew Creel, N. D. Simmonds, and Jack Curry, said point being ninety-two miles from Susanville, forty-three miles from Smoke Creek, and twelve miles from Deep Hole Station, upon said road. That all of the different stations upon the road have been vacated because of insecurity to property and life. That all travel for Boisé or Humboldt is being lost to us, taking the Oregon and Nevada routes. That two of our citizens, Capt. Frank Drake and John H. Neal, having their teams at Humboldt, will be forced at much delay of time and much additional expense to take their trains by the way of Virginia City. That large quantities of live stock have been driven away from Smoke Creek Station and in the immediate vicinity of this valley by the Indians, who, from being unpunished, are becoming more bold every day. We would further represent to you that Smoke Creek Station presents one of the most favorable points for location of soldiery. That it has a large barracks capable of accommodating 100 men, with most comfortable and convenient apartments; has large and sufficient stabling, an abundance of hay, grain, and grass; that it is a healthful location; is distant thirty miles from Susanville and fifty miles from Surprise Valley, on the direct road to Boisé River, and that Captain Pearce's saddle train passes through and by it. That is distant from Unionville, Humboldt mines, about ninety miles, and is on the direct road to Humboldt. We believe the selection of this point will accommodate all sections of surrounding country, the travel to Boisé mines and Humboldt mines, and the lives and property of this valley, Smoke Creek, Surprise Valley, and of the stations established upon the Humboldt road, will all be made secure. This station has been occupied by Captain Mellen and forces, Lieutenant Tillinghast, Lieutenants Firman and Jewett, and Captain Wells, all of whom have found it answering the purposes for which they were sent, namely, the best and most effectual defense of this section of country. Submitting to you, general, these facts, we have faith that you will immediately move for our relief. Believe us, delay is indeed working us grievous wrong and injury, and that we are wholly unsafe until we have that protection which our country awards her citizens when in danger, and which we feel assured you will not deny us when convinced of its urgency and necessity.

Respectfully,

JNO. S. WARD,
WIT DEHAVEN,
I. J. HARVEY,
[AND 70 OTHERS.]

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SMOKE CREEK STATION,
Tuesday, April 18, 1865—3 a. m.

I. J. HARVEY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I left home this morning at 9 o'clock and went to Deep Hole and have just returned, having ridden about seventy-five miles. I found Deep Hole Station abandoned, and a notice on the door as follows:

Gone to Humboldt. Look out for Indians. Granite Creek Station burned and every man killed.

J. C. PARTRIDGE.

I presume every station on the road from Buffalo is abandoned. To what extent the Indians have committed these depredations is impossible to tell. We want to find out as soon as possible. Susanville ought to send men out at once without any delay. Follow the Indians and exterminate them.

Yours, in haste,

WM. V. KINGSBURY.

PORTLAND, *April 21, 1865—5.10 p. m.*

Major-General MCDOWELL:

The infantry regiment lacks thirty-four men. Two new companies of cavalry nearly full. Colonel Maury urges each to be filled. What shall be done?

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 21, 1865.

* * * * * * *

IV. Capt. E. Palmer, First Oregon Infantry, will proceed with his company on the 1st of May, proximo, from Fort Dalles en route to Fort Boisé. Hospital Steward Colmache will accompany Captain Palmer's command, and on arrival will report to the commanding officer of Fort Boisé for duty. The acting assistant surgeon at Fort Dalles will furnish the necessary supply of medical stores for the march. The acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Dalles will furnish subsistence. Transportation will be furnished from the Boisé supply train for subsistence, ordnance stores, and field allowance of baggage.

V. Capt. A. J. Borland, First Oregon Infantry, will move with his company from Fort Walla Walla en route to Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., in time to join Captain Palmer's command at the foot of the Blue Mountains. The acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Walla Walla will furnish Captain Borland the necessary transportation and supplies, providing for field allowance of baggage.

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By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 22, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A brother of Booth left this city on the steamer of the 13th instant for New York by way of Nicaragua. His leaving here was sudden, and it is believed if he is arrested on his arrival and before he lands some information may be obtained.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, April 22, 1865.

General McDOWELL:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the acting assistant provost-marshal-general has issued orders, I understand, stopping recruiting for either old or new organizations. In view of this I desire to ask what will be the effect of this so far as the Fourth Infantry Regiment and the company for the First Cavalry are concerned? The three companies (new) for the Fourth Infantry are above the minimum; but with these companies added the regiment is still below the minimum, and if the letter of instructions is adhered to no additional field officers can be mustered in. The regiment needs the additional field officers and particularly the lieutenant-colonel, whom you intend assigning to an important command in the Humboldt Indian country. The company for the First Cavalry in process of recruiting in Santa Clara County has sixty or seventy men. What shall be done with them?

I remain, general, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 22, 1865.

General PLÁCIDO VEGA, Mexican Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to make my sincere acknowledgments for the kind expressions in your note of the 15th instant relative to the great calamity which has befallen the United States in the death of its President, and at the same time to ask your pardon for my seeming neglect in not doing so immediately, which I should have done but for the preoccupation consequent on receipt of the sad news.

Please receive, my dear sir, for yourself and your countrymen, the kind assurances and regards of yours, most truly and sincerely,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 22, 1865.

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5. Company A, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, having been mustered into service, will proceed on the steamer of the 25th instant

to Fort Humboldt and be assigned to some station by the district commander.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 22, 1865.

General J. BIDWELL,
Chico:

GENERAL: I am desired by Brigadier-General Wright to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, with inclosures, and also to inform you that a company of cavalry has been ordered (from the command now acting in the Humboldt Valley) this day to march to the Smoke Creek country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SACRAMENTO, *April 22, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT CHURCHILL:

Have one company from Captain Wells' command patrol toward Smoke Creek and report.

By order:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 22, 1865.*

Governor A. C. GIBBS:

I do not think the War Department will sanction the enlisting any more men at this time. It is more probable there will be a consolidation than an extension.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, April 22, 1865.

[Col. R. F. MAURY:]

COLONEL: Your letter of the 20th has just been received. I agree with you fully as to the necessity of troops and have telegraphed to Major-General McDowell on the subject. Inclosed you will please find a copy of his reply, which I have just received.* I think he is as much in the dark as to the future as any of us. I hope you will be able to so arrange it that an expedition can be fitted out at Eugene City to go into the Indian country, via Diamond Peak. The opening and defense of that route is of vast importance to the citizens of Willamette Valley and Boisé.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

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* See next, *ante*.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 23, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have received the letter of David Meeker, addressed to Major-General McDowell on the 18th instant. I have never attempted to correct statements made in the newspapers in regard to my official acts. I have neither time nor inclination to enter into such a controversy. The article which so much disturbed Mr. Meeker, and which prompted him to ask General McDowell to institute a proper inquiry into, was first published in the Sacramento Union. The facts in the case are these: After the news of the assassination of the President a deep gloom pervaded the whole city, and in the course of the day nearly every dwelling, with all the public offices and places of business, were draped in mourning. Frequent reports came of persons exulting over the deed, but there was nothing tangible, not the least attempt made at outward demonstration; yet, to guard against the possibility of there being any disturbance in the city, I had given special instructions both to the officer commanding at Camp Union, as well as to the officer commanding the provost guard in the city, to hold their men well in hand, and in readiness to act at a moment's warning should any emergency render it necessary. I soon learned that certain men had been arrested by the provost guard. I sent for the commander and ascertained that the arrests had been made by individual members of the guard, acting without any authority whatever. However, inasmuch as the arrests had been made, I held the persons in custody with a view of prosecution before the State courts, and at the investigation it was found to be impossible to obtain any testimony against them. They had been arrested on general principles, knowing their proclivities, and some irresponsible persons had made statements to soldiers on the streets and persuaded them to make the arrests. I instructed the commander of the guard not to permit his men to run at large over the city and make arrests; that such acts should only be done by an organized party acting under authority. I have invited the civil officers and other persons in this city and in the country round about to arrest and hand over to the military authorities all persons exulting over the death of the President, and informed them that a military force would be sent to make arrests if the civil authority was unable to do it. In conclusion, I would recommend to Mr. Meeker to attend to his own business, or if he must exercise a supervision over military affairs, to confine himself to his adopted city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 24, 1865.

A camp will be established somewhere in Paradise Valley, on the roads from Fort Churchill and Reese River to the Owyhee country, Idaho Territory. The site will be selected with regard to wood, water, and grass, for the station of a company of infantry, and a temporary depot for forage and subsistence for a company of cavalry which will

be sent to move over the country beyond. The companies will be considered as in the field, and no purchases of lumber or other building materials will be allowed. They will protect themselves and horses by such temporary shelters as the resources of the country may afford by the labor of the troops.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sacramento, April 24, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Colonel DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have six men, arrested by Captain Starr at Colusa—a justice of the peace, deputy assessor, district attorney, &c. I shall send them down to-morrow with Captain Ropes and guard to Alcatraz.

Yours,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 25, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: A valuable lot of land in the city of San Francisco, belonging to the Government and known as the "custom-house lot," has been for some years occupied by squatters who have no legal rights thereto, and the efforts of the Government to obtain possession of the same have thus far proved unsuccessful. It has been suggested by the special agent of this Department that this lot might be turned over to the military authorities for their occupancy and use for the time being as the most speedy way of obtaining possession on the part of the Government, and the Solicitor of the Treasury approves of this course. General McDowell has been consulted by the special agent, and states that if authorized to take possession he could make it available for military purposes and of advantage to the public service. I have therefore the honor to request that you will give the necessary instructions to the military authorities in that quarter to take possession of the property, full information concerning which will be furnished to them by the collector of customs at San Francisco.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 27, 1865.*

Referred to the Adjutant-General to direct by telegraph, in the name of the President, Major-General McDowell to take immediate possession of the land in question.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 25, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: While in command of Fort Hoskins, Oreg., being desirous of informing myself as fully as possible on such matters touching the Indians on the neighboring reservations as might claim my attention in a military capacity, I sent out letters making inquiry for renegade Indians. In reply to a letter addressed to the commanding officer of Fort Klamath, I received the following reply since my arrival at this post: "There are a great many (Indians) among the Klamaths that have been at Yamhill some years ago, but who claim to be Klamaths." These are undoubtedly renegade Rogue River Indians, or if not Rogue River Indians proper, they are perhaps adventurers from Klamath who fought against the whites with the Rogue Rivers, and should now be held to the fate their complicity in that affair merits for them. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant. Mr. Odell, surveyor, is camped, I understand, about twelve miles from this place on the Walla Walla River. I sent an express to his camp with a letter containing an extract of that portion of your letter relating to his operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *April 26, 1865.*

[Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: The bearer of this, E. D. Wheeler, esq., has shown me a letter concerning anticipated troubles at Kern River. He will call upon you in relation to the matter. Mr. Wheeler I have known for many years, and any statements he may make you may consider entirely reliable.

In haste,

F. F. LOW.

[Inclosure.]

KERNVILLE, *April 21, 1865.*

BROTHER ED.: I write in great haste, for time is precious. Since the news of the surrender of Lee's army, the assassination of Lincoln and Seward, and the surrender of Johnston's army, &c., reached here the rebs have been perfectly wild with excitement and rage, and have organized a guerrilla band at Clear Creek, fifteen miles from here, and threaten to annihilate us all, and I don't know but they will do it, but we intend to fight them to the bitter end. We expect a raid into this place at any moment. We are preparing for an attack. They outnumber us considerably, and are better armed. We have, however, sent to Visalia for troops to assist us, but whether they will come or not of course we don't know. I think it is their design to clean us out and then make a break for Mexico. I will write you again in a few days "if I live." If I get killed, do the best you can with my business. All I have is in your hands, except some quartz lodes here and at Clear Creek and my traps.

Yours, in great haste,

M. M. WHEELER.

P. S.—Just as I finished the above your letter of the 13th was handed me. In regard to the trunk, Donnell has gone again to San Francisco and will return soon. He will call for it, and bring it as his baggage. I don't think the extra charges on it brought in that way will be over $15. I need it if I remain here, which I now intend doing. If sent as freight it will be knocked to pieces.

MATT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., April 26, 1865.

* * * * * * *

III. Capt. L. L. Williams, First Oregon Infantry, with his company (H) will proceed without delay by water to Fort Dalles en route to Camp Watson. The assistant quartermaster at Fort Vancouver will furnish transportation to Fort Dalles. At a suitable point fifty or sixty miles from The Dalles, on the Canyon City road, an officer and twenty enlisted men will be detached, with instructions to await the arrival of and escort D. P. Thompson's surveying party to the southern boundary of Oregon, and rejoin its company at Camp Watson on the completion of that duty. Fifty days' rations and the necessary transportation will be furnished for this detachment. Actg. Asst. Surg. J. W. Davies will accompany this detachment. The acting assistant surgeon at Fort Dalles will turn over the necessary medical supplies.

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By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Oregon Cav., Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 27, 1865.

WILLIAM L. BOOKER, Esq.,
Her British Majesty's Consul;
GEORGE GORDON, Esq.,
D. FRASER, Esq.,
H. C. FERGUSON, Esq.,
Committee, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: I am greatly gratified by the receipt of the resolutions passed by the meeting of the British residents of this city at the British consulate on the 18th instant, expressing sympathy and condolence with the American people at the calamity which has befallen them in the assassination of their great and good President, and the attempted assassination of their Secretary of State. The sentiments of the British residents will meet with a warm response from every good man, and especially every good American, and I am sure the American Government will receive the resolutions as a renewed assurance of the good feeling which exists between the two kindred countries.

With my own sincere and respectful acknowledgment, I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

The President of the United States directs that you take immediate possession for military use of a lot of land in the city of San Francisco, known as the "custom-house lot." For full particulars, apply to the collector of customs at San Francisco.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICO, *April 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

GENERAL: The petition which I have the honor to inclose herewith is signed by the officers and others of Siskiyou County, and was sent to me with the request that I would have Governor Low, Comptroller Oulton, and other State officials sign it, and then personally present it to you. But this is not necessary. You already comprehend the situation. Surprise Valley is in Siskiyou County. I indorse the petition, and believe a military post is required at that point not only in summer, but in winter, too. Post route No. 14903 will pass through that valley. I inclose a slip from the Morning Call, containing the said route advertised. Should the route via Fort Crook and Pitt River be traveled the coming summer, it will intersect the main route (Susanville to Boisé) at or near Surprise Valley. Passenger trains have been running regularly via Susanville to Idaho since April 3. No Indian troubles have as yet occurred, but I am in constant apprehension. Stages are to be put on the route as soon as the snow is off, when the regular mail will begin. With a full company at Smoke Creek or a point a little farther west, to range on the road to Surprise Valley and on the Humboldt road as far east as Black Rock and the station prayed for in this petition at or near Surprise, present emergencies so far as I can see would be met. Beyond Surprise, however, there is a distance of 150 miles entirely unsettled. The Indians may not be hostile, or there may be few or none there. Time will show.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. BIDWELL.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Major-General MCDOWELL,
Commander Military Department Pacific Coast:

SIR: There is a large and fertile valley in the eastern portion of this (Siskiyou) county, in the northeastern part of the State, known as Surprise Valley, which during the last year has been rapidly settling up by emigration from other localities, and which is capable of sustaining a large population; and inasmuch as the recent difficulties between the Indians and white settlers, resulting in the effusion of some blood and considerable loss of stock and other property, has already deterred, and is now deterring, many who are desirous of emigrating thither with their families, for the purpose of suppressing these difficulties and preventing future depredations on the part of the Indians and the full protection of the settlers in their laudable efforts toward developing the resources of this section of country, the following request is most respectfully submitted, to wit: That one or more companies of the

military under your command may be dispatched forthwith to the above-mentioned Surprise Valley, and remain stationed there during the coming summer, or until the necessity therefor may cease to exist, for the granting of which the undersigned most earnestly pray.

L. M. FOULKE,
State Senator, Siskiyou County,
WM. GROW,
County Treasurer,
A. D. CROOKS,
Sheriff,
[AND 14 OTHERS.]

[Inclosure No. 2.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

14903. From Susanville (in Lassen County) to Boisé City (in Idaho Territory), 500 miles and back, twice a month. Bids for service once a week invited. Bidders to propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

* * * * * * *

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 28, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I return herewith the letter addressed by Governor Blasdel to Major-General McDowell. The letter from Judge Dunne to the Governor has been returned as requested. In view of the condition of affairs in Humboldt County, Nev. Ter., as set forth by Judge Dunne, I will recommend that a military post of one company of Nevada cavalry be established at the head of Paradise Valley, and maintained so long as it may be necessary for the protection of the settlers. The instructions given to Captain Wells to send a company in the direction of Smoke Creek were given because he had reported everything quiet in the region where he was operating, and as he had 150 men with him it was supposed that half of the number could be spared. Further instructions have now been given to Captain Wells to retain a sufficient force to give full and complete protection to the whole of Humboldt County.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, April 28, 1865.

Maj. C. MCDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry,
Comdg. Sub-District of Nevada Territory, Fort Churchill:

MAJOR: I am desired by the general commanding to say that you will suspend action on the telegram from these headquarters of the 22d instant, ordering part of Captain Wells' command to patrol toward

Smoke Creek until further instructed, unless perfect quiet prevails throughout his own district and he can spare a portion of his force without jeopardizing the safety of Paradise Valley. The general has recommended the establishment of a military post at the head of that valley, as specially suggested by Judge Dunne. To this end Captain Wells will make a reconnaissance of the whole valley and select the most eligible site for a post to give protection to all the settlements in the northeasterly portion of the State, bearing in mind that wood, water, and grass are indispensable requisites. His report, accompanied with a journal of his marches as required by the regulations, will be forwarded through you to these headquarters. You will send forward across the mountains the transportation left at your post by Captain Smith, at the earliest practicable moment.

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 28, 1865.

His Excellency ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter asking if "at any time you tried to influence me in making a call for troops to be raised in Oregon, and whether or not such call was made by representations by you that a large force was needed in the State or District of Oregon?" In reply I have to say that at my instance and request you joined me, as did the Governor of California for his State, in asking the Secretary of War to grant authority to raise certain forces in Oregon. Under the authority granted, I, on my own judgment and without previous solicitation or influence whatever from you, called on you for the troops that have been raised and are now in service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1865.

Surg. Robert Murray, Medical Department, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters, in obedience to orders from the War Department, is hereby announced as medical purveyor on the department staff. He will relieve Surg. Peter G. S. Ten Broeck, U. S. Army, in the discharge of these duties.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1865.

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3. The two Fourth Infantry companies at the Presidio of San Francisco will leave for Fort Humboldt on the steamer sailing from this port on the 1st proximo.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., April 30, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdgrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding the district that on yesterday evening I returned from Lieutenant Kerns' camp on the Umatilla Indian Agency. The lieutenant has built three small cabins to shelter his men from the storms and sun. Owing to the large herd of miners and traders that is now passing through that reservation, and the light estimate that many of them place upon the Indians' title to their homes, difficulties between the whites and Indians are almost of daily occurrence. None have as yet assumed a serious turn, but in order to render the Indians there securely quiet, it is my opinion that at least one company should be camped there until the present throng of travelers has diminished, or found some other line of ingress and egress to the mining regions beyond. While troubles from the travelers are daily, each individual case requiring immediate attention, another and more important consideration is the disposition on the part of quite a number of the squatters around the borders of the reservation to create serious trouble with the Indians, desiring as a result the forcible expulsion of the Indians from the reserve, and the land now occupied by the Indians be declared open for settlement by the whites. As a timely preventative and wholesome check upon the cupidity of the whites, it seems to me advisable to have a company placed in temporary huts there; the expense would amount to but a trifle compared with the mischief it would most probably prevent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, for April 30, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	11	1	12	12	.....	.....
District of California (Wright)	138	3,028	4,061	5,108	234	7
District of Oregon (Maury)	60	1,237	1,564	1,791	18	26
District of Humboldt (Whipple)	16	261	350	465	.....	1
District of Southern California (Curtis)	24	477	561	629	.....	1
District of Arizona (Mason)	37	761	924	1,036	.....	7
Total	286	5,765	7,472	9,041	252	42

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 1, 1865.

* * * * * * *

7. Lieut. Col. Robert Pollock, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will without delay relieve Maj. John C. Schmidt, same regiment, in command of the troops quartered at the recruiting depot in this city.

8. Maj. John C. Schmidt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed on the steamer of the 3d instant to Fort Humboldt and assume command of the District of Humboldt as soon as Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, Mountaineer Battalion, is mustered out of service.

* * * * * * *

10. Two companies of the Seventh Infantry California Volunteers, at the Presidio, will proceed on the next steamer to Drum Barracks, whence they will march to the District of Arizona. The companies will be designated by Col. Thomas F. Wright.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 1, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: The roads having become passable over the mountains, I have directed Major McDermit to send immediately to Camp Union all the disposable wagons and mules at Fort Churchill, reserving sufficient only for indispensable post purposes, and to transport supplies to the company at Camp Independence, and also to the troops under Captain Wells, operating in Humboldt County. The wagons will doubtless require repairing, as they are old and have had hard service. In executing General Orders, No. 26, current series, does the general desire me to send two companies of the Second Cavalry from Camp Union, one to occupy the point to be selected by Major Williamson, and the other, with that point as a depot, to move over the country beyond? Or does he desire only one company sent from Camp Union, and the mounted portion of Captain Mellen's company thrown forward from Fort Crook? I think that the latter force would be ample, as it would give 100 mounted men, and 50 dismounted, for the depot and movements beyond, leaving 50 men at Fort Crook during the summer, 10 of them mounted, for escorts, expresses, &c. In this case, supplies for 100 men should be sent forward to Fort Crook at once. On the other hand, if the general desires that two companies be detached from Camp Union on this duty, supplies for 200 men must be forwarded to Fort Crook. I have ordered a general court-martial at Camp Bidwell for the trial of the murderer of Lieutenant Levergood. To make up the court I have to detail officers from Camp Union. The court will probably finish its business the present week, and I expect to get Captain Doughty and his company into Honey Lake Valley by the 10th or 12th. I would recommend that all the supplies for the troops at the depot to be selected by Major Williamson be transported by contract and delivered at Fort Crook; beyond that to be transported by Government means; and that the supplies for the company to be established in Honey Lake Valley be transported by contract, and delivered wherever the company may be posted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 97. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1865.

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4. Company E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, recently mustered into service, will proceed on the next steamer to Drum Barracks and report for duty to the commanding officer of the District of Southern California.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Sacramento, May 3, 1865.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS, *Wilmington:*

COLONEL: From representations that come to me from reliable persons in San Bernardino County, there seems to be well-founded apprehensions that the Union people of that county may suffer from rebel outrages both in life and property, and they appeal to me to do what I can to afford them military protection. I am entirely satisfied that they have reason for this request, and therefore I have to ask that you will station such a force in that vicinity as may seem to you to be proper and at the same time be effective for good. You no doubt are much better advised of the necessities of the case than I am, and, I doubt not, have already taken all the necessary steps.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

F. F. LOW,
Governor.

Order "rescinding regulations prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition, horses, mules, and live-stock."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 3, 1865.

The Executive order of November 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States, and the Executive order of May 13, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules, and live-stock, being no longer required by public necessities, the aforesaid orders are hereby rescinded and annulled.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant relative to the movement of troops in the direction of the Owyhee country, and to say, in reply, that one of the two companies to be drawn from Camp Union will occupy the point to be selected by Major Williamson, and the other will operate in the country beyond, using the first-named point as a base of supply. The supplies for the troops operating in the

region above named will be sent under contract direct to the point selected by Major Williamson. The same rule will apply to supplying the troops in Honey Lake Valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 3, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have reports from Maj. C. McDermit, commanding Fort Churchill, May 1, 1865. There is trouble between the white people and Indians near the Sink of the Carson, forty miles northeast of Fort Churchill. The major has gone there with twenty men to settle the difficulty, and as soon as he returns he will go to the Truckee and Pyramid Lake to settle difficulties of the same kind, and after that he will go to Walker River Reservation, where it appears that the friends of the two Indians who murdered Stewart and Rabe have murdered one of the friendly Indians who assisted Captain Wallace in arresting the murderers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 3, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a communication from Adjutant-General Evans, May 2, 1865, announcing appointments made by the Governor in the Second California Volunteer Cavalry.* Major McDermit informs me this morning that seven six-mule wagons leave Churchill to-day for Camp Union. The major leaves at same time for Carson Lake, to settle some difficulties between the white people and some Indians, and will be absent about six days. Can Captain Kelley be appointed to muster out McDermit and muster him in as lieutenant-colonel? I have at Camp Union six citizen prisoners. They will be sent down to-morrow, with affidavits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 4, 1865.*
(Received 9.30 p. m. 7th.)

General W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Order of 28th ultimo to take possession for military use of the ground known as "custom-house lot" received and executed. Is there a special purpose for this lot, or am I authorized to apply it to such use as shall be for the best interests of the service?

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

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*Omitted.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 4, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Neither regiment of Oregon volunteers is full. Infantry has nine companies mustered in this; forty-five enlisted in tenth company not mustered. Cavalry regiment has seven old companies, all incomplete, and 108 enlisted in two new companies not mustered in. Shall the men already enlisted be mustered, and what shall be done with them?

T. C. ENGLISH,
Major, Fifth Infantry, Superintendent of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, *May 4, 1865.*

General P. E. CONNOR,
Denver, Colo. Ter.:

A copy of your report of April 6, 1865, has been forwarded to the lieutenant-general commanding, and he desires me to express his appreciation of your efforts. It is not believed that an institution like Mormonism can exist permanently in force and close communication with the civilized world. Our efforts should therefore aim to make such communication safe by thorough protection of Gentiles against Mormons, whether as transient visitors or permanent settlers, and trust mainly to the ordinary laws which govern civilization for the gradual removal of what is believed to be in opposition to those laws and which can derive vitality only from persecution.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Brevet Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., May 6, 1865.*

1. The battalion of Native California Cavalry is assigned to duty in the District of Arizona. Brig. Gen. John S. Mason will give such orders for their line of march as the interests of the service may in his judgment require. The two companies in the District of Southern California will be held in readiness by Col. James F. Curtis to march immediately on the order from General Mason. The two companies at Benicia and Monterey will on their arrival at Drum Barracks be supplied and held by Colonel Curtis, subject to the order of General Mason, to march at a day's notice.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICO, *May 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL:

DEAR SIR: Judge C. C. Bush, judge of Shasta County, has written me representing the necessity of military aid to suppress Indian troubles in that county, and advising me of a memorial in circulation to be forwarded to headquarters. As I am on the point of leaving home to be absent over a week, I have written Judge Bush to transmit the petition direct to you or General Wright. The Indians who are the authors

of the troubles alluded to are, in my judgment, the same hostile tribe which have for years been the scourge of the eastern border of the Sacramento Valley from the vicinity of this place to Pitt River, a distance of eighty or ninety miles. They are generally known by the name of Mill Creek Indians. The number is small, but they are, from the peculiarity of the region they inhabit, capable of great mischief. From the nature of the country exposed to their ravages, the white settlements are sparse and isolated. My knowledge of these Indians leads me to believe that no such thing as treaty or pacification is possible, and the only effectual remedy will be their capture and removal to some reservation on the coast or some island, where their return would be impossible. But they must be first caught. The rocky and abrupt places they inhabit are such that the very paucity of their number is what renders it difficult to find them. They are never seen but as enemies, and never approach habitations but to steal and murder. They are peculiarly relentless in their hostility. The aged and young alike meet with the same fate at their hands. A temporary campaign could do but little good. I think a force of forty men with suitable guides would be sufficient, but they should enter upon the task with instructions to continue as long as necessary, and even till snow drives the Indians toward the valley if they cannot be captured before.

I remain, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. BIDWELL.

P. S.—The letter of Judge Bush is herewith inclosed.

J. B.

[Inclosure.]

SHASTA, *May 2, 1865.*

General JOHN BIDWELL,
Chico:

DEAR SIR: I was so busy on the committee last fall at the Union demonstration in this place, and you also were so occupied, that we did not meet, a circumstance I ever since regretted. Nevertheless, we are both aware that each was engaged in a glorious cause, which has since been triumphant to a greater extent than either of us could with reason expect. I now write you about a matter of serious importance to our citizens, and no doubt to citizens of your own county. You are well aware that numerous depredations have been committed by Indians ranging from near your place to Copper City, in our county. In view of these facts I have drawn up a petition to General Wright, based upon representations of the sufferers, and which I fully believe, to have a company of from thirty to forty men stationed as a scouting party at Black Rock, on Mill Creek, who, working in unison with the troops at Fort Crook, Fort Bidwell, and the new fort to be at Goose Lake, will be able to reach and punish these depredators. General, the citizens on the east side of the Sacramento River have suffered much, and we fear will have to abandon many fine farms unless something of this kind can be done. All our officers and business men will sign or have signed the same, and the citizens in the suffering districts will do so en masse. Now, I wish you to use your influence with General Wright to accede to our wishes. Even at this early day farmers have to take their families with them into the fields for safety, and houses are plundered almost daily. I understand there is good feed at the spot and plenty, but the most necessary thing is men used to such life, and who will go at it with spirit, and the sooner the better. I hope you will answer

this immediately and favorably, and should you do so, if not contrary to your wishes, I shall have the letter published in order to let our people know they have voted for one who has their wishes at heart.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. C. BUSH.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT, *Fort Humboldt, May 6, 1865.*

I. Company F, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, Captain Ball commanding, will relieve Company C, Sixth Infantry (Captain Buckley's), at this post.

II. Upon being relieved, the latter, with his command, will proceed by steamer Del Norte to take post at and assume command of Camp Lincoln.

* * * * * * *

IV. Major Long, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, will turn over the command of Fort Gaston to Captain Phelan, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers. Lieutenant Scobey, same regiment, will relieve First Lieutenant Watson, Company C, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, of the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 6, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: The disposition of the cavalry at Fort Klamath will be changed to accord with the movements of the troops sent to the vicinity of Goose Lake from the District of California. I propose now to send them to Silver Lake, about eighty miles northeast of the fort, and on the road leading from Yreka, Cal., and Southern Oregon to Canyon City. With a depot of supplies at Silver Lake they can scour the country west of Harney Lake, and afford protection also to the travel of Canyon City, and unless other means can be hereafter provided, to the party locating and working what is known as the military road from the head of the Willamette Valley to the Owyhee and Boisé mines. This road passes the mountains, it is thought (no survey being yet made), near what is known on the maps as Diamond Peak. The difficulty of travel between Camp Baker and Fort Klamath delays very much the employment of this company, their horses being in Rogue River Valley. I am in hopes, however, I shall be able to move them by the 1st of June. The means of transportation will have to be hired or bought, and in consideration of the time for which it will be required, the former method will be best. The movement of the troops from Goose Lake will connect with those of the troops from Jordan Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT, *Fort Humboldt, Cal., May 7, 1865.*

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2. Captain Randal, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Company A, will proceed to Camp Iaqua and relieve Captain Miller at that post. Captain Randal will receive and receipt for all Government property. Upon being relieved Captain Miller, with his command, will report without delay to the commanding officer of this post.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 8, 1865.*
(Received 10.15 p. m. 9th.)

General W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Orders rescinding and annulling executive orders of November 21, 1862, and May 13, 1863, have never been received at these headquarters.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., May 6 [9], 1865.*

I. For the purpose of preserving the peace on the lines of emigration to and from Idaho Territory, the commanding officer of the District of Oregon will establish a temporary post on or near Camas Prairie, and another on or near Jordan Creek, or its tributaries, southwest of the Owyhee mines.

II. The force established at these posts will be considered in the field, and no purchase of lumber or other building material will be allowed. The posts will be established with regard to wood, water, and grass, and the troops will protect themselves and horses by such temporary shelters as the country may afford by the labor of the troops with their transportation and camp equipage.

III. The composition and strength of the posts will be such as the district commander may indicate, from the troops at his disposal, as the best for the purpose of patrolling the emigrant road and protecting the mines.

IV. These posts and that of Boisé, and the parties that may be sent out from them, will constitute the Sub-District of Boisé, and be under the command of the lieutenant-colonel of the Oregon infantry.

V. The post on Jordan Creek or its vicinity will guard the two roads coming to Owyhee from the post in Surprise Valley, Cal., and the one in Paradise Valley, Nev. Ter., and will be located with this view as well as to afford protection to the Owyhee mines.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON,
Commanding in Arizona, and
J. N. GOODWIN,
Governor of Colorado [*Arizona*], *Los Angeles, Cal.:*

The order directing recruiting to cease is not designed to countermand the authority given for raising a regiment in Arizona for Indian service. That regiment may still be raised, notwithstanding the order to stop recruiting.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 9, 1865.

W. G. STILL, Esq., and others,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications addressed to the major-general commanding relative to the existence of a band of lawless men in the District of Southern California, and asking that two companies of cavalry may be sent there for the protection of the citizens, and am instructed to say, in reply, that the only available company of cavalry has been sent to report for duty to Colonel Curtis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 9, 1865.

Maj. T. C. ENGLISH,
Portland, Oreg.:

Referring to your telegram of 4th, if General McDowell wants services of the men already enlisted, muster them in and place them subject to his orders. If not, discharge them.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 10, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Company C, First Oregon Cavalry, Capt. William Kelly, and an officer with twenty-five men of Company I, First Oregon Infantry, will hold themselves in readiness to take the field from Fort Klamath on the 1st day of June. Special instructions will be furnished from these headquarters. First Lieut. D. C. Underwood, First Oregon Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster, is authorized to hire such means of transportation as may be necessary to carry out this order in accordance with the instructions.

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 11, 1865.*
(Received 3 p. m. 14th.)

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL:

The following order is transmitted in reply to your telegram of the 8th instant.*

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 11, 1865.

Maj. R. W. KIRKHAM,
Department Quartermaster, San Francisco:

MAJOR: As soon as possible I shall put two companies of the Second Cavalry on the march via Fort Crook to occupy the point near Goose Lake to be selected by Major Williamson, and the company of the Second Cavalry now at Camp Bidwell will cross the mountains into Honey Lake Valley and occupy a position at or near Smoke Creek in a few days. The point to be selected by Major Williamson will be about 100 miles beyond Fort Crook, and the supplies, subsistence for 200 men for a year, and such tools as may be necessary for the erection of temporary cabins for one company should be thrown forward immediately, and the same with regard to the company to be posted in Honey Lake Valley—subsistence for a year, with tools to enable it to erect temporary shelter. Besides shelter for the men, shelter for horses for one company at each of the stations will be erected, but no purchase of lumber or building material will be allowed, and all the labor will be performed by the enlisted men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 11, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. Company H, Ninth Infantry, will take post at the recruiting depot in this city, relieving Company G, same regiment, which will proceed to and take post at Point San José.

3. Company I, Ninth Infantry, is relieved from duty on the provost guard, and will return to Fort Point as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, May 11, 1865.

I. Upon the muster out of Company B, First Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers, the military post of Camp Curtis will be broken

* See May 3, p. 1219.

up. Captain Ousley will invoice his ordnance and ordnance stores to Maj. John C. Schmidt, Second Infantry California Volunteers, and the quartermaster's property to Capt. George Lockwood, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, who will remove it to this post or leave it in hands of an agent there.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Whipple:

A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut., First Battalion Mountaineers, California Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 11, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM KELLY,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Fort Klamath, Oreg.:

SIR: You will move as directed in Special Orders, No. 100, current series, from these headquarters, or as soon thereafter as practicable. It is important that the movement be made early. The primary objects of the expedition are to protect the travel on the trail leading from Northern California and Southern Oregon to Canyon City, Boisé and Owyhee mines, and to chastise any hostile Indians that may be found. At this distance, and on account of a limited knowledge of the country, if it were desirable, it is not deemed advisable to restrict you by specific instructions; but it is thought best that you establish a depot, to be guarded by the infantry sent with you, at some suitable point at or near Silver Lake, on the trail from Yreka and Southern Oregon to Canyon City. From this point during the summer and fall you will be able to scour the country in all directions. You will keep in view the fact that the operations of other expeditions earlier in the field than yourself, both north and east of yours, will be very likely to drive the Indians into the section of country to be traversed by you. It is expected that the country west of Harney Lake as far as Diamond Peak and headwaters of Des Chutes and north to the headwaters of the eastern branches of same river will constitute your field of operations, giving attention also to the road leading from the Willamette Valley to Canyon City. Sufficient transportation will be provided to keep your depot supplied and to enable you to leave it with the greater portion of your mounted men, leaving at the depot mounted men enough only to act as escorts in case of necessity for thirty or forty days at a time. You will be careful, unless well assured of beneficial results, not to be led away too great a distance, or to be too long absent from the vicinity of the traveled roads. The experience with these Indians is that in such cases small parties will get to the rear of the command and seek opportunities of committing depredations upon unsuspecting parties.

Further instructions may be sent you in relation to the party establishing what is known as the Willamette military road leading from Eugene City to the Boisé and Owyhee mines. If not, and you should fall in with Mr. Pengra, who has charge of the work, you will extend to him all necessary protection and assistance to the extent of sending with him suitable escort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

(Copy furnished Lieutenant Underwood.)

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 12, 1865.*
(Received 1.30 a. m. 13th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I am much embarrassed by the non-receipt officially of War Department order of May 4, which I see in the papers, rescinding the orders of the President concerning the exportation of arms. Please send it by telegraph.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 12, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Referring to my telegram of the 4th, General McDowell wishes the men mustered in. He also requests me to ask authority for filling up the tenth company, Oregon infantry. Shall this be done by recruiting, or shall recruits of the cavalry be transferred sufficient for this purpose?

T. C. ENGLISH,
Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., May 12, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the band of secessionists which appeared in Tehatchepay Valley, and stole horses there, made its way east of the mountain range to the San Bernardino Mountains, and in the vicinity of Bear Valley divided, a portion passing into Lower California through San Diego County, others toward the Colorado River, and others are believed to be secreting in the neighboring valleys. It was their intention to raid upon the town of San Bernardino. The appearance of Captain Atchison's command, Fourth California Infantry, there prevented.

I have the honor, colonel, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Colonel Fourth California Infantry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 12, 1865.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Dist. of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Oreg.:

SIR: I am instructed by the department commander to write you as follows: The troops in your district will not exceed, but may be less than those now in it. You have three companies Ninth U. S. Infantry (regulars), one company Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, two companies Eighth California Volunteer Infantry, ten companies Oregon infantry, seven companies Oregon cavalry, three companies Washington Territory infantry. Of these, the companies of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, Fourth and Eighth California Volunteers, will remain as at

present, except that the company of the Fourth may, as recommended by your predecessor, be replaced at Fort Yamhill, &c., by the company of Oregon infantry raised in the vicinity of that post. The Oregon and Washington Territory volunteers (and Company D, of the Fourth California, if relieved by the company of the Oregon infantry as above mentioned) will be available for assignment to carry out Order, No. —, for other services in your district. The posts of Forts Vancouver, Dalles, Walla Walla, and Boisé will be regarded simply as depots, and ordinarily will have but a guard sufficient to protect the public property and furnish escorts, not to exceed a company at each. Fort Klamath will have two companies, one of infantry and the one of cavalry now there. You will please direct the movement of the company of infantry now near Jacksonville to Klamath, if it has not already been done. Forts Lapwai and Colville need have but a company at each, and should the wants of the service not give you sufficient cavalry for the escorts and for the Sub-District of Boisé you may replace the company at Lapwai by a company of infantry. As the terms of service of the companies of Washington Territory infantry will be expiring soon, you will place them at posts where they can be readily mustered out of service. Make no change in the stations of officers of the general staff. Captain Porter, whom you have ordered to Fort Stevens, you will order to report to Major Jordan, who has charge of the works at the mouth of the Columbia. In all matters concerning the commissary department you will correspond with the chief commissary, and in matters concerning the quartermaster's department with the deputy quartermaster-general at these headquarters. What they may write you concerning their respective departments you will receive as from the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 12, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. As soon as practicable after the arrival of Lieutenant Hobart's command at Fort Boisé the commanding officer at that post will direct that two camps be established for the summer, one in Jordan Creek Valley, and the other on Rock Creek, beyond Salmon Falls, with a due proportion of cavalry and infantry for each.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 13, 1865.

Major-General MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

In reply to yours of 4th, custom-house lot may be used for time being for military service.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 13, 1865.

Capt. J. C. DOUGHTY,
Second California Cavalry, Commanding Camp Bidwell:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you move with your company and take post at Smoke Creek Station, carrying out the instructions contained in paragraph 6, Department General Orders, No. 26, current series, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose.* Captain Starr's point of departure for service in the vicinity of Goose Lake Valley being the post now occupied by his company, he has been advised to obtain from Camp Bidwell whatever may pertain to his command. Such stores as are impossible for you to take may be left in charge of some responsible party in Chico. Two six-mule teams were dispatched for your use this morning by land, one of which will be sent back to Camp Union on your arrival. Should you still need the lariats which were in the requisitions returned to you on the 11th instant disapproved, you will make immediate application for them.

Respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., May 13, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that information was received two days ago of a demonstration made by Indians upon the stage station at Malade River. The Indians attempted to drive off stock, and fired on the men in charge of the station. I sent Lieutenant West with fifteen men out, with orders to make a camp at Salmon Falls or vicinity, and afford what protection he could to the travel on the road. My information is that these Indians came from a camp on Snake River somewhere in the vicinity of Three Islands. Lieutenant West's party was supplied with thirty days' rations, and started from this post yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,
Major First Oregon Infantry, Commanding.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL., *May 14, 1865.*

Lieut. A. W. RANDALL,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Batt. Mountaineers, Cal. Vols.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Humboldt, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived with my command at this post on the 8th and assumed command on the 10th instant. I found on my arrival at Crescent City, which was on the evening of the same day I left Fort Humboldt, considerable trouble and delay landing the men in small boats on account of the steamer dropping her anchor about a mile from the beach. However, I succeeded in landing the last man without accident at 10 o'clock at night. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the uncertainty of landing our baggage and company property, I was compelled to camp on the outskirts of town until the next morning. At an early hour we took up our line of march for the

* See p. 1195.

camp, some six or seven miles distant, where we arrived all right and in good season. Upon assuming command of this camp I found it in as good condition as could possibly be expected under the circumstances. Captain Baird informed me that he found the buildings, and in fact all the Government property, in the most dilapidated condition, a statement of which he wrote to you in full last fall upon assuming command of the post. What few repairs he made were actually necessary to prevent the buildings from going to ruin, and without expense to the Government. I find upon examination that the buildings, and more especially the men's quarters, require immediate repairs to make them tenantable, and are necessary to the health and comfort of the men. I have also the honor to report the state of the Indians on the Smith River Reservation in compliance with a request made by the colonel commanding the District of Humboldt. Two days after my arrival here I paid a visit in company with Captain Baird to Smith River Reservation, which is about six or seven miles from this camp, and I was very much surprised at the extent and beautiful appearance of the reservation, which covers an area of some 1,100 acres of very fine farming land. There are about 450 acres under cultivation, 300 of which are sown with grain and 150 with a variety of vegetables. There are also several gardens and a fine orchard on the premises—in fact all that relates to a well-conducted farm is to be found there, and reflects great credit on the management of Mr. Bryson, the resident agent. There are from 700 to 800 Indians on the reservation, nearly all of whom seem to be perfectly satisfied, with the exception of some 200 of the Humboldt Indians, the greater number of whom escaped some time since, but were recaptured by Lieutenant Mathewson through the prompt measures taken by Captain Baird upon receiving notice of their escape. With the above exception I am informed there has been no attempt to escape for several years, and it is my opinion that hereafter there will be no more attempts made by Indians to leave the reservation, as the last lesson of that kind has taught them a wholesome dread of troops and the consequences of another trial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. BUCKLEY,

Captain, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 14, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I take the liberty to ask of you some information in regard to that custom-house block in San Francisco. I have been a tenant at will on the property for the last twelve years, and have always recognized the United States as the owner of the same, and have given the U. S. officers all the information whereby to get possession of the same. I wish to know what instructions have been sent to General I. McDowell in regard to his taking possession of the property, and whether he has instructions to remove the buildings or not that are on the property, or only to take possession, so that the Government can receive the rents until such time as the Government shall require the land; and if he has instructions to remove the buildings I would ask it as a special favor if you would grant a stay of proceedings for the space of four or five months. An early answer is requested, so that I can communicate with Col. Charles James, the collector of San Francisco.

Yours, truly,

J. STRATMAN.

(Address J. Stratman, 21 East Broadway, New York.)

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 14, 1865.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I take much pleasure in adding my testimonial to the worth and respectability of Maj. John Stratman, of San Francisco, Cal., who desires some information and perhaps some slight favor from your Department. Mr. Stratman is the originator and now president of Union organization of said city, and one of the most devoted and active of our Union party, enjoying the confidence and esteem of our Governor and entire delegation, and anything in the way of consideration extended him will be but a just recognition of his services, and highly appreciated by all Union men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WORTHINGTON.

WILMINGTON, *May 15, 1865—11.10 a. m.*
(Via Los Angeles 16th.)

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

The general arrived this evening all safe. Goes to San Diego to-night. Returns day after to-morrow. Telegraph if anything important.

JAS. T. HOYT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

GENERAL: On Saturday afternoon, too late for me to communicate by mail with you, the French consul informed these headquarters of several attempts being made by Mexican citizens in this city to open enrolling offices for the purpose of procuring volunteers to go armed to Mexico under the pretense of colonization. To prevent as far as possible any violation of our neutrality I wrote the inclosed letter to Major Morton. In the absence of the major-general commanding, and the uncertainty of being able to communicate with him by telegraph, I would request special instruction how to act, as applications from both the French and Mexican consuls are frequent as to what course the Government proposes to pursue in reference to this matter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 13, 1865.

Maj. A. MORTON,
Seventh California Volunteer Infantry,
Provost-Marshal, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: It has been represented to the major-general commanding that efforts are being made in this city by parties from Mexico to recruit for

the army of that country under the pretense of colonization. With this view a meeting will be held to-night at No. 315 Montgomery street, and offices have been established at that place and No. 227 Bush street. It is also stated that preparations have been made to send off on a sailing vessel to-morrow 100 or more armed men. The general desires you to take immediate steps to frustrate all violations of our neutrality, and for this purpose you will consult with the acting collector, particularly as to sailing of armed men to the Republic of Mexico. The general desires you to keep him constantly informed of all that is transpiring relative to this matter, and particularly desires active measures to prevent the violation of law. Among the persons prominent in getting up these organizations is Colonel Williams, late lieutenant-colonel Nevada cavalry, and a Colonel Hempsford. The name of the vessel to sail to-morrow and its captain are not known, but the first sounds like Wayman and the latter Captain Barry or Berry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 16, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have received your letter of the 15th instant with copy of your letter of instructions to Major Morton, provost-marshal of San Francisco, also the letter addressed to you by the French consul. So long as we are at peace with France and the Republic of Mexico our neutrality must and shall be preserved in good faith. No recruiting rendezvous for enlisting men for foreign service will be allowed at any place in this State. No bodies of armed men will be permitted to sail from San Francisco or any other point on the coast. Any violation of this regulation after due warning will be met by the prompt arrest of the offenders. This regulation is not designed to interrupt the ordinary travel between the United States and Mexico, but in all cases the requirements of Department General Orders, No. 5, February 11, 1865, will be rigidly enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 110. } *San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. The Seventh Infantry companies at the Presidio will proceed on the next trip of the San Pedro steamer to Drum Barracks, whence they will march to Arizona.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 17, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication from the Hon. C. C. Bush, county judge of Shasta County, with petition of citizens of Shasta and Tehama Counties for a military force to be sent there for protection against the Indians.* Black Rock, on Mill Creek, is the point at which the petitioners ask that the troops may be stationed, but it appears to me that Fort Reading is a more central position, as the Indians committing these depredations operate extensively on the Cow Creeks, Battle Creek, Clover Creek, and Oak Run, all in the neighborhood of Fort Reading, at which place we have quarters and a fine stable. I was stationed there three years, and we had then but little difficulty with the Indians. If the general approves I can send a company of cavalry from Camp Union at once to the point he may decide on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 17, 1865.

Hon. C. C. BUSH,
County Judge of Shasta County, California:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 6th instant addressed to Major-General McDowell with petition of the citizens of Shasta and Tehama Counties for military protection against the Indians in that region. I have forwarded these papers to General McDowell recommending that a company of cavalry be sent up from Camp Union. Inasmuch as these Indians appear to operate extensively on the Cow Creeks, Battle Creek, Clover Creek, and Oak Run, it appears to me that Fort Reading would be a more central point to make the depot.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 17, 1865.

Maj. T. C. ENGLISH,
Portland, Oreg.:

Fill tenth company by transfer of cavalry recruits.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 18, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of the report of Maj. R. S. Williamson, U. S. Engineers, made under the third paragraph of Department General Orders, No. 26, of April 14, 1865. I am decidedly of

* Omitted.

opinion that the site selected by the major in the northeastern corner of Surprise Valley, on the large stream running into the alkali lake, is the proper one for the camp; more especially, looking to the future, I consider it more than probable that the site now selected may become a permanent post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

RED BLUFF, *May 15, 1865.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the headquarters Department of the Pacific (directing me to proceed to Goose Lake and Surprise Valley, and there or in their vicinity to select the site of a military post and to make my report to the district commander), I have visited the localities indicated in those orders, and with the following result: As I understood the wishes of the general commanding, the point to be selected should be near the junction of the three trails, which, coming from Oregon via Goose Lake, from Pitt River and Goose Lake, and from the south through Surprise Valley, become one in the northern part of Surprise Valley, provided the requisites for the post are to be found at that locality. With that understanding I have selected and marked out a piece of land in the northeastern corner of Surprise Valley, bounded on the north and south by parallels of latitude one mile apart, on the east by a large stream emptying into the northernmost alkali lake of Surprise Valley, and on the west by the ridge of a high mountain range there called the Sierra Nevada, and which rises in about three miles from the lake to the height of some 2,500 feet above the lake, or some 7,000 feet above the sea, between those two parallels. Of that piece of land about two-thirds of a square mile is valley land, and affords room on good ground for all the buildings usually erected at a cavalry post. The lower part of the mountain land is covered with bunch grass of excellent quality, while in the higher portion of the mountain land pine and other timber abounds. As a general rule Surprise Valley is destitute of timber, except that portion having a greater altitude than 500 feet above the lakes, but in the northwestern corner the cañon of the large stream above mentioned forms an exception. There timber of superior quality is found as far down as the edge of the valley land, and a company of citizens was about to erect a saw-mill, one mile and a half up the cañon and 200 feet higher than the lake, while a road to the mill was nearly completed. The quantity of lumber in that cañon is very large, and as the company for the mill wants the trees too large for those wanted for the use of the post, no conflict between the company and the Government is necessary, though the whole land undoubtedly belongs to the Government. By means of this road the lumber that may be required for the buildings of the post can be conveyed to the site to be selected for the buildings in two miles with little labor. The objection to this site as a military post is that it is claimed by three citizens, who have already occupied the lower portion of it by the erection of log huts on it. I inclose two sealed letters given to me by them, which I presume contain protests to my running my lines over their land.

The site I have above described is four miles north of the foot of Lassen Pass. All the desirable land in Surprise Valley now occupied

by nearly 300 persons, is set apart and occupied by settlers, and I have selected what I consider the best for the Government without regard to the claims of the settlers. It contains the largest plot of level land in the northern part of the valley, is nearest to the timber, is well watered, and has abundant good grazing land. If it be necessary to select the site for the post on land not claimed, and still in Surprise Valley, such a site can be selected, but it will be away from timber, and will be much less favorably located, and should it be decided to respect the claims of the citizens occupying the site selected, I would recommend a site to be selected in Goose Lake Valley near the western entrance to Lassen Pass. This pass is about seven miles north of the south end of Goose Lake. A small stream enters the lake at the southeast part. Seven miles above another and larger stream called Lassen Creek, flowing northwest, enters it, and above about three miles a parallel stream called Fandango Creek enters it. The Lassen trail crosses Lassen Creek, enters the foot-hills, crosses Fandango Creek and Valley, and then, crossing by a low gap in the sierra, enters Surprise Valley. At the lower sides of Lassen Creek and Fandango Creek, where they emerge from the hills, I have found sites suitable for the fort, where the officer to command the troops can make a selection and reservation. They will be about ten miles from Surprise Valley, the sierra intervening. Timber is abundant. The streams give good water and are full of fish; the soil is however very poor, being the debris of volcanic rock. Bunch grass is still found, though not in such quantities as in Surprise Valley. As I thought the general would be pleased to have the principal results of my trip as soon as practicable, I have drawn up this hasty report. In a short time I will prepare a sketch of the country in the vicinity of Goose Lake and Surprise Valley, and will indicate on it the points referred to. I have collected materials for the determination of the altitude of many points on the route, of the determination of the size of the lake in the northern part of Surprise Valley, and the means of correcting and adding to the topography on my former map of Pitt River. These materials will afford a subsequent report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Major, U. S. Surveyor.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

SURPRISE VALLEY, *May 7, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Pacific, San Francisco:

SIR: Major Williamson has this day located a military station on our ranches, which we object to, as it will injure us much. We are the first locators in this valley, and have spent one year and a half on our ranches up to the present time, and to have a military station located on our homes is going to damage us much. We have refused $5,000 for our ranches, and if they are taken from us for a military post we must expect the Government to remunerate or compensate us for it, for it will be actually taking our homes from us. We have the ranches half inclosed and timber cut to inclose the other half; also timber cut for barn, house, and blacksmith shop; so you see we are actually located and settled for the purpose of making it our homes; and if said military station should be established on our ranches we shall expect Government to pay all damages. We have some twenty or twenty-five acres in grain and vegetables.

Hoping you will see the position we are placed in, we remain, respectfully, yours,

DISABELL & VENNING.

P. S.—We have actually expended in work and hired help some $2,000. We have also lost stock by the Indians to the amount of $400 or $500.

D. & V.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

SURPRISE VALLEY, SISKIYOU COUNTY, CAL., *May 7, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Major Williamson has this day (May 7) located a Government post in the upper end of Surprise Valley, and has taken in 160 acres of farming land belonging to me, which I prize very highly. I am a poor man and have a family to support, and if this should be taken away from me I should not know what to do. Government took my farm on Truckee River; I left it. I have been here a year, and have got me what I thought would make me a home, but I am afraid I will lose it. The men that join farms with me lose the most of theirs, and they say they would just as soon you would take all of theirs as to take what you do. The land you leave them, in my honest opinion, is worth more for you than mine is. It is nice, level land, and is first-rate hay land, and mine is hilly, and is very good farming land. It is covered with bunch grass, and some of it is springy land. I have been here since last October with my family, and have lived like dogs, not being able to put up a house. Last fall we all had to live in a tent, and herd our stock and fight Indians to keep my home, and now I hope you will move your stake south and leave me out. You will have just as good a post, and I will not have to take my family and emigrate—I know not where. My neighbors are single men and well off, and can stand it better than me. I hope, though, that your sympathy for me, if you have any, will not have any influence over your official duty in this matter; yet this little piece of land has cost me one year's time and about $600 in money, and I value it at $3,000. I hope you will think it over and favor me if possible. I am a good Union man, and remain your wellwisher,

HENRY MILLER.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., May 18, 1865.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: Inclosed you will find a telegram from G. W. Jacobs, local Indian agent for the Reese River country. If the Indian agents in this State had taken an interest in the Indians and our Government, in my opinion all present Indian troubles could have been avoided.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MCDERMIT,

Lieut. Col. Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Post.

[Indorsement.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

Sacramento, May 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

I have declined to grant the request of the local agent for the Reese River country. If the Indian Department cannot take care of itself

with the liberal appropriations made by Congress, it had better be transferred to the Army. Recommended that these papers, in connection with the report of Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, recently forwarded to department headquarters, be placed in the hands of the Congressional investigating committee for Indian affairs on this coast.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

JACOBSVILLE, *May 16, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Fort Churchill:

Had I a few cattle I think I could get the Indians in, and on friendly terms; but as it is, they are scattered and are afraid of the whites. If I could furnish eight or ten cattle for them to eat while gathering in [it] would be an inducement for them to come in; but they have nothing to eat and have to steal to keep them from starving to death. Let me hear from you to-morrow.

G. W. JACOBS.

FORT YUMA, CAL., *May 21, 1865.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post on Sunday last after experiencing many difficulties in procuring the necessary transportation. I have delayed until this morning in order to refit the wagons, &c., as they being new required the resetting of almost every iron after crossing the desert. The cavalry horses are in fine condition, and I hope with care to get them into Arizona in serviceable condition. While at Drum Barracks I learned that the Apaches were very troublesome in the vicinity of Prescott. I therefore left an order for Company I, Captain Kendall, to proceed to that point, via Fort Mojave. On my arrival here a deputation of prominent citizens from La Paz represented the Indians very troublesome east of La Paz and on the route from Prescott to Wickenburg, completely preventing the mail or trains of provisions from going into the interior. I sent Company E, Fourth Infantry, to La Paz by steamer, with instructions to proceed to the point of intersection of the roads from La Paz and Wickenburg to Prescott, and scout through that section. This will have the effect, in conjunction with the movement of the company on the Mojave route and the troops on the Gila, to drive the Indians eastward to the mountains east of the San Francisco River. I do not contemplate retaining the infantry company at Prescott, but will probably send it to the post in the Tonto Basin. The company sent out from this post will probably remain from sixty to ninety days, as I think the establishing of the post in the Tonto Basin will render their presence at Wickenburg entirely unnecessary. I have given the necessary orders for the movement of the Native Cavalry and the remaining companies of infantry. I directed four months' supply of provisions to be sent by steamer to Fort Mojave. The round trip was made in ten days. There will be no difficulty in keeping that post supplied by river. The river is very high, the sloughs being very full—in fact, almost impassable. The General Jesup has been discharged and part of her cargo is on the way to Tubac. I will get there before the arrival of any stores and select a depot. If we are to use Yuma as a depot I am inclined to

think Tucson the proper point. At present there are very limited means of transportation, but I do not anticipate any real difficulty, as we anticipate no difficulty in obtaining plenty from Sonora. The schooner J. B. Ford is at the mouth of the river and part of her cargo has arrived here. I cannot too earnestly recommend the early completion of the buildings for storage on the Arizona side. They are sadly needed at present, and, in fact, it is altogether impossible to protect or preserve stores here without them. There is a small store-house on the Fort Yuma side sufficient for the wants of this post, but for a depot they will not answer. It causes double handling of all goods, and has not sufficient capacity, even if it were well located. On the Arizona side there is a first-rate site for buildings, and Mexican labor can be obtained at very low rates. The force at Fort Yuma is so small that it will be absolutely necessary to employ the necessary mechanics for refitting trains, &c. Soldier labor cannot do the work required. I hope, therefore, the general commanding will allow the continuance of the citizens recommended. Every train on its arrival must be thoroughly overhauled, and soldiers cannot do it. I do not approve of a large force of civilians, but only desire the necessary mechanics to do the work at a depot as important as this promises to be. I inclose Captain Hooper's letters on this subject.* I have authorized him to retain his workmen, most of whom were brought from San Francisco with the knowledge of the different departments and after consultation with them. I inclose a copy of a telegram received from the Secretary of War with reference to the Arizona regiment.† The Governor thinks he can raise the whole ten companies by taking Indians. We will need a mustering officer at the earliest possible time. I inclose charges for the consideration of the commanding general, not having the authority to order a court.* Upon my arrival at Prescott I will make a full report of my tour through the Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

EUGENE CITY, *May 22, 1865—9.35 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL:

Infantry regiment now full. I have appointed Capt. W. V. Rinehart major. Please discharge him from cavalry.

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

EUGENE CITY, *May 23, 1865.*

Col. R. F. MAURY,
Commanding:

COLONEL: I hope the disposition of the forty men, transferred yesterday from the cavalry to the infantry by direction of Brigadier-General Fry, will not prevent troops being sent out on the military road now being surveyed and opened. I consider this expedition one of the most important that can be made. I suppose the remainder of the men enlisted for the cavalry will be mustered in as such and assigned to the different companies now in the service. Perhaps they can be mustered in here, assigned to the various companies, and kept

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*Omitted. † See May 9, p. 1225.

together until fall and then sent to their respective companies. Colonel English informed me that he could muster one man at a time, if necessary. If you are unable to furnish the escort for Mr. Pengra it will delay the completion of the road for a year and prevent the settlement of the country through which it passes, and greatly disappoint a large number of persons interested in the road and the general prosperity of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 24, 1865.

* * * * * * *

4. The companies quartered at the recruiting depot in this city will return to their respective stations. Those belonging at Alcatraz, including Captain Mears' company, will be sent to that post on the Government sloop plying between the post and this city.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANTA CRUZ, *May 24, 1865—10 a. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Department of the Pacific:

General McDowell will leave here this evening for San Francisco. Be home in the morning. Telegraph if anything important. Please send word to my office.

JAS. T. HOYT,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
Drum Barracks, Cal., May 24, 1865.

Capt. John M. Cass, Fourth California Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters during the absence or leave of Lieut. O. H. Lee, Fourth California Infantry.

By order of Colonel Curtis:

O. H. LEE,
First Lieut. and Adjutant Fourth California Infantry,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 24, 1865.

I. Capt. G. A. Glasure, First Battalion Washington Territory Infantry, will repair without delay to Fort Dalles, Oreg., and assume command of that post and of Company H of the battalion.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,
First Lieut. and Adjt. First Oregon Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., May 24, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding the district that information was received at these headquarters last evening that the Snake Indians attacked a party of Indians from the Umatilla Reservation on the 20th instant on the North Fork of John Day's River, near a place called Camas Prairie. This is said to be about sixty miles southwest of the Umatilla Reservation. The Snakes captured forty-eight horses from the friendly Indians and drove them back to the reserves. I will go down to the reserve to-day and see if my information has been exaggerated. In the meanwhile I have given orders for Captain Waters, one commissioned officer, and fifty-five enlisted men to hold themselves in readiness to start on detached service. If upon an investigation at the reservation I find there is a probability of doing anything, I shall order Captain Waters and his detachment into the field, taking command in person. Hoping my plans will meet with your approval, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 25, 1865.

Company D (Knight's), Second California Cavalry, will march and take post at Colusa, the dismounted men under command of a subaltern, and one month's subsistence being forwarded by water. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 25, 1865.

Company H (McLean's), Second California Cavalry, will proceed immediately to Fort Churchill, reporting for service to Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, same regiment, commanding Sub-District of Nevada.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department General Orders, No. 36, current series, and beg leave to represent that a camp in addition to the two therein indicated will be a necessity. It should be on the old emigrant road at Rock Creek, a small tributary of Snake River, and about thirty-five miles above Salmon Falls or in

the vicinity of the latter. If not done, serious interruption of the overland mail is almost certain. The commanding officer at Fort Boisé has been written to on the subject. The force now at and en route to Fort Boisé will be, it is thought, sufficient for the three. He has been so advised and directed to keep such force as he can at or near Salmon Falls. This is the mail route and the one mostly used by the emigration. The vicinity of Rock Creek has always been noted for Indian depredations, being readily accessible from their hiding places in the Goose Creek Mountains and the eastern branches of the Owyhee River. The mail stations on the creek were robbed about the 1st of this month. The commanding officer at Fort Boisé has sent a small detachment of infantry for their protection, which it was contemplated to increase with thirty or forty cavalry. All the cavalry available is now en route via Canyon City to Fort Boisé. This route leads them to the south of the old emigrant road and the Burnt River country, and through the country occupied by Indians when intending depredations on Burnt River. Considerable [loss] has been sustained already, one house being robbed and destroyed by fire and about 100 horses and mules stolen. A part of one of the infantry companies now on the road to Fort Boisé has been halted, by direction of the commanding officer of that post, for protection of the settlements. I think that the movements of Lieutenant Hobart's command (cavalry) will do away with the necessity for this in a few weeks. The Indians drove their property in direction of Harney Lake.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,

Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District of Oregon.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that since the date of my letter to you of 20th of February, 1865, relative to ordnance for the Pacific sea-board, the Engineer Department has made application to the Ordnance Department that the following additional guns and carriages be sent to that coast, viz: To fort at Fort Point—six 200-pounder Parrott guns with center pintle carriages; one 15-inch smooth-bore gun with center pintle carriage; three 15-inch smooth-bore guns, with front pintle carriages; twenty 10-inch smooth-bore guns, with casemate carriages; two 300-pounder Parrott guns, with center pintle barbette carriages. To mouth of Columbia River—five 200-pounder Parrott guns, with front pintle carriages; thirty 10-inch smooth-bore guns, with front pintle barbette carriages; two 300-pounder Parrott guns, with front pintle barbette carriages; five 100-pounder Parrott guns, with center pintle barbette carriages. To Alcatraz Island—seven 10-inch smooth-bore guns, with front pintle barbette carriages. To San Francisco, for distribution by Col. R. E. De Russy—three 15-inch guns, with one center pintle and two front pintle carriages; eighteen 10-inch guns, with front pintle barbette carriages. The Ordnance Department proposes to send these guns during the remaining months of the present year.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
General and Chief Engineer.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 26, 1865.

Capt. H. L. STREET,
Second California Cavalry, Comdg. Company K, Camp Union:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding desires that you make immediate preparation to move with your company and occupy the post to be established beyond Fort Crook. To this end you will require for such clothing, camp and garrison equipage as may be necessary for your company for one year, as also shelter-tents. You will retain fifty horses, turning over the surplus number to the commanding officer of Company B, same regiment.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., May 26, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding the district that I have just returned from the Umatilla Indian Agency, and upon talking with the Indians who were parties in the affair find the following to be the facts concerning a raid made by the Snake Indians on the Indians of that agency. A party of twenty-one Indians belonging to the Umatilla tribe were out on a hunting excursion, and while encamped on the north bank of the North Branch of John Day's River they were surprised and forty-eight head of their horses driven off by the Snake Indians. A report also reached me while at the reservation that the horses belonging to a company of cavalry were stampeded about the same time on Bitter Creek. Concerning this I could get nothing reliable, but suppose the company meant to be Lieutenant Bowen's detachment. I started from the reserve this morning forty Indians, who will scout the regions round about where the party was surprised. Captain Waters and fifty-five men of his company will leave this post, with subsistence for twenty days, in the morning. They will establish a camp on Camas Prairie, and await the report of the Indian scouts. I will get fifteen or twenty more Indians from the reserve to act as scouts. I propose to drive the Indians away from the north side of John Day's River. This job will perhaps take about a month. I will employ no citizens, and the Indians will subsist themselves. I will take command in person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 27, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have a telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, dated yesterday, at Fort Churchill, asking for two additional companies of cavalry. He says, "Captain Wells had a fight with 500 Indians,

who are strongly fortified. He failed to rout them;" also troops wanted at Reese River. Captain Doughty, Second Cavalry, with his company, is now probably at Susanville or beyond toward Smoke Creek, and I have ordered him to continue his march toward Paradise Valley to re-enforce Captain Wells, subject to such instructions as he may receive from Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit. Colonel McDermit has been directed to proceed to the scene of these difficulties and take immediate command of all the troops in the field. Acting Assistant Surgeon Spaulding, now at Susanville, and under orders for the camp to be established in Paradise Valley, has been ordered to accompany Captain Doughty. Captain Starr, Second Cavalry, with his company, is now on the march to Fort Crook, probably at or beyond Red Bluff. Captain Knight, Second Cavalry, with his company, will march from Camp Union on Monday next, via Colusa, to establish a camp on Antelope Creek, near the mills in Tehama County. Captain Street, Second Cavalry, with his company, is being prepared to move via Red Bluff and Fort Crook to the camp in the upper part of Surprise Valley. After the departure of the companies above named we have four companies of cavalry left here, three at Camp Union and one on duty in this city. The advance of Captain Doughty's beyond the point designated, Smoke Creek, may involve the necessity of throwing forward another company in that direction, but I am under the impression that most of the Indians who have been committing depredations beyond Honey Lake have joined the hostile bands in Humboldt, Nev. Ter. The Indian disturbances both north and south of Fort Churchill require that a full company of cavalry be permanently stationed at that post, and if the disposition of the troops will permit it, I would recommend that a company from Camp Union be sent over there. We want the services of those two companies of the Second Cavalry now serving beyond Salt Lake very much. If by any possibility those companies could be put on the march in this direction, over the Humboldt route, they would not only protect the emigrants coming over during the summer, but increase our force in Nevada, and enable us to punish those Indians so effectively that no more disturbances would take place in that State. Another consideration is, that those two companies, now so remote from their regiment, must of necessity be marched back to this State before being mustered out of service. The services of a medical officer will be required at the camp in the upper part of Surprise Valley, and unless other arrangements have been made I would recommend that Asst. Surg. J. G. Cooper, Second Cavalry, now serving at Camp Union, be sent there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 27, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. MCDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry,
Commanding Sub-District of Nevada, Fort Churchill:

COLONEL: Yesterday I had the honor to advise you by telegraph that Captain Doughty had been instructed to report for duty with his company at Fort Churchill, to aid in suppressing the Indian difficulties mentioned in your dispatch. Should it be necessary to send him at

once in the Humboldt country, you can intercept him. The brigadier-general commanding desires you to take the field in person and suppress these outbreaks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 27, 1865.

Capt. J. C. DOUGHTY,
Second California Cavalry, Commanding near Susanville:

CAPTAIN: I had the honor to telegraph to General Bidwell yesterday the following message, to be mailed or sent to you as soon as possible: "Report immediately with your company to Colonel McDermit, at Fort Churchill." To-day I have telegraphed him to intercept you should it be necessary to send you at once in the Humboldt country. Acting Assistant Surgeon Spaulding, of Susanville, has been instructed to report for duty with your command.

By order:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 27, 1865.

Capt. W. L. KNIGHT,
Commanding Company D, Second California Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding desires you to take up the line of march with your company, passing through Colusa, and take post at some point on Antelope Creek (in Tehama County) near the mills. The site of your camp will be selected with reference to wood, water, and grass for your command, which will be considered in the field. On your march thence you will incur no expense which is not allowed by the regulations. You will take such measures (when your camp is established) as may be necessary to prevent the depredations which the settlers in that vicinity fear from the Indians. At Colusa the detachment which left this morning will join your command, and after taking what stores you may need for your farther march the balance can be forwarded to Red Bluff.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, May 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, Hdqrs. San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: As you have no doubt learned from newspaper and other reports, we are having serious times in Nevada with the Indians. I feel it my duty, nevertheless, to say a few words in relation to our condition. The Indians nearly all over the State appear restless, even

desperate, and bent on giving our sparsest population all the trouble they can by killing off stock and murdering white men, and in some instances friendly Indians. More than 1,500 head of stock have been killed and stolen in Humboldt County alone within two months past, and many white men have been murdered by them. Nearly all our arms are in use at different points, and more being almost daily called for, while many small, thin settlements at points remote from other relief are wholly unarmed and defenseless and threatened by the redskins. Our troops are all engaged, so that I am totally unprepared to respond to any further call, however meritorious and urgent, which may be made. I am going to Reese River next week to see if I can effect anything with the hostile Indians, but fear nothing can be done, as they seem fully determined upon bloodshed. There are said to be 500 in one band on the Humboldt River very hostile, and well fortified and armed. Can you not send over two or three companies to aid, so far as may be necessary?

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. G. BLASDEL,
Governor, &c.

Per WELLS,
Private Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., May 29, 1865.

* * * * * * *

3. A company of the Second Regiment of Cavalry California Volunteers will march immediately from Camp Union to Fort Churchill and report for service in the sub-district under the command of Lieut. Col. Charles McDermit, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, May 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of California:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, and am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that one company of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry has this day been ordered to march immediately to Fort Churchill. Should the service of another company be deemed necessary to chastise the Indians in Nevada it will be drawn from Camp Union. In consideration of the fact that the services of almost all the cavalry companies will be required during the present summer, the general suggests the withdrawal of the cavalry company stationed in Sacramento for provost-guard duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 29, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have a telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, dated at Fort Churchill this morning. He says:

Will leave for Humboldt in morning; take with me Captain Wallace's company of infantry and squad of Company E, Nevada Cavalry, and will have Captain Doughty's company, Second Cavalry, join me on Humboldt River.

The colonel asks for authority to hire a pack train to go in the mountains, which I have granted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Maricopa Wells, May 30, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this point this morning. Our animals are in good condition, but I find it necessary to repair our wagons, all of the iron-work being loose. We will leave for Tubac on Friday next. In the meantime we expect to make arrangements with the Pima and Maricopa Indians for at least 200 warriors. I do not anticipate any difficulty in getting them for one year. They expect a good outfit, and in an interview with the chief of the Maricopas we made them understand that we wanted their services as soldiers; that they would be expected to make constant campaigns against the Apaches; that at such times as we could spare them they would be allowed to come back to their homes for a short time; that they would be armed and provided with ammunition, and that their clothing would consist of a pair of pants, a shirt, and a blanket; their provisions, panole, beans, and dried beef. I can obtain the provisions here and at Tubac, and would respectfully request that 600 red shirts, 600 pairs of coarse pants, and 600 blouses be sent me at once. I would suggest that 200 of the blouses be bound with yellow, 200 with red, and 200 with light blue, in order to distinguish tribes. Also send 600 yards of coarse red flannel. A yard will answer instead of a hat. We need also a mustering officer at once to organize these companies. If one is sent to this point he will probably meet us here on our return from Tubac. The Indians really have possession of this Territory. It is feared that the Hualapais, the Yavapais, and the different tribes of Apaches, with some straggling Navajoes, have combined for the purpose of exterminating the whites. I propose starting Colonel Lewis with three companies of his regiment and some 200 Papago Indians on a campaign in Southeastern Arizona. At the same time I am making arrangements to start with a force of the company of cavalry (my escort), the three companies of infantry destined for Tonto Basin, and about 200 Pimas and Maricopas into the country of the Apaches. I labor under many difficulties. I find Fort Whipple without provisions, instead of a year's supply; no supplies at Tubac, and I suspect none at either Forts Goodwin or Bowie. I have a train on the way with 10,000 rations for Tubac, and the Tubac train of Government wagons will be here to-night en route for Fort Yuma for supplies. It will be impossible with the limited means at my disposal to do anything toward subduing

the Indians unless full authority be given me to hire such citizens as we may need. I must have good guides, good packers, teamsters, wagon-masters, &c., who are familiar with the country, and who know from experience how to care for animals in this dry country. If I must depend on soldiers for driving the teams my already too small force is crippled, and my teams will so shortly be rendered worthless that it will be impossible to supply our posts. I do not want to be extravagant in my expenditures, but I want the necessary means to carry on a successful campaign. I fear my wagon and pack train has not yet left Wilmington for the want of authority to employ citizens as teamsters, &c., whilst the delay will probably prevent my making the campaign at once, which I have every reason to believe would at once relieve this Territory. I am too far away and have too limited means of communication with headquarters of the department to refer every small matter, and have therefore to request authority to employ such citizens as in my judgment may be necessary for the service, and in the meantime I shall continue to employ such as I may require, trusting that the commanding general will approve my action. I will not give much trouble in the way of building expensive posts, keeping up useless depots, or in employing citizens at military posts, but I really want my enlisted men with arms in their hands in active campaign against the Apaches, whilst citizens can haul their supplies. Soldiers when absent on long routes with trains will not care for their animals, and it is true economy to employ a first-rate wagon-master and good citizen teamsters to take charge of trains over the roads here, particularly when it is so hard to replace animals, which are in any case so expensive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

[First indorsement.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 23, 1865.*

I respectfully recommend that Captain Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, be directed to furnish the clothing, &c., asked for by General Mason from supplies on hand, or by purchase, or both.

E. B. BABBITT,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
June 23, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Babbitt, chief quartermaster, who will direct Captain Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, to supply the Indian clothing named within. The clothing will be furnished from that on hand, or purchased if necessary. Please return with action indorsed hereon.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, June 26, 1865.

Captain Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, will at once make the purchases indicated in the within letter and the above instructions indorsed thereon.

E. B. BABBITT,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 30, 1865.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

I have received a letter from Governor Blasdel about affairs in Nevada, and think it better to make matters safe for our overland communications, and to send two companies instead of one as ordered yesterday. Please have them go fully mounted from the horses recently purchased. Other horses will be immediately bought to mount the companies remaining at Camp Union.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

OAKLAND, CAL., *May 30, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

If you think it best you may send two companies of the Sixth Infantry from Benicia, instead of the second company of cavalry, making one company of cavalry and two of infantry for Nevada. If you decide on this, send for Major O'Brien, at Monterey, to command the infantry battalion.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 30, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 119, current series, from your office; also your letter of yesterday. Capt. D. McLean, with his company (H), Second Cavalry, will march for Fort Churchill as soon as his horses are shod. I think this company, with Captain Doughty's, now en route for Humboldt, will be ample, with the forces now there, to settle our Indian difficulties in that quarter. As perfect quiet prevails in this city, I had previous to the suggestion of the general determined to withdraw the provost guard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter., May 30, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of Special Orders, No. 8; also a copy of letter forwarded by a special messenger to Captain Doughty, Second California Cavalry, at Smoke Creek. I shall leave this post to-day at 10 a. m. with his Excellency Governor H. G. Blasdel, for Reese River, to investigate the cause of the recent

Indian difficulties in that section, and to prevent further trouble in the future, if possible. I shall have with me a small escort of cavalry. From Reese River I shall proceed to Unionville, Humboldt County, where I shall take command in person of the expedition against the Indians in the vicinity of Paradise Valley. I shall make frequent reports to district headquarters during my absence in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MCDERMIT,
Lieut. Col. Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA, *Fort Churchill, May 29, 1865.*

I. Capt. William Wallace, Company A, First Battalion Nevada Volunteer Infantry, and detachment Company E, First Nevada Volunteer Cavalry, consisting of three non-commissioned officers and ten privates, will be in readiness to leave this post at 6 a. m. for the Humboldt country.

* * * * * * *

By order of Charles McDermit, lieutenant-colonel Second California Volunteer Cavalry, commanding post:

DANIEL VANDERHOOF,
First Lieutenant, Acting Post Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Fort Churchill, May 28, 1865.

Capt. J. C. DOUGHTY,
Comdg. Co. I, Second Cal. Vol. Cav., Smoke Creek, Nev. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed you will find a copy of a dispatch from the general commanding the district. You will properly equip and supply with thirty days' rations your command, and proceed without any unnecessary delay to the Humboldt River by the shortest and most practicable route, and from thence move up said stream to the Pioneer House, near the junction of Little and Main Humboldt Rivers, where you will remain until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. MCDERMIT,
Lieut. Col. Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 30, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: If it meets the approbation of the general commanding the department, I will direct the abandonment of Camp Baker as soon as I learn that it is not required by the superintendent of volunteer recruiting service; also the officer now there (Lieutenant Underwood), performing the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence and attending to the reshipment of and purchase of stores for Fort Klamath, to proceed to latter post and relieve the acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence. Keeping or occupying both Fort Klamath and Camp Baker I consider detrimental to the public service. The division of the troops of so small a command is not conducive to the public

good. The necessary buildings for two companies, I learn, are completed at Fort Klamath, including stables, &c., for one company of cavalry, and if hay can be procured in abundance (which I think is the case, and very cheaply) it would certainly be best to winter the horses at that fort. In the present situation they are dependent upon each other, and troops cannot be moved from either until both are ready. I will be pleased to have the directions of the general on the matter. Unless changed recently, the buildings at Camp Baker are valueless. The policy of wintering the horses at Fort Klamath will be a matter of further examination, though if deemed best to do so in Rogue River Valley, it does not make it necessary to reoccupy Camp Baker, as they are not necessarily kept at this camp. My present information is that they can be kept at the fort as cheaply as at Camp Baker or in Rogue River Valley. The difference in the cost of hay will meet the cost of transportation of such short forage as may be required. The principal advantage, however, will be in the fact that when wanted the men and their equipments are together and can be promptly used for the good of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Maricopa Wells, May 31, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: The chief of the Maricopas, Juan Cheveriah, is a fine warrior and will probably give us 100 good men. He will lead them himself, but he cannot enter the service; but as his reward for his services he would like to visit San Francisco with one or two of his captains. He could be sent at a very trifling cost to the United States, and I really think it would be beneficial to us to have him go. Irataba has been there, so also has the chief of the Pimas, and he naturally feels slighted and neglected, when really he is the best Indian in the Territory to depend on for men that will go and stay as long as their services are needed. I would therefore respectfully request authority to send them to Drum Barracks by some train that may be going in, and to request that Colonel Curtis take charge of them and forward them to San Francisco, and that they be cared for while there.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

[Indorsement.]

Muster them in as officers, send them as such to San Francisco, and then all their expenses can be borne. After if they wish to resign they will be allowed to do so. Suggest this to Governor Goodwin.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 31, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Last night I received your telegram; also two from the general. I have ordered two companies of the Sixth Infantry, now at

Benicia Barracks, to march to Fort Churchill, under command of Major O'Brien. I expect they will be able to come up by steamer on Saturday night, when transportation will be ready here to push them rapidly forward. I have decided to send Company B, Second Cavalry, to Churchill. Horses are being transferred to B to enable it to mount every man. The horses must be shod, and this occasions some delay, as this is their first shoeing, and most of them have to be thrown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA, *Sacramento, May 31, 1865.*

The commanding officer of Benicia Barracks will designate two companies of the Sixth California Infantry to march immediately, under command of Maj. M. O'Brien, same regiment, for field service in Nevada, the quartermaster's department furnishing the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79. } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA, *Sacramento, May 31, 1865.*

I. Company B, Second California Cavalry, is designated to proceed to Fort Churchill in lieu of Company H, same regiment, which will take post at Camp Union this day.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, May 31, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT BENICIA BARRACKS:

The brigadier-general commanding desires that the two companies selected in accordance with Special Orders, No. 78, current series, from these headquarters, be armed and equipped for field service, 100 rounds of ammunition to each man, beside the cartridge-boxes filled. Their knapsacks will contain nothing but what is absolutely necessary for a summer campaign, each man taking an extra pair of bootees. It is expected that Major O'Brien will reach Benicia to-morrow or next day, and the command move by water to this city on the 3d instant. When leaving, each man will take two days' cooked rations in his haversack; in addition, each company will have fifteen days' provisions. At the proper time you will report by telegraph the departure of these troops in order that the chief quartermaster at these headquarters may have transportation in readiness to avoid any delay. You will designate a subaltern to act as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence on the march. A copy of these instructions will be given to Major O'Brien, and also these headquarters notified as to what companies are designated.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 31, 1865—2 p. m.*

Col. R. F. MAURY,
Fort Vancouver:

What orders have been given Captain Kelly for summer's operations? Order no expedition without first receiving sanction of department commander, except in cases of emergency.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. C. DRUM,
Hdqrs. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith copy of orders and letter of instructions relating to summer's operations from Fort Klamath.* They have been suspended until the directions of the general commanding the department are received. The expedition is one of importance to Northern California and Southern Oregon, and especially necessary to the occupation and settlement of the country to be traversed. In addition to this the Governor of the State of Oregon and many leading citizens of the Willamette Valley request that a party of cavalry may be sent with the party of citizens exploring a road from the head of the valley, via Diamond Peak and South end of Harney Lake, to the southeastern end of the State. An appropriation of lands was made by Congress for this road. It is considered of importance to the people of Oregon generally. I respectfully request that I may be permitted to send them. The company is actively engaged in working the western section of the road, and is very anxious to complete the survey of the eastern portion this summer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., June 1, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: Acting Governor Smith, of this Territory, writes me from Ruby City, under date of May 30, that within the past week about 700 head of horses and cattle have been stolen by Indians in the vicinity of Sucker Creek and the crossing of the Owyhee River, in Jordan Valley. I am compelled to believe that the number of cattle and horses stolen has been very much exaggerated in the rumors that have reached the Governor; still there is evidently some foundation for reports of this kind. After his arrival at this post I will hurry Lieutenant Hobart into the field with the utmost dispatch. A letter from Lieutenant West, dated Salmon Falls, May 22, has been received. He reports the water high and traveling very bad. He did not reach Salmon Falls until the 20th, and intended starting on the 23d to Rock Creek with a part of his detachment. He says nothing of the demonstrations made by the

*See May 10 and May 11, pp. 1225, 1227.

Indians on the stations this side of the Falls, but I hear incidentally that the disturbances reported to have been committed by Indians were committed by some discharged employés of the mail contractor. These men adopted that method of getting redress for the injury sustained of having to accept greenbacks in payment for services rendered, when they contracted for payment in coin. This refers only to the reported disturbances this side of Salmon Falls. The stock stealing above the Falls was doubtless the work of Indians. Lieutenant West's detachment will return to this post about the 12th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,
Major First Oregon Infantry, Commanding.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *June 1, 1865.*

Lieutenant UNDERWOOD,
Jacksonville, Oreg.:

Suspend all preparations under Special Orders, No. 100, until further orders. Send copy of this to Captain Kelly.

By order:

F. B. WHITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 2, 1865.—For General Grant's address to the soldiers of the Armies of the United States, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1248.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Comdg. Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

You will immediately relieve all general and staff officers within your command whose services can be dispensed with and order them to proceed without delay to their respective places of residence and report thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. You will also report the names of all officers relieved under this order to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 2, 1865.

His Excellency A. C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.:

SIR: By telegram received to-day from department headquarters, I am informed that no expeditions will be sent into the field unless directed by or receiving the sanction of the department commander. The expedition or escort for the benefit of the military road was the subject of

letters from General Alvord and myself as well as the movement of the troops from Fort Klamath, both of which are of vital importance to Oregon. No objection, until the receipt of this telegram, was made. I fear the troubles which appear to hang around Fort Klamath are the cause of this suspension, which I hope is only temporary, yet it stops the preparations and must cause delay. An officer of the Regular Army (Captain Stewart, of the artillery) is now at Fort Klamath investigating the condition and management of that post. I have telegraphed and written to General McDowell urging their importance and necessity of movements, and suggest that you, if you think best, will do the same. Unless I receive authority in a few days for the movements from Eugene City the troops now there will have to be brought here, as I will not feel at liberty to forward their equipments and the necessary subsistence for any length of time without authority to move them east from the head of the valley. Do you know of a surgeon who could be employed for the trip?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 2, 1865.

His Excellency JAMES D. DOTY,
Governor of Utah, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo and its inclosures of the same date from Mr. Coburn on the subject of affording military protection to the route from Great Salt Lake City to Walla Walla via Boisé City, &c. I inclose herewith a copy of my General Orders, No. 36,* of this year, directing a post to be established near Camas Prairie for the purpose of affording protection on the route to which you refer. I fear I have not a sufficient force disposable to establish any other posts in that quarter, but I will direct the commanding officer of the Sub-District of Boisé to send parties on the road and afford it all the protection his means will allow.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, June 2, 1865.

C. DE WITT SMITH, Esq.,
Secretary and Acting Governor of Idaho Territory, Boisé City:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 8, asking military protection along the route traveled by the stages from Star City, Nev. Ter., to Ruby and Boisé City, Idaho Ter. I inclose herewith copies of my General Orders, Nos. 29 and 36, of this year,† establishing posts on the route indicated in your letter, as well as on other routes leading to your Territory. These orders were issued after consultation with His Excellency the Governor of the Territory,

* See p. 1224.

† See pp. 1210, 1224.

and will, I trust, meet the wants of the country. I hope to be able to visit Idaho this year and see if I can do anything further to promote the interests of the Territory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, June 2, 1865.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
Commanding:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that Company K, First Oregon Infantry, is now full, and as soon as it is mustered into the service I respectfully request that it be assigned to duty as a part of your command. This company completes the regiment, and I have this day appointed the following-named field officers: George B. Currey, colonel; John M. Drake, lieutenant-colonel; W. V. Rinehart, major.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADDISON C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., June 5, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding the district that I arrived at this post yesterday evening. I established a camp in Camas Prairie, and think it best to keep the troops there for some time yet and employed in scouting the country lying between that camp and Camp Watson. The Indians on the Umatilla Reservation hold a grand war talk on Wednesday next, to take into consideration the necessary steps for a more extended excursion against the Snakes. I think I will go down and learn what their conclusions are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. CURREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding Post.

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY AND ORDNANCE,
Fort Point, Cal., June 6, 1865.

Bvt. Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: In pursuance to verbal instructions from the department commander, I have the honor to submit the following special report on the condition of certain of the forts and batteries in the harbor of San Francisco: The batteries on Angel Island were all found to be in a serviceable condition, with the exception of that at Point Blunt. The guns in this battery are all mounted and ready for service, a supernumerary 32-pounder having been furnished. The exterior part of the parapet in front of three of the 32-pounders has settled so as to leave

a thickness of only three feet of earth in front of one of the pieces. This may have resulted from a want of proper ramming when the embankment was being made, a neglect to lay the earth in horizontal layers, or to cut the surface of the hill into steps, so as to retain it in that position, or from the fact that the lower part of the embankment (at the foot of the exterior slope) may sometimes be washed by the surf. I am informed that fillings have repeatedly been made on the superior slope to remedy this evil, but that this has been a useless expense, as the settling of the mass of embankment still continues. When I last visited Angel Island the part of the embankment mentioned above had settled about five feet below its proper level. The portion of the parapet left standing above the slide would not, therefore, afford protection against shot from ordinary field guns. I am told that the work has been done by contract. It has been reported to me that on several different occasions guns and other material intended for Point Blunt have been disembarked at Camp Reynolds. Useless delay, labor, and expense have thus been incurred, as there being no good roads from Camp Reynolds to Point Blunt the stores had to be reshipped and landed at the latter place after a delay of two or three weeks. I have respectfully to recommend that hereafter all stores intended for Point Blunt be landed at that place. The commanding officer at Alcatraz Island has called my attention to some of the banded 42-pounder rifled guns at his post. Upon inspection I ascertained that gun No. 1 (inspector's mark J. W. R., foundry mark J. M. C. F., date, 1840) appeared to have the following defect: The wrought iron re-enforce does not fit perfectly on to the gun. The greatest space between the wrought and cast iron is no less than two-tenths of an inch (one-fifth inch). Never having seen this class of gun used, I am not prepared to express an opinion as to its condition or value, but the gun certainly appears either to be injured by service, or the re-enforce to have been poorly fabricated. I have the honor to call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that certain citizens have possession of a part of the military reservation at Point San José (Black Point). If I am correctly informed as to the limits of this reservation, it is comprised between the shore-line and the arc of a circle described from the extreme point of the cape as a center, with a radius of 800 yards. If the present occupants are allowed to retain undisputed possession of this highly valuable property any longer, it may cost the Government a large sum to dispossess them. I have deemed it my duty to mention this fact, as the attention of the department commander may never have been called to it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. ANDERSON,

Colonel Eighth Infantry California Volunteers,
Inspector of Artillery and Ordnance, San Francisco Harbor.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. MCDERMIT,
Second California Cavalry,
Commanding Sub-District of Nevada, Fort Churchill:

COLONEL: I am desired by the brigadier-general commanding to inform you that Companies D and I, Sixth California Infantry, under command of Major O'Brien, same regiment, left here on the morning of the 4th instant to report to you for service. Company B, Second

California Cavalry, will leave in two or three days with similar instructions. Special orders have been forwarded for the general court-martial which lately met at Fort Churchill to reconvene. Instructions for the consideration of the same will be forwarded this week.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 9, 1865.

General J. BIDWELL,
Chico, Cal.:

GENERAL: On my return from San Francisco this morning I found your letters of the 5th and 7th instant. I design to bring Captain Doughty with his company back to Smoke Creek as soon as the Indian difficulties in Nevada are settled. This I look for at an early day, as Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit has personally taken the field with a force ample for all purposes. Captain Starr is now at Fort Crook, and will cross the mountains to the head of Surprise Valley without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 10, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK,
Richmond, Va.:

In the new assignment of military commands the President has assigned to you the Military Division of the Pacific, embracing the Department of the Columbia and Department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco. General Ord has been assigned to the Department of the Columbia, embracing the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho, with headquarters at Fort Vancouver. The Department of Virginia has been assigned to General Terry. The order has not yet been published, but will be issued in a few days. General Terry will proceed to Richmond to confer with you and make arrangements for entering upon his command. You and General Ord will of course retain your present commands until they can be turned over in proper shape to General Terry.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Richmond, Va.:

SIR: By direction of the President the Division of the Pacific has been created to embrace the Departments of the Columbia and of California. You are hereby assigned to the command, with your headquarters at San Francisco.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, U. S. Volunteers,
Richmond, Va.:

SIR: By direction of the President the Department of the Columbia has been created to embrace the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho. You are assigned to the command, with your headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1865.

I. The new fort to be established in the north end of Surprise Valley on the ground indicated by Major Williamson will be known as Fort Bidwell.

II. The troops in Siskiyou and Shasta Counties will constitute the Military Sub-District of Siskiyou, under the command of Maj. Henry B. Mellen, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

III. Instead of two companies at Fort Bidwell, the post will be arranged for a full company and a half of the company now at Fort Crook. The horses, except not to exceed five, and all the men but a detachment of fifteen or twenty, will be withdrawn at the end of the season to Fort Crook. Forage and subsistence will be placed accordingly.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1865.

The troops serving in and en route to the District of Arizona being of mixed corps and equivalent to a brigade, that district is hereby designated a separate brigade within the meaning and for the purpose indicated in General Orders, No. 257, from the War Department.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP OVEREND, SUMMIT SPRING, GOLCONDA RANGE,
Humboldt, Nev. Ter., June 14, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM, U. S. Army,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a sketch of the camp named after me.* It is situated at the Summit Spring, in the Golconda range of mountains, Humboldt, Nev. Ter., and is the memorable spot where a ruthless murder was committed by Indians on two brothers

* Omitted.

going east from Virginia City some two or three years since. Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, has been camped here for the past five days on account of good grass and water being on the ground, and in this range these necessaries are very scarce. We scout night and day for the purpose of intercepting as well as punishing hostile Indians, but this section, it would seem, has been forsaken by them. There is very little immigration now on this part of the road, it being rather early in the season, but as soon as the unprotected emigrant shows himself, so soon will the Indian. The country has every indication of mineral wealth, but the great scarcity of wood and water will, I fear, prevent its being developed. There is nothing picturesque, I must allow, colonel, in this camp or the sketch I took of it, but our quarters are of such novel character I deem them worthy of remark in my letter. They are formed, in the first place, of a frame-work of willows, and covered afterward with grease brush, which is tied onto the willows in the most compact form with bark twine. Some of these houses shelter four men. We have to creep into them on hands and knees, but nevertheless they afford us much comfort, as the air at night is bitter cold and frostlike, while in the day the heat is oppressive and intense. On the 10th instant we were visited by a violent hail-storm, and the hail that fell on that occasion surpassed in size anything of the same kind I [ever] saw before. The company will leave this camp on the 18th instant and return to Dun Glen, to be inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit.

Hoping, colonel, that yourself and family are enjoying the very best of health, I have the honor to remain, your grateful and obedient servant,

W. GIBSON OVEREND,
Second Lieut. Company B, Second Cavalry California Vols.,
Acty. Asst. Q. M. and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 14, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter from commanding officer Fort Boisé.* The Indians in that section of the country appear to be more than usually active and successful in their depredations. I have strong hopes, however, that on the arrival of the re-enforcements which went forward early in May, the commanding officer of the Sub-District of Boisé will be able not only to check their stealing, but to chastise them. In this connection I beg leave to ask again the attention of the general commanding to the importance of a prompt movement of the cavalry from Fort Klamath. The section of country in which it was proposed this force should operate will undoubtedly be occupied by these Indians as a retreat and hiding place for their plunder, and from which they can interrupt entirely the travel and trade from Northern California and Southern Oregon to the Canyon City mines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

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*See June 1, p. 1253.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Tubac, June 15, 1865.

I. Colonel Lewis, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, will as soon as practicable abandon the post at Tubac and establish his command at the Calabazas on the site selected for that purpose. He will lay off a reservation of two miles in each direction from the flag-staff, and at once proceed to erect the necessary buildings, &c., for a post of four companies of cavalry and four of infantry.

II. That portion of the Territory of Arizona south of the River Gila and east of a meridian of longitude passing through the Pima Villages is hereby created a sub-military district, to be designated Southern Sub-District of Arizona. Colonel Lewis, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, is assigned to its command. The posts within its limits will make such reports, &c., as he may call for.

By order of General Mason:

JNO. GREEN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1865.

Hereafter no one not in the military service will be arrested within this department by military authority, except in pursuance of special orders in each case from department or district headquarters.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL,
Commanding Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs that men arriving in San Francisco known to have been in the rebel army should be required to take the oath of allegiance. Men supposed to have been in that service should be under careful surveillance, and action taken according to circumstances, having in view the peace and safety of the country.

W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Tubac, June 18, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this point on the 8th instant. I examined the country between this point and Tucson with reference to a site for a post. Also that I visited the old site of Fort Buchanan, and in fact have pretty thoroughly examined the whole country, and have finally selected a point known as Calabazas. Old Fort Buchanan is situated at the head of a narrow valley, distant from

the main roads leading into Sonora eighteen miles over a very difficult trail, and by a very bad wagon road about thirty miles. It does not afford any better protection, nor in my opinion so good protection, to the whole country from Indians as the point selected. There is no public property at the post. A large number of adobes have been made, and are now large piles of mud, the last winter's rains having almost completely destroyed them. The universal testimony of the inhabitants is that it is sickly. I should think it would be subject to fevers, as the nights are extremely cold and the days very hot. The point selected (Calabazas) is an old rancho, for which it is said Gaudara has a doubtful claim. I think it quite as certain that any point we might select would be subject to the same trouble. I think we can prove that Gaudara has been a very strong sympathizer with the rebels, aided them, &c., and that he used our border to ferment difficulties with the authorities of Sonora. He is a renegade Mexican, and has joined the French, I have every reason to believe. I will direct such evidence as we may be able to obtain to be sent to department headquarters. The post will be situated on a gently sloping plain at the junction of two running streams of water. The roads from Santa Cruz and Guaymas meet at this point, and they are really the only practicable routes into Sonora from this section. Just in rear of the post and under its complete control is a knoll, or rather a hill, that commands the whole country in every direction from the post. There is plenty of wood for fuel, water, and fine grass on the reservation, also plenty of limestone. Lumber of good quality can be obtained at a distance of not more than sixteen miles over fair roads. I have directed the buildings to be built with lime, as suggested by General McDowell. The men will have plenty of tools, and, I think, will soon make a fine post. I think they should have sent immediately a portable saw-mill and a shingle machine. I have not named this post as yet, as Colonel Lewis has requested the privilege of naming it. This I will give him, subject to the approval of the department commander. I inclose a map of the vicinity.* I have not the facilities for making a copy. Will you please have it copied and the original returned to me, as I borrowed it to accompany this report?

Tubac is a worthless town, containing about thirty worthless adobe houses. It was deserted entirely until within a very few months. The houses are nearly in ruins, and could not be made available for any military purpose. Since the arrival of troops all of the ranches have been taken up and planted, or at least large numbers of them. People from Sonora are coming in to escape the troubles there. Cattle have begun to come in in considerable numbers. I found but very few supplies of any kind here, and learn that the posts of Goodwin and Bowie are supplied for about two months. I have directed contracts to be made to meet present wants, and am satisfied that by next summer we can get all of the flour, beef, corn, and beans we need at reasonable rates. Flour now costs 15⅛ cents in San Francisco, costs 1½ cents to Fort Yuma, and 8 cents from Yuma here. We have contracted for its delivery here for 13 cents in coin. I found it necessary, and for the best interests of the service, to appoint Mr. James H. Toole, formerly acting assistant quartermaster at Tucson, who is thoroughly acquainted with the people of Sonora, an agent to go to Santa Ana and contract for flour and grain. As there is great fear that the troubles in Sonora will prevent the gathering of a portion of the crops, and also that the supplies will be prevented from being exported by both Mexicans and French, I think I will get all the flour we want at not to exceed 9 cents per pound in coin. I hope

* Not found.

the commanding general will approve my action. I have directed the commissary at Fort Yuma not to forward any more flour or beans to Tubac. As the stores destined for Forts Goodwin and Bowie will turn off for those posts at Tucson, I will establish a sub-depot at that point, sending one company of the Seventh Infantry to that post. I will direct them to take possession of vacant buildings known to belong to rebels who have left the country. This will obviate the necessity of hiring many. There are no hostile Apaches living in this section of the country. Their homes are principally north of the Gila, a few in the Chiricahua and Huachuca ranges of mountains. They come in here, however, in bands of from ten to seventy, steal and murder. I propose hunting them in their homes, and thus relieve the settlements. To-morrow I start for Fort Bowie, where I shall make a very short stay, and then go to Fort Goodwin, where I learn there is a large number of Apaches—those of the Sierra Blanca Mountains, known as Coyoteros, the very Indians who commit most of the depredations in this vicinity—collected, desirous of making peace. This will present many difficulties as to where they can be placed on a reservation, how provided for the coming winter, &c. Unless they can be taken care of for a time, placed on a reservation and protected from the whites whilst on it, and fed for a time, I fear any treaty we may make will be really worthless. The country occupied by them is supposed to be very rich in mineral. The miners will follow closely on the heels of the troops, and difficulties with the Apaches will inevitably follow. If they cannot be removed from the Territory, I would suggest taking Fort Buchanan and the Sonoita, a narrow valley about twenty-five miles in length, containing plenty of arable land, and wood, water, and grass sufficient for their wants. I will report the result of our interview from Goodwin. I have ordered Company L, First California Cavalry, lately stationed at Tubac, to re-enforce Fort Bowie, as it is an important point. I have directed all citizen employés at posts to be discharged, and shall retain in the field only such as are indispensable. I will also be compelled to employ good guides when I can get hold of them, and cannot wait for approval from department headquarters, as the time for the use of their services will have passed. I have therefore respectfully to request some modification of department orders on this subject to meet the immediate wants of the service here. We cannot communicate with department headquarters in less than a month, and I expect to have a large expedition in the Pinal Mountains by that time, and cannot well get along without guides, who, having been prisoners of the Apaches, know their language and their haunts. The usual reports and returns will be forwarded so soon as we can get open communication with the different posts. I am establishing a semi-monthly express from the different posts to Prescott, where we connect with the only mail route in the Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Sacramento, June 19, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from General Bidwell, 17th instant. I have acted at once in the matter, as you will see

by my orders, herewith transmitted.* Twenty-five men, under an active officer, are deemed ample for Tehama County. The supplies for the company at Smoke Creek can now be sent forward via Chico. I have a note this morning from Colonel McGarry. He has been quite sick for a week past at Napa, but was much better, and will probably return to Camp Union by the end of the week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CHICO, *June 17, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Commanding District of California, Sacramento:

GENERAL: Feeling satisfied that a great stream of travel is to go to Idaho Territory the present season, and that most of it, if not all, will go by Smoke Creek, Deep Hole, Granite Creek, and Pueblo to the Owyhee, and knowing the danger from Indians between Smoke Creek and Pueblo and between Pueblo and Owyhee River, where the travel must pass, I feel obliged to submit to your favorable notice the propriety of having a company of troops sent to Pueblo, to range in three directions, namely, toward Owyhee, Surprise Valley, and Granite Creek; or, if deemed better, have the company stationed at Surprise Valley range to Pueblo and thence toward Owyhee, and the company at Smoke Creek range as far as Pueblo via Granite Creek, as in the judgment of the commanding officers circumstances might require. Whatever is done should be done without delay. Teams are to leave here on Monday without fail with a large freight for Idaho. I have heard no contradiction of the attack and massacre by Indians at Pueblo, stated in a former letter. On the contrary, a confirmation as follows: The last stage from Susanville says three men were prospecting near Pueblo; one escaped (the other two being killed) toward Pueblo, and when near the place saw it surrounded by a large number of Indians, and he believes all the white people there (seven or eight instead of twenty) must be killed. Now, these freight teams have to pass directly through that region. Others have been going in that direction for some time. Besides, Capt. E. D. Pierce is with a party of men going on removing obstructions from the road. The travel that was going by Surprise is now taking the Granite Creek route.

Trusting that you give the subject immediate consideration, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BIDWELL.

SACRAMENTO, *June 19, 1865—12.50 p. m.*

Col. R. C. DRUM:

In the absence of orders from department, I have ordered Knight to move at once from Antelope Creek to Smoke Creek, leaving an officer and twenty-five men at Antelope. Notified Major Kirkham to send supplies to Smoke Creek.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

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*See Special Orders, No. 93, District of California, June 19, p. 1265.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 19, 1865.*

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Sacramento, Cal.:

Make such movements as may be necessary to carry out existing orders. You speak of the absence of orders. What additional orders are required for commencing the movement of troops?

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 19, 1865.

General J. BIDWELL, *Chico:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 17th instant was received this morning. I have acted promptly in the matter without referring to department headquarters, as you will see by my order herewith inclosed.* I think twenty-five men under an active officer can take care of the Indians in Tehama and Shasta Counties.

With great respect,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } BRIGADE HDQRS., DIST. OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 19, 1865.

I. First Lieut. W. W. Elliott, Second California Cavalry, will proceed forthwith and report for duty with Company D, same regiment, at Big Antelope Creek.

II. Capt. W. L. Knight, Second California Cavalry, will move with his company at once to the old station on Smoke Creek, east of Honey Lake, leaving at his present camp Lieutenant Elliott and twenty-five men, and there establish a depot, under the 6th paragraph of Department General Orders, No. 26, current series.

III. Captain Knight will range as far as Pueblo, via Granite Creek, and afford protection on the lines leading to the Owyhee Mines.

By order of Brigadier-General Wright:

E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 20, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific, San Francisco:

COLONEL: Your telegram of yesterday was received last evening. I had already, as you have been informed by the papers I sent down yesterday, made arrangements for the prompt movement of a company of cavalry to the Smoke Creek country. When I alluded to the absence of orders I thought it probable, from a telegram I had received from Major Kirkham, that orders had been given from department headquarters, and perhaps designating a company from Camp Union for this

* See Special Orders, No. 93, next, *post*.

service instead of Knight's, which I had early in the forenoon ordered to move. In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have to say that I had fixed on no specific time to visit officially stations in the district. I only deemed it proper to ask for such authority in case a sudden emergency should arise rendering it necessary. Of course I should remain here under any circumstances so long as the general might be absent from his headquarters.

Very respectfully,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
No. 50. } *San Francisco, Cal., June 24, 1865.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, "All men arriving in San Francisco, known to have been in the rebel army, will be required to take the oath of allegiance." With a view to a compliance with this order, all such as are now within the limits of this department, as well as those who may hereafter come within it, will report immediately to the nearest provost-marshal or commanding officer of a post and take the required oath. The names of all who report will, together with a copy of their oath of allegiance, be immediately forwarded for file to Major Morton, provost-marshal of San Francisco, who will keep a register of their names with a descriptive list showing where they served, in what regiment, division and army, when paroled or exchanged, and when they came to this country, and where they now reside; all such will be required to report any change in their place of abode. Any one known to have served in the rebel army, and known not to have obeyed this order, will be immediately reported to Major Morton, for such other action as the case may require. Provost-marshals and commanders of posts will see that the oath of allegiance is accompanied by such information as will enable the provost-marshal (Major Morton) to comply with this order.

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 25, 1865.

General TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Issue order relieving General Halleck from his present command, and assign to duty as commander of the Division of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Richmond, Va.:

By direction of the President the Division of the Pacific has been created, to embrace the Departments of the Columbia and of California. You are assigned to the command, with your headquarters at

San Francisco, and are relieved from your present command hereby. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT,
Fort Humboldt, Cal., June 25, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the distribution of troops in this district: Company A, of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, is divided into three detachments, as follows: A detachment of four men at Camp Iaqua, in command of Captain Randal, of the above-named company; another detachment of thirty men at Camp Anderson, in command of First Lieutenant Wilbur, of Company A, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, and another detachment of fourteen men of same company, under command of First Lieutenant Rowe, of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, at Camp Grant. Company F, of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers is also divided into three detachments as follows: At Fort Humboldt Captain Ball is stationed with fifty-seven of his men; at Lighthouse Point there is a detachment of eighteen men, and at Camp Worth is a detachment of eighteen men, a distance of five miles apart, both camps being under the command of Second Lieutenant Kendall, of the above-named company. Captain Buckley with his company (C, of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers) is in command at Camp Lincoln. Captain Phelan with his company (B, of the Fourth Infantry California Volunteers) is in command at Fort Gaston. I would most respectfully state that in my opinion the force at Fort Gaston is inadequate for the protection of the reservation of Hoopa Valley. I would therefore most earnestly and respectfully suggest that another company be sent to this district without delay, should it meet with the approval of the commander of the department. I am sorry to state that Captain Phelan is physically, in my opinion utterly, incompetent to perform his duties. I respectfully refer you to Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, who will be likely to be at your headquarters on the receipt of this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. SCHMIDT,
Major Second Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg. District.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL,
San Francisco, Cal.:

You are assigned to command the Department of California, embracing the States of California and Nevada and Territories of Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado, headquarters San Francisco. Major-General Halleck is to command the Division of the Pacific, embracing Department of Columbia and California, and Brig. Gen. George Wright to command the Department of the Columbia. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT:
(Care Major-General McDowell, San Francisco, Cal.)

You are assigned to command the Department of the Columbia, embracing the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho, headquarters Fort Vancouver, and will proceed, upon receipt of this order, to take command. Major-General Halleck is to command Division of the Pacific, consisting of the Departments of the Columbia and California. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 27, 1865.

The President directs that the United States be divided into military divisions and subdivided into military departments, as follows:

Departments.

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18. The Department of the Columbia, Brig. Gen. G. Wright to command, to embrace the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho. Headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

19. The Department of California, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell to command, to embrace the States of California and Nevada, and Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Headquarters at San Francisco.

Divisions.

* * * * * * *

5. The Military Division of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck to command, to embrace the Department of the Columbia and Department of California. Headquarters at San Francisco. All officers hereby assigned will proceed, on receipt of this order, to take command of their respective departments or military divisions. All officers relieved by this order will, on being relieved by the proper officer, report by letter to the Adjutant-General for orders.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, June 27, 1865.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress charged to make inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes, &c.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from the Hon. J. W. Nesmith, U. S. Senator from the State of Oregon, and member of your committee, a copy of your circular, dated at Racine, Wis., May 10, 1865, and inas-

much as I have had considerable experience in the administration of Indian affairs, as well as other means of observation during a long period of service in the Army, mostly in the Indian countries or on the frontier of civilization, I take great pleasure in replying seriatim to the questions you have done me the honor to propound for my consideration. First. For more than forty years I have been an officer in the Army of the United States, serving on the borders of the great northwestern lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in Florida during the war in that country, and for the last thirteen years in the Department of the Pacific; from 1852 to 1855 in the Northern District of California and southern portion of Oregon, and for the next five and a half years in command of Oregon and the Territory of Washington, and then for three years in command of the Department of the Pacific, embracing the whole of our country west of the Rocky Mountains. During this long period I have been in command of many military expeditions against the hostile Indians, especially in Oregon and the Territory of Washington, in 1856, and lastly in 1858, when a great combination was formed by many warlike tribes in that country, threatening destruction to all the settlements east of the Cascades. I met the enemy in two hard-fought battles, in both of which they were thoroughly defeated and finally sued for peace, and accepting the terms I granted them, they have remained perfectly quiet and peaceable ever since. The history of that campaign was published in general orders by the lieutenant-general commanding the Army, in November, 1858, and noticed by the honorable Secretary of War in his report of the same year to the President. Second. The Indian tribes are rapidly decreasing in numbers, especially west of the Rocky Mountains, caused in some measure by the wars waged against them, and more particularly by the encroachments of the whites upon their hunting grounds and fisheries, and other means of subsistence, and by the readiness by which they adopt the vices of the whites rather than their virtues, hence their numbers are rapidly diminished by disease and death. Third. Syphilis and pulmonary diseases arising from vicious conduct, intemperance, and exposure. Fourth. It is only amongst those Indians who reside near the white settlements that intoxication prevails to any extent. The only practicable course to prevent or mitigate the evil is to collect the Indians on reservations under military control and exclusively under military jurisdiction. Fifth. Prostitution and the diseases consequent upon it do not prevail to any extent except amongst those Indians living with or in the neighborhood of the white people. Sixth. The only practical remedy to prevent the total extinction of the Indian tribes is to separate them entirely from the white race. Seventh. Remove the Indians to new reservations remote from settlements. Eighth. On the reservation let every family have a piece of land and cultivate for itself, and a portion of the reservation set apart to be cultivated in common, all under the direction of the supervisor. Ninth. Confer no power of alienation of real estate upon Indians; they are naturally great gamblers. Tenth. This question can better be answered by the supervisor. Eleventh. Schools have a good effect. Provide for a Protestant minister on every reservation, having under him assistants to teach schools. Twelfth. The effect of Christian missions amongst Indians is good, and it is recommended that they be maintained. Thirteenth. After the pacification of the Indian Territory let a section of country be set apart for their permanent residence and known as Indian Territory, from which exclude all whites and place the

territory under the control of the War Department under such regulations as the Congress may make or approve. Fourteenth. Yes. Indians have no need of money. Whisky sellers will get it all. Government will furnish Indians what is absolutely necessary. Fifteenth. Very little, I imagine, from what I have heard. Sixteenth. Cannot say. Seventeenth. Most of it, I have no doubt. Eighteenth. Give the Indians no money and exclude whites from their country. Nineteenth. Cannot say anything on this subject. Twentieth. The War Department unquestionably. I have seen the working of the Indian Bureau under both, and unhesitatingly give the preference to the War Department. So long as peace and quiet prevails amongst the Indians, and they are well furnished with supplies by the Indian agent, everything goes on smoothly, but when war comes and difficulties arise amongst the different tribes or with the white people they always resort to the military commander to settle their affairs. I have had much to do in this way. Twenty-first. Let it be done by law and enforced by arms; make it a military colony. Twenty-second. It will be a good plan to place orphan children in the families of Christian white men to be trained and educated. Twenty-third. Collect the Indians on great reservations, and protect the interests of the Indians and of the Government by the strong arm of the military.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., June 27, 1865.

First Lieut. J. M. MCCALL,
First Oregon Cavalry, Comdg. Escort to Surveying Party,
Eugene City, Oreg.:

SIR: As soon as your party is supplied with the necessary outfit you will move for the accomplishment of the purposes of Special Orders, No. 131. As the latter indicates, you will be governed in your route by the wishes of B. J. Pengra, esq., the chief of the surveying party, but you alone are responsible for the economy, property, and safety of your command, and will, therefore, use every necessary precaution for their care and preservation. The opening of the proposed road is one of importance to Oregon, and every reasonable effort for its successful exploration is enjoined. Efforts with the same objects in view have been made in two different years directly by the Government (1859 and 1860), but with indifferent results, both comparatively failing from untoward circumstances. That of 1860 made an examination of the country from Harney Lake west to the foot-hills of the Cascades. The conclusions arrived at are very unfavorable, but the impression derived from a perusal of the report is that the party made but a very casual examination, thinking that a better route farther north—that is, north of the desert—existed, and were directing their attention to it when the exploration was interrupted by the necessity of a campaign against the Indians. The original object of this party (Major Steen's) was to explore from Harney Lake west to Diamond Peak and Eugene City, and southeast from Harney Lake to City of Rocks, intersecting the main emigrant road to California in vicinity of the latter. I have not been able to learn that any party in an official capacity has explored the latter

part of the route. It is presumed that Mr. Pengra's route will be about what was then proposed. It is very desirable to have more and better information of the route generally, and especially of the latter portion. You will be particular, therefore, to take such notes of the features of the country, courses, and distances traveled as will enable you to give all the necessary information in your final report. Every available opportunity will be taken to forward the required returns and to report the progress of your party. If from any unforeseen cause it should become necessary you can replenish your supplies to some extent from the camp in Jordan Creek Valley. Your orders direct your return on completion of the duties assigned you to Fort Vancouver via Eugene City. However, on reaching the waters of the Des Chutes on your return, if the surveying party has no further use for the escort and time and supplies permitting it, you are authorized to change your direction to Fort Dalles, from which post you will report and await further orders. If it becomes necessary to have additional supplies to meet the command at Eugene City on its return, timely requisitions must be made. I inclose a copy of that part of Lieutenant Dixon's report of 1860 which refers to the country west of Harney Lake. Later in the season the lieutenant traveled up the stream which flows from the south to the lake and crossed the Snow Mountains by one of its eastern branches. This route is, however, described as miserably bad, being very rocky. He did not, however, continue his explorations farther south or east.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. MAURY,
Colonel First Oregon Cavalry, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1865.

* * * * * * *

3. Maj. Robert S. Williamson, chief engineer at department headquarters, with his surveying party, will proceed via Fort Crook to make a reconnaissance of the country between the site of the post to be established at the head of Surprise Valley and the station at Smoke Creek, in Honey Lake Valley, and thence of all the routes leading from Honey Lake Valley to Idaho Territory. The necessary escort will be furnished him by Maj. Henry B. Mellen, commanding Sub-District of Siskiyou, and the officer commanding at Smoke Creek.

4. In addition to the topographical reconnaissance Major Williamson will obtain all the reliable information possible relating to the number, abode, character of the Indian tribes and of the relation between them and the white inhabitants of that region, and especially on the lines of emigration to Idaho Territory and from Chico to the Humboldt River, Nev. Ter.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	11	1	12	12	.....	.....
District of California (Wright)	120	2,633	3,507	4,439	240	7
District of Oregon (Maury)	56	1,019	1,397	1,902	27	26
District of Humboldt (Schmidt)	8	182	238	334	.....	1
District of Southern California (Curtis)	22	302	446	605	.....	1
District of Arizona (Mason)	53	1,414	1,588	1,680	.....	10
Total	270	5,551	7,188	8,972	267	45

Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1865.

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Col. THOMAS F. WRIGHT.

2d California.

FORT POINT, CAL.

Col. ALLEN L. ANDERSON.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery H.
8th California (four companies).
9th United States, Companies E and I.

POINT SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

Maj. ANDREW W. BOWMAN.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery D.
9th United States, Company G.

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

Bvt. Maj. GEORGE P. ANDREWS.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.
8th California, Company F.
9th United States, Company B.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES O. WOOD.

6th California, Company A.
8th California (three companies).
9th United States (three companies).

PROVOST GUARD, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capt. JAMES ULIO.

6th California, Company K.

BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Lieut. Col. AMBROSE E. HOOKER.

6th California (four companies).

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT A. WAINWRIGHT.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

MONTEREY BARRACKS, CAL.

Capt. ELI COOK.

6th California, Company G.

FORT WRIGHT, CAL.

Lieut. JAMES H. DELANY.

2d California, Company F.

FORT CHURCHILL, NEV. TER.

Maj. MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

2d California Cavlary, Companies B and I.
1st Nevada Cavalry, Companies D and E.
6th California, Companies D and I.
1st Nevada, Company A.

FORT RUBY, NEV. TER.

Capt. GEORGE A. THURSTON.

1st Nevada, Company B.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Capt. JOHN G. KELLEY.

1st Nevada, Company C.

CAMP UNION, NEAR SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Col. EDWARD MCGARRY.

2d California Cavalry (four companies).

CAMP BABBITT, CAL.

Capt. HEMAN NOBLE.

2d California Cavalry, Company E.

FORT CROOK, CAL.

Maj. HENRY B. MELLEN.

2d California Cavalry, Companies C and F.

CAMP WAITE, COLUSA COUNTY, CAL.

Capt. WILLIAM L. KNIGHT.

2d California Cavalry, Company D.

EN ROUTE.*

Native California Cavalry Battalion, Companies A and B, Maj. John C. Cremony.

DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Col. REUBEN F. MAURY.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Capt. PHILIP A. OWEN.

1st Oregon, Company A.
1st Washington Territory, Company E.
9th United States, Company D.

VANCOUVER ARSENAL, WASH. TER.

Capt. THEODORE J. ECKERSON.

Detachment of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

SAN JUAN ISLAND, WASH. TER.

Maj. LYMAN BISSELL.

9th United States, Company C.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH. TER.

Capt. WILLIAM S. POWELL.

1st Oregon, Companies D and F.

FORT STEILACOOM, WASH. TER.

Capt. CLARK P. CRANDALL.

1st Oregon, Company C.

FORT COLVILLE, WASH. TER.

Capt. FERDINAND O. MCCOWN.

1st Oregon, Company E.

FORT KLAMATH, OREG.

Capt. WILLIAM KELLY.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company C.
1st Oregon, Company I.

CAMP WATSON, OREG.

Capt. HENRY C. SMALL.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company G.
1st Oregon, Company H.

FORT DALLES, OREG.

Capt. GEORGE A. GLASURE.

1st Oregon, Company K.
1st Washington Territory, Company H.

FORT BOISÉ, IDAHO TER.

Capt. WILLIAM W. THOMPSON.

1st Oregon Cavalry (four companies).†
1st Oregon, Companies B and G.‡
1st Washington Territory, Company I.

FORT YAMHILL, OREG.

Capt. LYMAN S. SCOTT.

4th California, Company D.

FORT STEVENS, OREG.

Capt. GASTON D'ARTOIS.

8th California, Company B.

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, WASH. TER.

Maj. WILLIAM H. JORDAN.

8th California, Company A.
9th United States, Company A.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO TER.

Capt. WILLIAM J. MATTHEWS.

1st Oregon Cavalry, Company F.

* En route from Camp Low, Cal., to District of Arizona.
† En route from Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., and Fort Dalles, Oreg.
‡ En route from Fort Hoskins, Oreg.

DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.

Maj. JOHN C. SCHMIDT.

FORT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Maj. JOHN C. SCHMIDT.
4th California, Company F.

FORT GASTON, CAL.

Capt. JEREMIAH PHELAN.
4th California, Company B.

CAMP IAQUA, CAL.

Capt. AMOS G. RANDAL.
4th California, Company A.

CAMP LINCOLN, CAL.

Capt. THOMAS BUCKLEY.
6th California, Company C.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.

DRUM BARRACKS, CAL.

Col. JAMES F. CURTIS.
1st California Cavalry, Company E.
Native California Cavalry Battalion, Companies C and D.
4th California (three companies).

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Capt. ALFRED S. GRANT.
4th California, Company G.

CAMP CADY, CAL.

Capt. BENJAMIN R. WEST.
4th California, Company C.

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. MASON.

FORT YUMA, CAL.

Lieut. Col. MADISON BOULWARE.
7th California, Companies A and K.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ. TER.

Capt. WALTER S. COOLEDGE.
7th California, Company C.

FORT BOWIE, ARIZ. TER.

Lieut. Col. CLARENCE E. BENNETT.
1st New Mexico, Company A.

FORT GOODWIN, ARIZ. TER.

Maj. JAMES GORMAN.
1st California Cavalry, Company I.
1st New Mexico, Company I.

FORT WHIPPLE, ARIZ. TER.

Capt. JOHN THOMPSON.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company K.
5th United States, Company F.

FORT TUBAC.

Capt. JOHN L. MERRIAM.
1st California Cavalry, Company L.

IN THE FIELD.

Lieut. JOHN G. BLAKE.
4th California, Company E.

EN ROUTE TO DISTRICT.

1st California Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Ebenezer C. Ledyard.
7th California (seven companies), Col. Charles W. Lewis.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NEVADA,
Camp No. 16, July 1, 1865.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that owing to the jaded condition of the cavalry horses, caused by several months of hard service, I have remained at this camp since the 18th of June for the purpose of recruiting the stock, gaining information of the course taken by the hostile Indians, which I have found, by frequent scouting parties sent in all directions, to be

toward the mountains in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Owyhee and Humboldt Rivers. On the 25th of June I inspected the cavalry according to Special District Orders, No. 90. The pack train which is intended to carry my supplies on the march after the Indians arrived on the 28th of June. On the 30th ultimo I mustered all the troops for pay. I have ordered Company B, Second California Cavalry, Lieut. R. A. Osmer, commanding, to scour the country between the Humboldt and Reese Rivers, with orders to protect the settlers and punish any marauding bands of Indians. Company D, Captain Hill, Sixth California Infantry, I have ordered to Queen's River to protect the settlers and travelers of that vicinity. Both of the above-named companies have orders to move wherever they deem their presence most required. I shall move after the Indians by two routes to-morrow morning, taking fifteen days' rations and crossing the range of mountains lying between the Humboldt and Owyhee Rivers (at whose base Camp No. 16 is situated); thence I shall proceed east, directing my course for the head of the Humboldt River. I send Capt. J. C. Doughty, Company I, Second California Cavalry, with a command, directing him to leave this camp on the 3d instant and scour the country in vicinity of Gravelly Ford, joining me at a point about 110 miles from Gravelly Ford. My command will consist of forty-five men of Company E, under Lieut. J. Littlefield; fifty men of Company D, Capt. A. B. Wells, Nevada Cavalry; fifty men Company A, Capt. W. Wallace, Nevada Infantry; a 12-pounder mountain howitzer, dismounted and packed upon mules; Asst. Surg. A. F. Mechem, Lieut. C. C. Warner, H. Butterfield, guide and interpreter, with three Indians. Total, officers and men, 157; also a pack train of twenty mules. Capt. J. C. Doughty's command will consist of seventy men of his own company, twenty men Company B, Nevada Infantry, under Lieutenant Seamands (mounted), Lieut. Charles Tagge, Acting Assistant Surgeon Spaulding, six Indians, and a 12-pounder mountain howitzer; total, 100, with orders to find the hostile Indians, if possible. I have moved my field base of supplies from Camp No. 16 to Camp No. 14, twenty-five miles back, and placed Capt. R. C. Payne, Company E, in charge. I have stations through to Dun Glen for the protection of supply trains. I have ordered Maj. M. O'Brien, Sixth California Infantry, to report with one of his companies now at Fort Churchill at these headquarters, for the purpose of taking charge of the post to be established here, the site of which I shall select on this trip.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. McDERMIT,

Lieutenant-Colonel Second California Cavalry, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OREGON,
No. 134. } *Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., July 3, 1865.*

Pursuant to instructions received by telegraph from headquarters Department of the Pacific, dated July 1, 1865, Col. George B. Currey, First Oregon Infantry, will turn over the command of Fort Walla Walla to the officer next in rank, and with the adjutant of his regiment will proceed at once to Fort Vancouver, where the headquarters of his regiment will be temporarily established.

By order of Col. R. F. Maury:

F. B. WHITE,

First Lieut. and Adjt. First Oregon Cav., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER., *July 6, 1865.*

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Oregon:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the consideration of the colonel commanding some observations on the existing state of affairs in the Boisé and Snake River country and to offer some suggestions on the dispositions of troops in the Sub-District of Boisé. The Owyhee mines and the routes of travel leading to them from California are more exposed to Indian raids than any other portion of the country, and will need military protection summer and winter for at least two years to come. During the past spring quite extensive depredations were committed on the Owyhee River and Jordan Creek, and on the roads leading to them, at a time when the only troops in that part of the country were a single company of infantry at Fort Boisé, and a part of that was out on the Overland Stage Line. The early spring and breaking up of winter is the time invariably selected by the Indians for their horse-stealing expeditions. To prevent these, troops will have to be wintered in the country where their services are required. I would recommend that the camp established in Jordan Creek Valley be made a winter camp, if a site can be found that will afford any facilities for constructing shelter for the troops and procuring forage for animals. Lieutenant Hobart's camp, on Jordan Creek, for the summer was located with regard only to the facilities necessary for a summer camp, but he has instructions to examine the country and report upon its natural resources, with a view of making a winter camp if it should be considered advisable. The Overland Stage Line will require protection from Salmon Falls to the Goose Creek Pass, a distance of 120 miles. For this duty forty or fifty men, half of them mounted, will be sufficient. They can be camped at Rock Creek, and can construct shelter for themselves and gather forage for their horses at that place. To enable the military authorities to afford any protection whatever to this line during the winter, a winter camp is absolutely essential. The large mining population collected in the Boisé country has driven the hostile Indians entirely from the north side of Snake River, and this part of the country has escaped from Indian depredations the past year. The camp in Camas Prairie is not necessary to the protection of that part of the country. It might be abandoned and the troops composing it be posted at or near Fort Hall, on Snake River, until late in the fall, for the protection of the immigration. A band of Bannock Indians under Pocatello have been encamped on the Port Neuf River for several weeks. They have conducted themselves peaceably thus far, but are liable at any time to break out in open hostilities, and could, if so disposed, cut off the immigration entirely, unless some military force be sent into the vicinity.

The day before leaving Fort Boisé I learned by letter from the sheriff of Oneida County, addressed to Governer Smith, that a band of Bannocks, numbering about 200 men, women, and children, had collected at Soda Springs since the withdrawal of the troops from that place, and were threatening and aggressive in their manner and deportment. Trouble with them was apprehended. If Captain Palmer's command, now in camp at Camas Prairie, was re-enforced to seventy or eighty men and posted on the Snake River bottom, below the Blackfoot Ferry, and kept there until, say, the 15th of October, any outbreak on the immigration now in contemplation by these Indians might be checked, prevented entirely. The warlike attitude assumed by all the Indians of

the Rocky Mountain region renders it highly improbably that these two parties of Bannocks have assembled at these places for any peaceful purpose. Their position will enable them to destroy the immigration, if they are so disposed, and no protection is afforded. The scarcity of cavalry renders it highly necessary that means be afforded of occasionally mounting a detachment of infantry. With the necessary supply of horse equipments men can be mounted on mules for temporary service, and be made equally available with a cavalry force. It will be necessary at all times to keep some pack mules at these outside camps, and with a small supply of saddles, bridles, &c., in the quartermaster's department, a detachment of infantry can be made to render efficient service in the pursuit of Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., July 7, 1865.*

1. The occasion of the muster out of the U. S. service of the Battalion of Mountaineers, California Volunteer Infantry, is taken to commend them and their most worthy commander, Lieut. Col. S. G. Whipple, for the valuable service they and he have rendered the country in connection with the suppression of Indian hostilities in the District of Humboldt. Far away from the great battles of the East, with nothing of the excitement which the intense interest concentrated on these great events creates, the battalion has undergone much privation and toil, and has discharged the arduous duty imposed on them readily, earnestly, and successfully, and merit the thanks of the department.

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By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, July 8, 1865.*

1. A company of the Second Infantry California Volunteers, to be designated by the colonel of the regiment, will proceed by the next steamer to the District of Humboldt for service therein.

* * * * * * *

3. The company of the Sixth Infantry California Volunteers in this city will proceed to join the headquarters of their regiment at Benicia on the 30th instant.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General McDowell:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 10, 1865.*

Major-General MCDOWELL:

Do you need troops for Arizona? If so, what number and what kind shall be sent?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, July 10, 1865.

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: I have received from Mr. MacCrellish, of the Alta, the following statement, which is respectfully submitted to General Wright, viz:

Letters dated June 27, from Owen's River Valley, state that Indians have burned the Union Mills, which cost $30,000; sacked Bend City and threatened San Carlos Mills and town. The inhabitants have gone to Kearsage district.

Mr. MacCrellish procured this information from Mr. Hanks, long a resident of San Carlos, who thinks a few soldiers sent from Camp Independence would protect and save much valuable property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. W. HILLYER,
Lieut. Col. Fourth California Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[First indorsement.]

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, *July 11, 1865.*

Respectfully referred to commanding officer Camp Independence for his information.

By order:
E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, *July 21, 1865.*

Respectfully returned to district headquarters.

The Union Mills have been burnt, but whether by Indians or not has not yet been determined. Bend City has not been sacked nor San Carlos threatened. The citizens of those towns have all removed to Kearsage in consequence of the superiority of the Kearsage mines and plenty of business at Kearsage. The general commanding department has been here, to whom the facts have been explained.

Respectfully,
JNO. G. KELLEY,
Captain, Nevada Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Third indorsement.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, August 3, 1865.

Respectfully transmitted to department headquarters.
EDWD. McGARRY,
Colonel Second California Cavalry, Commanding District.

SMOKE CREEK STATION, NEV. TER., *July 10, 1865.*

Lieut. E. D. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sacramento, Cal.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report my arrival with my company at this station at 3 p. m. to-day. I have camped near the quarters formerly occupied by the troops when stationed here and owned by Kingsbury & Co. They are only large enough to accommodate

thirty-five men, and the stable will accommodate thirty horses. They will not accommodate more than half my command, but when I get my men distributed along the road between here and Pueblo the quarters will accommodate what will remain here, if it is intended that I shall hire the quarters. I have nothing but shelter-tents, and the winds blow so hard every afternoon that they are of but little use. There is not a tree or stick of timber fit for building purposes nearer than Susanville (that is fifty miles). Sage brush is all the wood used here, or to be gotten for cooking purposes, nearer than fifteen miles. There is some scrub cedar about fifteen miles from here on the head of Smoke Creek, but before it can be gotten at considerable work will have to be done, making roads. I have several men sick, and there is no medicine here and no doctor nearer than Susanville. The detachment of Nevada cavalry stationed at Deep Hole, thirty miles from here, is camped here to-night on its way back to Churchill. The man living at Deep Hole came with them, and thinks the Indians will make a raid on him as soon as they learn that the detachment has gone. The sergeant in charge of the detachment reported to me that he saw Indian signs near the station the day before he left. I will send a detachment through to Pueblo with the first stage, which will leave here on the 13th instant, and when the stage stations are established I will leave a detachment at Granite Creek, and another at one of the stations between Granite Creek and Pueblo. If I am to guard the route from here to Pueblo (the distance is 130 miles), and the detachment can be spared from Antelope Creek, I would like to have them here, as I think they would be of some use here, and of none where they are. This is a hard country for men, and they should be well provided for, and not be kept out in detachments without an officer too long at a time, if they are expected to be kept under discipline. I will keep them out two or three weeks, and then relieve them and bring them in here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. KNIGHT,
Captain, Second California Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Station.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 21, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to department headquarters. Another cavalry company from Camp Union has been ordered to Smoke Creek. Captain Knight has been instructed not to hire quarters.

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RUBY CITY, SILVER CITY, AND BOONVILLE,
OWYHEE MINES, IDAHO TER.,
July 12, 1865.

His Excellency Hon. C. D. SMITH,
Governor of Idaho Territory, Boisé City:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens of Owyhee County, Idaho Ter., beg leave to call to your attention the condition of Indian affairs in this section of the Territory, and to state to you that the Indians have now almost complete control of the new road leading to this quarter from California and Idaho. We would desire to state to you that a stage line was established and put into successful operation under the most gratifying and favorable auspices by Mr. Hill Beechy,

from Star City, in Nevada, to Ruby City in Idaho, but the Indians broke up the stations, ran off the stock, and compelled Mr. Beechy to abandon the road until the Government could give him ample protection. Up to this day nothing has been done by the Government or any one else. We would also call your attention to the recent dastardly, atrocious, and inhuman cruelties perpetrated upon the immigrants from California to Idaho in the Pueblo Valley. Several parties coming through have had their stock stolen and fearing to risk their lives were compelled to leave the country on foot. These parties were followed by two others in Pueblo Silver District, when they were attacked by the Indians and four killed. The Indians took one of the men, cut off his head, and driving a stick through it pinioned it to the ground. They then cut off his testicles and hung them on a tree; then cut off his legs and arms and cut his body into strips and hung the pieces on the bushes. One of the men was burned to a stake. One of the men escaping, Mr. Hendricks, is now here severely wounded. To the most of Pueblo the Indians are holding possession of the road, and the report is have defeated Captain Wells, of California cavalry. Within a few nights past they have run stock off from Reynolds Creek with perfect impunity. The travel from here to California and Nevada, which thus far has opened under favorable auspices, is about being cut off. Two days ago the travelers by Pierce and Francis Saddle Train, on their way with their horses to stock the stage line from Susanville, feared to start out without some protection. They visited Camp Lyon, commanded by Lieutenant Pepoon, of the Oregon cavalry, and asked for a small detachment of five men to accompany them through the Indian country, and it was refused them on the ground that they have no soldiers to spare for this purpose, and the men and horses had to return, and are now here waiting to get a sufficient force to protect themselves. We desire, therefore, to bring these facts to your official notice, and ask that early and active steps be taken to protect the country against further depredations of Indians, and would ask that a large force be established in the Pueblo District, with instructions to patrol the road from the Pueblo to the Owyhee and from the Pueblo to the settlements in California, and we shall ever remember the service done us and the country.

We are, sir, with respect, your obedient servants,

C. G. STAFFORD,
Probate Judge,
[AND 162 OTHERS.]

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY,
Lapwai, July 13, 1865.

Col. R. F. MAURY,
Comdg. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: It was with regret I heard of your order for the removal of the most of Captain Matthews' company from Fort Lapwai. The condition of affairs on this reservation are such as to render it necessary that we have soldiers here at all times. There is not a week passes by but that a detachment is called for to go to different points on the reservation to check the selling of whisky to the Indians, and the arrest of the Indians who are robbing pack trains. As we are now placed we have but eighteen men to guard public buildings with many thousand dollars; an Indian reservation 100 miles in length by 70 in breadth, with 3,000 Indians and 4,000 or 5,000 whites, mining upon and taking their

farms in direct violation of the U. S. intercourse laws governing Indian Territory, with two bands of Indians on our right (the Spokanes and Cœur d'Alénes) where thousands of whites are now going and taking the lands of those Indians, and whose nearest assistance is this point. On the morning of the receipt of your order I had gone to the fort with Spotted Eagle and Captain John, the two subchiefs of this nation, intending with Lieutenant Bowen and ten or twelve men to go to Oro Fino to arrest some whites who were selling whisky to the Indians, and also arrest some four or five Indians who had several times this spring and summer robbed pack trains of horses and cargo. When I told Spotted Eagle that no men could be spared to go with us, and that forty of them were to leave, he said they (the chiefs) might as well give up in despair and let their people go, as it was the presence of the soldiers here only that restrained the whites from selling their people whisky, and preventing their young men from making raids upon pack-trains. I do not fear the chiefs of this nation. I know they are well disposed, and will do all they can to assist us. They have always been our friends, and if encouragement is given them they will always remain such; but the influence and example of these bad white men are followed by their young men, and very soon we may have as many difficulties to contend with as the people in the vicinity of where these soldiers are now ordered. A company, or part of a company, of infantry to do garrison duty, so as to enable, the eighteen or twenty cavalrymen now here to go out when wanted, may do more good than a regiment will in two months from now.

Trusting you may be enabled to grant our desires, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEIL,
U. S. Indian Agent, Idaho Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Maricopa Wells, July 16, 1865.

Col. R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this point on my return from Forts Bowie and Goodwin. Fort Bowie (Apache Pass) is garrisoned by Company A, First New Mexico Infantry, and Company L, First California Volunteer Cavalry. The post is an important one, as it controls an important pass on the road from the Rio Grande to Arizona, and also the haunts of the Apaches in that portion of the Chiricahua Mountains. The men are living in hovels. I directed them to build quarters at once on a site which I selected a little above the one formerly selected by Colonel Davis, inspector-general. I inclose a copy of my instructions to the commanding officer.* We arrived at Fort Goodwin, which is situated on a small stream about three miles from the Gila and about midway between Mounts Graham and Turnbull, on June 29. This post is well located, and controls a large area of Apache country. The commanding officer, Major Gorman, First California Volunteer Cavalry, had notified the Indians to come in on a certain day to meet Governor Goodwin and myself. We remained from June 29 until July 5 without seeing a single Indian, although they were coming into the post daily in large numbers previous to our arrival. The officers of the post seemed to think that the Indians feared some treachery,

* Omitted.

as they say that within the past year five flags of truce had been violated. The Indians who had been in to the post and desirous of making peace were the White Mountain Indians, living near the base of the Sierra Blancos, numbering some 500 warriors, and the Mescaleros, living in the ranges of mountains south of Mounts Turnbull and Graham, numbering from 150 to 200 warriors. From what I could learn the White Mountain Indians are really anxious for peace. I doubt the sincerity of the others, however. I directed the commanding officer to treat with them as per inclosed instructions, thinking that if they could be kept quiet for three or four months, even, until I can get my troops stationed and supplied, it would be of some service. My own opinion is that no permanent peace can be made with the Indians in this Territory until they are first severely punished and made to fear the troops. Fort Goodwin is garrisoned by two companies—Company I, First New Mexican Volunteers, and Company I, First California Cavalry. I do not think it a good post for cavalry, and will, as soon as I can do so, replace the company there by infantry. It is too expensive in the first place, and the surrounding country too rugged for them to operate. I do not think the commanding officer and surgeon are either of them fitted for their positions, owing to their constant use of intoxicating liquors. The surgeon has tendered his resignation, which I respectfully recommend may be accepted at once. Major Gorman I have ordered to Fort Bowie, where he can do less harm in his intercourse with the Indians. I would recommend that he be either ordered to rejoin his regiment in New Mexico or mustered out of service.

On my return to this point I expected to find three companies of the Seventh Infantry with wagons, pack-mules, and provisions enough to start at once to the Tonto Basin; also arms and clothing, with a mustering officer, to equip 200 Indians, to accompany them, but owing to the unaccountable delay of wagons and mules in California, and also the delay in obtaining provisions, I will not be able to organize this expedition for some time. The consequence is that the settlers between the Verde and Colorado Rivers and north of the Gila are deprived of that protection which they had a right to expect would be afforded them by the operation of troops in the country of the Pinals and Tontos, which would relieve them in a great measure. The crops will be lost, and a large portion of the inhabitants are compelled to leave their claims and seek protection in the towns. The difficulty of getting transportation is very great. The trains of Messrs. Yager and Rierdon are both small and poor. They cannot haul as fast as we can use. I have therefore directed a contract to be made with Mr. Banning, who will place twenty large wagons on the route. This will relieve me greatly. I will send Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett to Fort Yuma in a day or two to fit out our Government train with such articles as are needed at once for the establishment of the post on the Tonto Basin, and to move with the three companies now at Fort Yuma at the earliest practicable moment; and on his arrival here to take two companies of Indians and proceed at once to the Tonto Basin, taking supplies from the stores en route to Tubac. The train of Mr. Banning will follow as soon as possible with stores. I hope the requisitions of Captain Hooper may be filled without much delay. It was impracticable for him to await my approval, as I was on a tour far beyond the reach of his communications in any reasonable time.

We can get all of the flour, corn, beans, and beef we want in the southern portion of the Territory at reasonable rates, and flour and wheat enough at the Pimas for the supply of the post at the Tonto. The

posts of Fort Yuma, Fort Mojave, and Fort Whipple must be supplied from San Francisco. I would respectfully request that if possible two additional regiments of infantry be sent to this Territory. In the end it will be more economical. A sharp, quick, active campaign against the Indians during the coming fall and winter will be all that is needed, provided we have troops enough. The extent of country is so great and the number of Indians comparatively so small that they can evade the troops. While we are scouting in one section they are depredating in another; but with troops enough to operate in all sections at the same time a short campaign will suffice. The Hualapais, the Yapupies, as well as the Apaches all need a sound whipping before we can have peace. The southern section of this Territory is wonderfully rich in silver, but at present, for want of full protection against Indians and the want of a port on the Gulf of California, the mines cannot be developed. I would earnestly recommend that immediate steps be taken to open the port of Libertad, as it would not only reduce the expense of maintaining troops nearly one-half, but would develop a very rich mineral region. I think I will be able to afford the protection against the Indians in that section as soon as the troops can be fully supplied with shoes, &c., which will be in another month, but the distance we are compelled to transport from Fort Yuma is very great and very expensive, and can only be obviated by having a port on the Gulf of California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
August 9, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Babbitt, chief quartermaster, to know what, if any, delay existed in the movement of troops or supplies to Arizona on account of transportation.

By order:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., August 10, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Captain Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, for his report upon the paragraph at the bottom of the third page.

E. B. BABBITT,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[Third indorsement.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., August 26, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Capt. W. F. Swasey, assistant quartermaster, who will please report what, if any, delay existed in the movement of the troops or supplies to Arizona on account of transportation.

E. B. BABBITT,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 29, 1865.

The transportation for the Arizona expedition was sent forward without delay, from Wilmington Depot, other than that absolutely required to shoe and fit the mules to the teams after they were received from San Francisco.

Respectfully,

W. F. SWASEY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Fort Goodwin, July 4, 1865.

Maj. JAMES GORMAN,
Commanding Fort Goodwin:

SIR: Should the Indians in the vicinity of your post, known as the Mescaleros and Sierra Blanco Apaches, desire to make peace, you are authorized to make a treaty on the following terms, viz: First. That they deliver up all captives, Government property, and firearms in their possession. Second. That they agree from this time forth neither to attack, steal from, nor in any way molest parties of either Americans or Mexicans that may be passing through their territory. Third. That they confine themselves to the country bounded on the south by an east and west line running through the mountain pass known as Graham or Eagle Pass; on the west by the line of the San Carlos River; on the north and east by the boundary line of Arizona; and that no marauding parties be permitted to go either into Sonora or into the southern portion of this Territory, or into any of the neighboring Territories. Fourth. That they will notify the commanding officer of the movement, or contemplated movement, of any party of hostiles against any of the settlements; that they will not permit their passing through their own country, and that if supplied with arms and provisions they will join in any campaign against them. Fifth. That in case of any cause of complaint from ill-treatment on the part of the whites they shall make it known to the commanding officer, that it may be redressed, and that they shall deliver for punishment to the commanding officer any of their men who violate the terms of this treaty. Sixth. We on our part agree to protect the Indians against all attacks from the whites, and to punish all bad men who may attack or molest them; against all hostile Indians who may make war upon them in consequence of this treaty and of their friendship to the whites. Seventh. That the commanding officer of Fort Goodwin shall at once lay off and declare as a reservation for Indians (subject to the approval of the proper authorities) in the valley of the Gila, bounded on the north by the Gila Mountains, on the south by the line through Eagle Pass as before mentioned, and extending ten miles east and west from the reservation line of the military post of Fort Goodwin, on which all Indians who may subscribe to this treaty may reside, build their towns, plant their crops, and receive full and complete protection from the post from both whites and hostile Indians, who will neither be allowed to settle on their reservation or live amongst the friendly Indians. These Indians should be notified that it will be well for them to keep away from the country bordering on the Pinals, as a campaign will be at once commenced against them; that troops will be sent through

their country to Zuni to establish a mail route, and that so long as they are friendly they need not fear any trouble from us; but that on the other hand if they show any sign of hostility they will be driven to the mountains this winter, their crops will be destroyed, and they will be killed wherever found, and no future attempt to make a peace will be made. Notify me by special messenger at the earliest period the result of your labors, that in case of failure a campaign may be made at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MASON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. District of Arizona.

HDQRS. COMPANY B, SECOND CAV. CALIFORNIA VOLS.,
Dun Glen, July 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES MCDERMIT,
Second Cavalry California Volunteers,
Commanding Humboldt Expedition, Nev. Ter.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make a further report of the movements of Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, since July 7, 1865, to the present date, in conformity with instructions from yourself. On the 8th day of July this command left Fairbanks Station and moved for the Golconda Mountains, escorting at the same time a party of unprotected emigrants en route for Reese River. I moved to Summit Spring some forty miles distant from said station, and on hearing that hostile Indians had camped in that vicinity, I concluded to use my utmost searches and endeavors to find them. I therefore camped at Summit Spring, and at the solicitation of the emigrants I dispatched a squad of my men (numbering twelve) to escort and see them safely to the Reese River settlements. I in the meantime and for the period of six days scouted the mountains in the section of the camp day and night, and left nothing undone in my power to capture and punish any hostile Indians that may have been around. I scouted the ravines and even the highest summits of the mountains in the adjoining country, and am sorry to say with little success. On the return of the squad of men who escorted the emigrants aforesaid I learned that traces of large bands of Indians were visible about twenty-five or thirty miles from Reese River, and that they had met with several stray inoffensive Indians, who informed them that a large number of bad Indians had gone to Reese River, and furthermore the non-commissioned officer who had command of the squad informed me that he had conversation with several settlers in the vicinity of Reese River, who expressed much fear for their safety, and expressed hopes that military protection may be given them in time, as daily they expected their houses burnt and property destroyed by the ruthless band that hovered around their section. I would therefore respectfully represent to the colonel that from information and belief I deem these settler's fears are not without foundation, and feel assured that after supplying the command with rations and other necessaries I could meet with that success in the Reese River district I have looked so earnestly for in the Golconda range of mountains. I left the Summit Spring on the 15th instant and camped at Evans Cañon, where I remained for one day, during which I took with me thirty men and thoroughly searched through the second east range going to the summit of the mountains. I also sent a squad through Clear Creek Cañon

and scouted the other squad through Sonoma Cañon to Grass Valley and the adjoining ravines, and could see nothing to convince me that Indians dwelt around there. On account of the men of my command being partly out of rations I deemed it advisable to repair to Dun Glen to get the same replenished, and in conformity with your instructions, colonel, to await your inspection of the 20th instant.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your most obedient servant,

R. A. OSMER,

First Lieut., Comdg. Company B, Second Cav. California Vols.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF BOISÉ,
Fort Boisé, Idaho Ter., July 18, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post yesterday, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 116, headquarters Department of Pacific, dated May 24, 1865, and that I have this day assumed command of the Sub-District of Boisé, as contemplated in General Orders, No. 36, current series, from department headquarters. A return of the troops serving in the sub-district, showing their respective stations, strength of each camp, &c., is respectfully inclosed herewith. The precise location of the camp in Camas Prairie and the one on Rock Creek is unknown. The reports of the officers in command have not yet been received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. DRAKE,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Oregon Infantry, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1865.

The following general officers, assigned as indicated below, will report in accordance with the instructions herein given:

* * * * * * *

XVIII. To report by letter for duty to Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of California, Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Edward M. McCook.

XIX. All officers now on duty in the Military Division of the Pacific will remain on duty until relieved by proper orders. All other general officers not named in this order, except those commanding colored troops, those on staff duty, and those specially detailed in orders from the War Department, will be relieved without delay, and their names reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Officers herein assigned, who are on duty under special assignment by the War Department, will report by letter to their department commanders, and also to the Adjutant-General, stating the nature of their present service, number, and date of order.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, August 11, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Owing to the interruption of the telegraph line between this and the East, and, further, to my absence from headquarters on a tour of inspection beyond the Sierra Nevada to Owens River Valley, your telegram of the 10th ultimo asking if I need troops for Arizona and if so what number and kind should be sent, was not received by me until the latter part of July, since when I have been waiting from day to day for the telegraph to work to send an answer. But as there seems now no prospect of the line being in order for an indefinite time to come I answer this by the next steamer, sending a duplicate to take its chances overland. In the last dispatches received from him, Brigadier-General Mason, commanding the District of Arizona, writes as follows:

> I would respectfully request that, if possible, two additional regiments of infantry be sent to this Territory. In the end it will be more economical. A sharp, quite active campaign against the Indians during the coming fall and winter will be all that is needed, provided we have troops enough. The extent of country (Arizona) is so great and the number of Indians comparatively so small that they can evade the troops. Whilst we are scouting in one section they are depredating in another, but with troops enough to operate in all sections at the same time a short campaign will suffice.

I cannot agree with the general in his estimate of the short duration of hostilities in his district, though I do in the economy, in every point of view, of his having as large a force as can be used and supplied. I therefore wish two regiments of infantry for Arizona. I can spare from the troops at the Presidio some companies and a company from Southern California, and shall immediately order them to proceed to Arizona. Ultimately I will send four other companies from Southern California, making in all thirteen companies, all of which in a few months' time will not amount to more than a regiment. For the other regiment I beg to suggest as follows: There are in New Mexico parts of the First and Fifth California Volunteer Infantry and part of the First California Volunteer Cavalry, which it is desirable should be drawn into Arizona, where they will be nearer their homes by the time their terms of service expire. That this may be done, and at the same time the brigadier-general commanding in New Mexico may have sufficient force to co-operate efficiently with the commander in Arizona, two full regiments of infantry, or their equivalent, and two squadrons of cavalry should be sent to New Mexico, as it may be too late by the time this communication reaches you and can be acted upon for these troops to go from Kansas, either by the Cimarron or Raton routes. It may be necessary to send them from or through Texas, if that State is in a condition to admit of it. I have as yet received no reports or returns from New Mexico, and cannot write with any precision as to the number, disposition, or kind of troops in that district, and the number I have named is therefore a matter of conjecture, but cannot, I think, be far out of the way. In connection with this subject, I beg to ask that authority be given to consolidate the regiments of volunteer infantry in California with each other as they fall below the minimum, instead of reducing the regiments into battalions, so that some of the colonels, who are very necessary for holding commands, may be retained.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1865.*

I. In compliance with the orders of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck hereby assumes command of the Military Division of the Pacific, comprising the Departments of California and the Columbia.

II. All communications and reports not otherwise directed by regulations and orders will be made through the commanding generals of departments.

III. Communications for division headquarters will be directed to Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, assistant adjutant-general of the division.

IV. The following officers of division staff are announced, viz: Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. D. C. Wager, assistant inspector-general; Maj. John McL. Taylor, chief commissary; First Lieut. Henry A. Huntington, Fourth Artillery, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles A. Whittier, U. S. Volunteers, on special inspecting duty.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., December 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday I have to report that, in compliance with General Orders, No. 10, from division headquarters, "to immediately muster out of service such volunteers as could be dispensed with from my command," the following corps were ordered to be mustered out, to wit: The Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, the Eighth California Infantry, six companies of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry; the three companies of Nevada infantry, the two companies of Nevada cavalry, serving in the department; the battalion of four companies Native California Cavalry. Of these the field and staff and seven companies of the Sixth Regiment have been mustered out (October 25 and 31). Two of the companies of the Sixth were at Summit Lake, beyond the Sierra Nevada, on the road to Idaho. A small company of the Ninth U. S. Infantry (regulars) is on the march to relieve them, and when last heard from was beyond the Sierra. The lateness of the season and the heavy storms will, I fear, obstruct the road and retard the line of march of the companies of the Sixth, and make it impossible to give a date for their arrival and muster-out. Another of the companies of the Sixth Regiment was at Camp Lincoln, near the Indian reservation on Smith River; a company of the Ninth has gone up to relieve it, but the storms were so heavy that the steamer could not bring the volunteers back. They are expected by the next steamer. The field and staff and all the companies of the Eighth Regiment mustered out October 24, except four of the officers on a court-martial. These were mustered out November 7. Five of the companies of the Fourth Regiment mustered out November 30. The other company ordered to be mustered out was serving in Oregon, and has not yet arrived under the orders given at division headquarters.

The company of Nevada infantry serving at Fort Ruby, on the overland route, will be mustered out as soon as the company of the Ninth

(regular) Infantry, now on the march, arrives to relieve it. When last heard from this company was one day's march beyond Fort Churchill. The company of Nevada infantry at Fort Churchill will be mustered out as soon as the company of cavalry ordered there from northern Nevada arrives. The company of Nevada infantry at Fort Independence, Owen's River Valley, will be mustered out of service as soon as relieved by the company of California volunteer cavalry, now en route. As in the case of companies at Summit Lake, this post lies beyond the Sierra Nevada, which is now covered with snow. The relieving company has been obliged to march to the south through Walker's Pass, instead of direct across the mountain. It has, however, arrived by this time, and the company of Nevada infantry will soon be on the march to Fort Churchill to be mustered out, which will be toward the end of the month. The battalion of Native California Cavalry was serving in southern Arizona and will not be able to reach its place of muster-out for sometime, as it has to make a march of over 500 miles, much of it over a desert.

In addition to these corps, a detachment at Fort Churchill belonging to the Nevada cavalry serving in Utah, and detachments at the Presidio belonging to the Second California Volunteer Infantry, and Native California Volunteer Cavalry in Arizona have been mustered out. As I do not consider that they can be "dispensed with" I have not given orders for the muster-out of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, for there is no regular cavalry in the department that could be sent to relieve it, and it is stationed in California and Nevada at points that require protection, and some of it engaged in active hostilities against the Indians. Nor have I given orders for the muster-out of the volunteer regiments and companies serving in Arizona; for the reason that they are now occupied in a vigorous campaign against the Apaches, for which large and expensive preparations have been made, and to carry on which the two battalions of the Fourteenth, even when they reach that far-off country, will be wholly inadequate. The First Battalion, recently arrived, will proceed there as soon as practicable; moving two companies at a time, which, on account of the scarcity of water on the desert, is the largest number that can march with comfort. There remains in the District of Humboldt, at Hoopa Valley and at the Indian reservation at Round Valley, two companies of the Second and one company of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry. A long and expensive Indian war was waged in that section, which required from two to three regiments. A large number of the hostile Indians were made prisoners and sent to the Round Valley Reservation, and others have been located on the Hoopa Valley Reservation; I do not think it prudent at this time to withdraw the volunteer companies from those reservations.

I have nothing but two small skeleton companies of the Ninth, not over one-third of the force, and if they should be sent I should be without a single company of infantry for any service; the two small skeleton companies referred to being the infantry reserve for the whole department. The force in Nevada is represented by the district commander and by his subordinates as inadequate to the service required of it. In northern Nevada a very active campaign has been carried on all last summer, and the Indians have been driven off the main routes and overland-mail road. We have lost one of our best officers, Lieutenant-Colonel McDermit, the district commander, and several men. In a recent engagement on the route from Nevada to Idaho an entire

band of the hostile Bannocks were almost totally annihilated, 120 having been killed. To withdraw troops from these distant posts this winter and to abandon the campaign in Arizona, concerning which so much expectation has been excited and on which so many interests and so many lives depend, would be very disastrous to the country, and I trust it may not be done. Next year I hope and believe it may be done if a regiment of cavalry should, in the meantime, be sent out.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., December 8, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your directions, I inclose herewith maps of the Departments of California and the Columbia, on which are marked the several posts at present occupied by troops of this military division. The following remarks are submitted by way of explanation:

COAST DEFENSES.

I presume that it is the wish of the Government to have the fortifications on the seacoast occupied with some kind of garrisons, however small they may be. I shall therefore keep garrisons in the several forts in the Bay of San Francisco and at the mouth of the Columbia River. There is at the present time a company of artillery at San Diego for the purpose of enforcing our neutrality laws. When the Mexican difficulty shall be solved there will be no necessity for a garrison at that place; at least not until the harbor is fortified. At Wilmington, Los Angeles County, a very large and expensive depot and barracks have been established. I can perceive no good reason for the enormous expenses which have been incurred at that place; but as the establishment exists, it will probably be best to keep it up till some other base for supplying the troops in Arizona is determined on. This will be discussed in another place.

Until the boundary question in regard to San Juan Island is definitely settled it will be necessary to keep a garrison at that place. A company of artillery is now stationed there. There is also a small garrison at Fort Steilacoom. Forts Townsend and Bellingham are without garrisons. The territory bordering Puget Sound is now so thickly settled by the whites that no danger is apprehended from Indian depredations, except in canoes from the British Possessions on the north. These parties usually land at places distant from any military post, commit their robberies and murders, and are off in their canoes before their presence is known to the garrisons, which have no means of pursuing them by water. To prevent these depredations there should be a small naval steamer kept cruising in the straits and sound.

I respectfully request that the attention of the Navy Department be called to the necessity of this precaution. I see no use of military posts on these waters except at points where permanent fortifications are to be established. Probably the points to be so defended are Port Discovery, Point Defiance, Deception Passage, and perhaps Admiralty

Head. Should a navy-yard be established in these waters, perhaps it may be necessary to fortify some other points for its defense. It is important that the proper localities for these purposes be selected and reserved or purchased without delay. The value of these lands and the difficulty of purchasing the sites are rapidly increasing, and in a few years they can be secured only at enormous cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred for military posts in that vicinity should be made on sites which are to be permanently occupied. Those at Steilacoom, Fort Bellingham, and probably Port Townsend, should be abandoned as a useless expense. I, however, shall order no changes there till General Steele arrives and has time to investigate the matter. I think a board of engineers should be ordered without delay to select the necessary sites for permanent fortifications.

INDIAN FRONTIER.

In regard to the protection of the Indian frontier on the east, the policy should be to keep the troops in advance, retain them in rear of the white settlements, and to make the posts as temporary and cheap as possible. These should be maintained as depots of supplies for expeditions against the Indians and the temporary camps which may be established in their country. As these camps will be continually changing, they should be of the most temporary character. Tents and huts constructed by the troops will usually be sufficient.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

The most northerly post on this frontier line is Fort Colville; next is Fort Lapwai, near Lewiston. Probably it will be necessary to establish an intermediate temporary post in the vicinity of Cœur d'Alene Lake or Mission, and perhaps another pretty well up the Salmon River and between the Lapwai Mountains and Fort Boisé. The latter post will serve as a center of operations to Fort Hall on the east and to near the southern boundary of Idaho Territory. Camp Lyon serves as a temporary protection to the mining operations on the Owyhee River, but it will probably be necessary to establish a post near the headwaters of that river, say somewhere near the northern boundary of Nevada or near Pete's Butte, so as to connect with Fort Ruby and the settlements on Humboldt River. All Indians west of this line should be removed or placed in reservations, so as to prevent their marauding expeditions upon the white settlements. Much of this can be accomplished in the course of the coming year.

There is a belt of rather poor country extending from Fort Klamath to the Owyhee River, over which the Indians pass on their robbing expeditions into Southern Oregon and Northern California, and to receive and purchase horses stolen by the local tribes. In order to check these depredations Camps Polk, Watson, Currey, Wright, and Alvord were established in Oregon, and Fort Bidwell and Camps McDermit, Summit Lake, Snake Creek, and Dun Glen in California and Nevada. These are of a very temporary character, and when the more advanced line is completed most of them can be dispensed with. Fort Klamath must for the present, on account of the Indians in that vicinity, be retained. The expenses of its contruction were entirely disproportionate to its importance. Forts Yamhill and Walla Walla can probably be dispensed with very soon, and Fort Dalles immediately.

It is not possible to conceive any military necessity for the enormous expenditures at Fort Dalles. Fort Vancouver serves as the depot for the supply of the Department of the Columbia, and the military establishment at The Dalles seems more like a private speculation than a public necessity.

NEVADA.

Fort Ruby will serve as a center of operations for the protection of the overland mail and emigrant roads to Salt Lake and the settlements on Humboldt River beyond Dun Glen. An inspecting officer has been sent to examine its condition, and will probably report in a few days. Fort Churchill is simply a depot. Some of the temporary camps near the boundary (northern) of the State must depend on it for supplies.

CALIFORNIA.

Forts Crook, Wright, Humboldt, and Gaston and the adjacent camps in the northern part of California must be maintained for the present winter, but it is probable that some of these posts may be dispensed with next season. Several artillery garrisons, as already remarked, will be kept in the forts of the Bay of San Francisco simply as seacoast defenses. Monterey and Camp Union have been abandoned, and I can see no necessity for a garrison at Benicia. The construction of barracks, storehouses, and stables at that place was most ill-advised, and the enormous sums of money expended there were of little or no benefit to the Government, however advantageous they may have been to private speculations. San Francisco always has been and always will be the depot of supplies for California and Nevada. Visalia is the only military post maintained at present in the San Joaquin Valley, and General McDowell is of opinion that this camp may soon be dispensed with. The mining settlements at Owen's River and Lake, and in that vicinity, will require military protection for some years. A substantial post must therefore be established in that district of country, from which temporary camps may be thrown out as the population advances. Its maintenance will be very expensive, and its garrison should therefore be kept as low as may be consistent with safety and the proper protection of the district. Camp Independence is probably the best location. Camp Cady was established and is kept up for the protection of the road from Cajon Pass to Fort Mohave. The discovery and development of valuable minerals between the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado, and the numbers of Indians which inhabit or roam over that region of country, will render it necessary to keep up a considerable military force for its security and protection.

ARIZONA.

The map will show the present disposition of military posts in the Territory of Arizona. Probably the winter campaign against the Apaches will cause some considerable changes. The most important problem to be solved is that of supplying the posts in that Territory. At present there are four routes of supply: First, by sea, the Gulf of California, and the Colorado River; second, from Wilmington to Fort Yuma; third, from Wilmington to La Paz; and fourth, from Wilmington to Fort Mojave. There is no great difference in the expense of reaching Arizona by either route from San Francisco, which is the

main source of supplies. But the great difficulty is in supplying the interior posts, which can be reached from the Colorado River only by crossing barren and sandy deserts, where there is great scarcity of water for men and animals. The natural line of supply for Las Calabasas and Tucson and their dependencies is from some port on the Gulf of California, and it is of the greatest importance for the future prosperity of Arizona that some good port should be obtained in the gulf. It is hoped that this matter will be kept constantly in view in all future negotiations with Mexico. The boundary line should at least be carried so far south as to include the port of La Libertad. From that point to Las Calabasas the route is short and easy for the transportation of supplies.

TROOPS.

I must again urge upon you the necessity of sending a cavalry force to this division. We have now no mounted troops in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada, and in California and Arizona only the California volunteers, who regard their term of enlistment as having expired and wish to be mustered out. These troops are made up of most excellent material, but men who regard themselves as unjustly retained in service will not be very efficient in the field. You will bear in mind that when your orders for mustering out the volunteers are completely carried out, the only forces in this entire division will be the Second Artillery and Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry. The Ninth is only a small regiment. The artillery will be required to garrison the forts on the coast, and the Ninth Infantry in the interior of California and Nevada.

This leaves only one battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry for the Department of the Columbia and two battalions for Arizona. The hostile character of the Indians in the latter Territory requires more posts and larger garrisons than in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; but circumstances may render it necessary to re-enforce the troops in the latter department. With the present forces in the division it would be difficult to do this without seriously exposing other districts to Indian depredations. A regiment of cavalry would do much to relieve this embarrassment. The accompanying report of Major-General McDowell will explain the necessity of retaining certain volunteer troops for the present. It also contains a list of those mustered out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Akey's (David B.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Anderson's (Captain) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*

Andrews' (George P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery B.*

Applegate's (Daniel W.) **Infantry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Arizona Scouts, Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Atchison's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Baird's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*

Baird's (Spruce M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*

Baldwin's (Noyes) **Cavalry.** See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Bale's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Ball's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Barry's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Baylor's (George Wythe) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*

Baylor's (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*

Bennett's (Clarence E.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Berry's (David J.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Black's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment;* also *California Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Borland's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Bowen's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Bowie's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Brown's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Brown's (Oscar M.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Buckley's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Burkett's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Caffey's (Captain) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*

Calder's (Joseph W.) **Cavalry.** See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Caldwell's (Richard S.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Calloway's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Campbell's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Cass' (John M.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Connor's (P. Edward) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Cook's (Eli) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Cooledge's (Walter S.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Copely's (Alexander W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Cox's (J. Clement) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Cox's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Crandal's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Crandall's (Clark P.) **Infantry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Creighton's (George) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Cremony's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment;* also *1st Battalion.*
Crowninshield's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Currey's (George B.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Curtis' (James F.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d and 4th Regiments.*
Davidson's (A. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Arizona Brigade.*
Davis' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Davis' (Stephen R.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Delany's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Dobbins' (Marcus D.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Doughty's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Douglas' (Charles D) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Dowling's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Drake's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dresher's (Valentine) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Drew's (Charles S.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Elliott's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
English's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Evans' (George S.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Eyre's (Edward E.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Faucett's (Captain) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Fergusson's (David) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ffrench's (William) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Fitch's (J. Ives) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Fleming's (Hugh B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment.*
Flynn's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Folsom's (Frederick W.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops.*
Ford's (Silas P.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Forman's (Ferris) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
French's (Albert H.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
French's (George D.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Fritz's (Emil) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gallagher's (Patrick A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Garden's (James) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Geer's (Knyphausen) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
George's (Milo) **Cavalry.** See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Gibbs' (Eugene B.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Glasure's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gonnisson's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Goodman's (Theodore H.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gorham's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gorman's (James) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Grant's (Alfred S.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Grant's (Lewis T.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Greene's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Guirado's (Juan F.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hale's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Hall's (Augustus H.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hammond's (Lafayette) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hancock's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hardeman's (Peter) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*

Hardeman's (William P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Harris' (Thomas S.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harrover's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hassett's (Malachi R.) **Infantry.** See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Hempfield's (Isaac W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Hendricks' (Captain) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Heninger's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Herrick's (Rufus F.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Hill's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hill's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Hillyer's (Edgar W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hinds' (Hugh L.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hobart's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hull's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hunter's (Sherod) **Cavalry.** See *Arizona Scouts, ante.*
Johns' (William M.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Johnson's (Robert S.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jones' (William) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jordan's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment.*
Kelly's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kendall's (George D.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kerns' (Samuel F.) **Infantry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ketcham's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Knight's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Knox's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lafollett's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ledyard's (Ebenezer C.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lee's (Harvey) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Lewis' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Lippitt's (Francis J.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Littlefield's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Long's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Lugenbeel's (Pinkney) **Infantry.*** See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McCleave's (William) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McCown's (Ferdinand O.) **Infantry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McGarry's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
MacGowan's (Alexander B.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st and 6th Regiments.*
McKee's (Reuben W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
McKenna's (Francis) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (Moses A.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McLean's (Daniel) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McMullen's (William) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Madison's (George T.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Marsh's (Salem S.) **Infantry.*** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment.*
Martin's (John) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Martin's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Mason's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Matthews' (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Maury's (Reuben F.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
May's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Mears' (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment.*
Mellen's (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Melville's (Willie E.) **Infantry.** See *National Guards, Infantry, post.*
Middleton's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Miller's (Abraham) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Mitchell's (Francis S.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment;* also *2d* Cavalry.*
Moody's (Captain) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Moore's (Jeremiah B.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Morton's (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Mullen's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Munday's (Patrick) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Thomas G.) **Infantry.** See *Washoe Guards Infantry, post.*
National Guards, Infantry. See *Nevada Troops.*
Native Cavalry. Battalion. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Nichols' (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Noble's (Heman) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Noble's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
O'Brien's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d and 6th Regiments.*
Olmstead's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Olney's (James N.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Olney's (Nathan) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops.*
O'Neill's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
O'Regan's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Osmer's (Richard A.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Ousley's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Owen's (Philip A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment.*
Palmer's (Ephraim) **Infantry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Parvin's (Washington L.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pettis' (George H.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Phelan's (Jeremiah) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Pico's (José R.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Pishon's (Nathaniel J.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pollock's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Potts' (Izatus) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Powell's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Price's (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Qualey's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Quinn's (Captain) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Quinn's (John) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Randall's (Alpheus W.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Riely's Artillery. See *Oregon Troops.*
Rigdon's (Stephen) **Infantry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rigg's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rinearson's (Jacob S.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rinehart's (William V.) **Cavalry.** See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Roberts' (Thomas L.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ropes' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Rowe's (Edwin A.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Rumrill's (Calvin H.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Schmidt's (John C.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Scott's (Lyman S.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Seamands' (William G.) **Infantry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Seidenstriker's (Frederick) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sherman's (Matthew) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Shinn's (John B.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery A.*
Shipley's (William J.) **Infantry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Shirland's (Edmond D.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sibley's (Caleb C.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 9th Regiment.*
Simpson's (John P.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Simpson's (Smith H.) **Infantry**. See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sims' (Columbus) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Small's (Henry C.) **Cavalry**. See *Oregon Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Smith's (Charles A.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Smith's (Joseph) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Smith's (Samuel P.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Spencer's (William V.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Staddon's (Samuel) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Standifer's Rangers. See *Washington Territory Troops.*
Staples' (John F.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Starr's (Augustus W.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Steinberger's (Justus) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Stewart's (Joseph) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery H.*
Stillman's (James W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Stombs' (Thomas A.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Street's (Harlow L.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Stuart's (William W.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Taylor's (John B.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Taylor's (William S. R.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Thayer's (John S.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Theller's (Edward R.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Thompson's (Dewitt C.) **Cavalry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Thompson's (William A.) **Artillery**.* See *William A. Thompson.*
Thompson's (William W.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Thurston's (George A.) **Infantry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Tidball's (Thomas T.) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Trinity County Mountaineers' Infantry. See *California Troops, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers.*
Tucker's (Egbert H.) **Infantry**. See *Washington Territory Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Tuttle's (Joseph) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Ulio's (James) **Infantry**. See *California Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Van Voast's (James) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Wallace's (William) **Infantry**. See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Wardwell's (William V. B.) **Cavalry**. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Washoe Guards, Infantry. See *Nevada Troops.*
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